No. 25-1529

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, ET AL.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ET AL.
Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the
Southern District of New York
Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV (Hon. Mary Kay Vyskocil)

JOINT APPENDIX (JA1 – JA25)
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CLOSED,APPEAL,ECF

U.S. District Court
Southern District of New York (Foley Square)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

American Association of University Professors et al v. United States Department of Justice et al
Assigned to: Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil
Cause: 05:551 Administrative Procedure Act

Date Filed: 03/25/2025
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Jury Demand: None
Nature of Suit: 899 Other Statutes: Administrative Procedures Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
Jurisdiction: U.S. Government Defendant

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Date Filed	#	Docket Text
03/25/2025	1	COMPLAINT against Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler. (Filing Fee $ 405.00.)Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 03/25/2025)
03/25/2025	2	CIVIL COVER SHEET filed..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 03/25/2025)
03/25/2025	3	**FILING ERROR - DEFICIENT REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS** REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS as to United States Department of Justice; Pamela Bondi; Leo Terrell; United States Department of Health and Human Services; Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.; Sean Keveney; National Institutes of Health; Matthew J. Memoli; United States Department of Education; Linda McMahon; Thomas E. Wheeler; Craig Trainor; United States General Services Administration; Stephen Ehikian; Josh Gruenbaum; United States Attorney's Office Southern District of New York, re: 1 Complaint. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) Modified on 3/26/2025 (sj). (Entered: 03/25/2025)
03/25/2025	4	RULE 7.1 CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. No Corporate Parent. Document filed by American Association of University Professors..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 03/25/2025)
03/25/2025	5	RULE 7.1 CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. No Corporate Parent. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 03/25/2025)

03/26/2025		***NOTICE TO ATTORNEY REGARDING PARTY MODIFICATION. Notice to attorney Rodkangyil Orion Danjuma. The party information for the following party/parties has been modified: Pamela Bondi; Leo Terrell; Linda McMahon; Thomas E. Wheeler; Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.; Sean R. Keveney; Matthew J. Memoli; Stephen Ehikian; Josh Gruenbaum. The information for the party/parties has been modified for the following reason/reasons: party text was omitted. (sj) (Entered: 03/26/2025)
03/26/2025		CASE OPENING INITIAL ASSIGNMENT NOTICE: The above-entitled action is assigned to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil. Please download and review the Individual Practices of the assigned District Judge, located at https://nysd.uscourts.gov/judges/district-judges. Attorneys are responsible for providing courtesy copies to judges where their Individual Practices require such. Please download and review the ECF Rules and Instructions, located at https://nysd.uscourts.gov/rules/ecf-related-instructions..(sj) (Entered: 03/26/2025)
03/26/2025		Magistrate Judge Gary Stein is designated to handle matters that may be referred in this case. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 636(c) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 73(b)(1) parties are notified that they may consent to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge. Parties who wish to consent may access the necessary form at the following link: https://nysd.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/AO-3.pdf. (sj) (Entered: 03/26/2025)
03/26/2025		Case Designated ECF. (sj) (Entered: 03/26/2025)
03/26/2025	6	**FILING ERROR - SUMMONS REQUEST PDF ERROR -** REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS as to United States Department of Justice; Pamela Bondi; Leo Terrell; United States Department of Health and Human Services; Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.; Sean Keveney; National Institutes of Health; Matthew J. Memoli; United States Department of Education; Linda McMahon; Thomas E. Wheeler; United States General Services Administration; Stephen Ehikian; Josh Gruenbaum; United States Attorney's Office Southern District of New York, re: 1 Complaint,,. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) Modified on 3/27/2025 (jgo). (Entered: 03/26/2025)
03/26/2025	7	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Rachel Elizabeth Goodman on behalf of American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Goodman, Rachel) (Entered: 03/26/2025)
03/27/2025		***NOTICE TO ATTORNEY REGARDING DEFICIENT REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS. Notice to Attorney Rodkangyil Orion Danjuma to RE-FILE Document No. 6 Request for Issuance of Summons,,. The filing is deficient for the following reason(s): the PDF attached to the docket entry for the issuance of summons is not correct; party name listed on the ECF docket text and the attached rider must match exactly as it appears on the pleading caption Sean Keveney); remove 'et al' from party name listed on rider (United States Department of Justice). Re-file the document using the event type Request for Issuance of Summons found under the event list Service of Process - select the correct filer/filers - and attach the correct summons form PDF. (jgo) (Entered: 03/27/2025)
03/27/2025	8	REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS as to United States Department of Justice; Pamela Bondi; Leo Terrell; United States Department of Health and Human Services; Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.; Sean R. Keveney; National Institutes of Health; Matthew J. Memoli; United States Department of Education; Linda McMahon; Thomas E. Wheeler; United States General Services Administration; Stephen Ehikian; Josh Gruenbaum; United States Attorney's Office Southern District of New York, re: 1 Complaint,,.

		Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 03/27/2025)
03/28/2025	9	ELECTRONIC SUMMONS ISSUED as to Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler..(jgo) (Entered: 03/28/2025)
03/28/2025	10	MOTION for Jonathan Rosenthal to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30845455. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Affidavit of Jonathan Rosenthal, # 2 Exhibit Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 03/28/2025)
03/28/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 10 MOTION for Jonathan Rosenthal to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30845455. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 03/28/2025)
03/28/2025	11	MOTION for Matthew J. Murray to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30846760. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Matthew J. Murray, # 2 Exhibit Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Murray, Matthew) (Entered: 03/28/2025)
03/28/2025	12	MOTION for Eve H. Cervantez to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30846849. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Eve H. Cervantez, # 2 Exhibit Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Cervantez, Eve) (Entered: 03/28/2025)
03/28/2025	13	MOTION for Juhyung Harold Lee to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30846940. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Juhyung Harold Lee, # 2 Exhibit Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Lee, Juhyung) (Entered: 03/28/2025)
03/28/2025	14	MOTION for Stacey M. Leyton to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30847018. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Stacey M. Leyton, # 2 Exhibit Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Leyton, Stacey) (Entered: 03/28/2025)
03/31/2025	15	ORDER granting 10 Motion for Jonathan Rosenthal to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 03/31/2025)
03/31/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 11 MOTION for Matthew J. Murray to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30846760. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed**

		by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc) (Entered: 03/31/2025)
03/31/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 12 MOTION for Eve H. Cervantez to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30846849. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 03/31/2025)
03/31/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 13 MOTION for Juhyung Harold Lee to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30846940. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 03/31/2025)
03/31/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 14 MOTION for Stacey M. Leyton to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30847018. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 03/31/2025)
03/31/2025	16	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. All Defendants. Service was made by Mail. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors..(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 03/31/2025)
04/01/2025	17	ORDER granting 11 Motion for Matthew J Murray to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/01/2025)
04/01/2025	18	ORDER granting 12 Motion for Eve H. Cervantez to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/01/2025)
04/01/2025	19	ORDER granting 13 Motion for Juhyung Harold Lee to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/01/2025)
04/01/2025	20	ORDER granting 14 Motion for Stacey M. Leyton to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/01/2025)
04/02/2025	21	LETTER MOTION for Leave to File Excess Pages addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated April 2, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/02/2025	22	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE of Letter Motion for Extension of Pages served on All Defendants on April 2, 2025. Service was accepted by Jeffrey Oestericher, Chief of the Civil Division for the United States Attorneys Office for the Southern District of New York. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Goodman, Rachel) (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/03/2025	23	ORDER granting in part and denying in part 21 Letter Motion for Leave to File Excess Pages. GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART. Plaintiffs are granted leave to file a memorandum of law not to exceed 30 pages. Plaintiffs request an enlargement partly to "describe extensive factual evidence demonstrating the harms that Defendants' actions have caused." Plaintiffs are reminded that "factual evidence" belongs in an affidavit or another admissible form, not a memorandum of law in support of their motion. SO ORDERED. (Signed by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil on 4/3/2025) (tg) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	24	MOTION for Preliminary Injunction . Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil)

		(Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	25	PROPOSED ORDER. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. Related Document Number: 24 ..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) **Proposed Order to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	26	MEMORANDUM OF LAW in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction . . Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	27	DECLARATION of Todd Wolfson in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	28	DECLARATION of Julie Schmid in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	29	DECLARATION of Reinhold Martin in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A).(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	30	DECLARATION of Susan Witte in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	31	DECLARATION of Victoria Frye in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	32	DECLARATION of Jennifer S. Hirsch in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	33	LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated April 3, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	34	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness A in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	35	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness B in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	36	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness C in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	37	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness D in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)

04/03/2025	38	DECLARATION of Witness D in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	39	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness E in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	40	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness F in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	41	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness G in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	42	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness H in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	43	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness I in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 33 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	44	LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated April 3, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	45	***EX-PARTE***DECLARATION of Veena Dubal in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 44 .(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/03/2025	46	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/03/2025)
04/04/2025	47	DECLARATION of Jonathan Rosenthal in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1, # 2 Exhibit 2, # 3 Exhibit 3, # 4 Exhibit 4, # 5 Exhibit 5, # 6 Exhibit 6, # 7 Exhibit 7, # 8 Exhibit 8, # 9 Exhibit 9, # 10 Exhibit 10).(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/04/2025	48	DECLARATION of Jonathan Rosenthal (additional exhibits) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 11, # 2 Exhibit 12, # 3 Exhibit 13, # 4 Exhibit 14, # 5 Exhibit 15, # 6 Exhibit 16, # 7 Exhibit 17, # 8 Exhibit 18, # 9 Exhibit 19, # 10 Exhibit 20).(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/04/2025	49	DECLARATION of Jonathan Rosenthal (additional exhibits) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 21, # 2 Exhibit

		22, # 3 Exhibit 23, # 4 Exhibit 24, # 5 Exhibit 25, # 6 Exhibit 26, # 7 Exhibit 27, # 8 Exhibit 28, # 9 Exhibit 29, # 10 Exhibit 30).(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/04/2025	50	DECLARATION of Jonathan Rosenthal (additional exhibits) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 31, # 2 Exhibit 32, # 3 Exhibit 33, # 4 Exhibit 34, # 5 Exhibit 35, # 6 Exhibit 36, # 7 Exhibit 37, # 8 Exhibit 38, # 9 Exhibit 39, # 10 Exhibit 40).(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/04/2025	51	DECLARATION of Jonathan Rosenthal (additional exhibits) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 41, # 2 Exhibit 42, # 3 Exhibit 43, # 4 Exhibit 44, # 5 Exhibit 45, # 6 Exhibit 46, # 7 Exhibit 47, # 8 Exhibit 48, # 9 Exhibit 49, # 10 Exhibit 50).(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/04/2025	52	DECLARATION of Jonathan Rosenthal (additional exhibits) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 51, # 2 Exhibit 52, # 3 Exhibit 53, # 4 Exhibit 54, # 5 Exhibit 55, # 6 Exhibit 56, # 7 Exhibit 57, # 8 Exhibit 58, # 9 Exhibit 59, # 10 Exhibit 60, # 11 Exhibit 61).(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/04/2025	53	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE served on U.S. Department of Justice, et al. on 4/3/25. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Rosenthal, Jonathan) (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/04/2025		***NOTICE TO COURT REGARDING PROPOSED ORDER. Document No. 25 Proposed Order, was reviewed and approved as to form. (tp)** (Entered: 04/04/2025)
04/07/2025	54	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/07/2025)
04/08/2025	55	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Allison Rovner on behalf of Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler..(Rovner, Allison) (Entered: 04/08/2025)
04/08/2025	56	LETTER MOTION for Extension of Time *to respond to Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction and for additional pages* addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from AUSA Allison Rovner dated April 8, 2025. Document filed by Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler..(Rovner, Allison) (Entered: 04/08/2025)
04/08/2025	57	ORDER granting 56 Letter Motion for Extension of Time. Defendants' request for an extension of time is GRANTED in light of the upcoming Passover and Holy Week/Easter holidays. Defendants' request, on consent, for additional pages is also GRANTED. (Signed by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil on 4/8/2025) (tg) (Entered: 04/08/2025)
04/08/2025		Set/Reset Deadlines: Responses due by 5/1/2025 (tg) (Entered: 04/08/2025)
04/08/2025	58	LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Joseph L. Sorkin dated April 8, 2025. Document filed by Counsel for The Trustees of Columbia University

		in the City of New York..(Sorkin, Joseph) (Entered: 04/08/2025)
04/08/2025	59	***EX-PARTE***LETTER RESPONSE in Opposition to Motion addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Joseph L. Sorkin dated April 8, 2025 re: 44 LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated April 3, 2025. . Document filed by Counsel for The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Declaration of General Counsel)Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 58 .(Sorkin, Joseph) (Entered: 04/08/2025)
04/09/2025	60	LETTER addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Joseph L. Sorkin dated April 9, 2025 re: Letter Motion to Seal ECF No. 58. Document filed by Counsel for The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York..(Sorkin, Joseph) (Entered: 04/09/2025)
04/10/2025	61	LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Eve H. Cervantez dated April 10, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Cervantez, Eve) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	62	***EX-PARTE***LETTER RESPONSE in Opposition to Motion addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Eve H. Cervantez dated April 10, 2025 re: 58 LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Joseph L. Sorkin dated April 8, 2025. . Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 61 .(Cervantez, Eve) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	63	LETTER RESPONSE in Opposition to Motion addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Eve H. Cervantez dated April 10, 2025 re: 58 LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Joseph L. Sorkin dated April 8, 2025. . Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers.. (Cervantez, Eve) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	64	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE of Unredacted Reply Brief ECF 62 served on The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York on April 10, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers.. (Cervantez, Eve) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/11/2025	65	LETTER MOTION to Expedite *Based on New Developments* addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated April 11, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A).(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	66	ORDER denying 65 Letter Motion to Expedite. Plaintiffs' request for reconsideration of the briefing schedule is DENIED. The Court will promptly schedule a hearing on Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction if the motion is not "amenable to complete resolution on [the] paper record." St. Josephs Hosp. Health Ctr. v. American Anesthesiology of Syracuse, P.C., 131 F.4th 102, 108 (2d Cir. 2025). (Signed by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil on 4/11/2025) (tg) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/21/2025	67	**FILING ERROR - PDF ERROR -** MOTION for Connie K. Chan to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30962545. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Connie K. Chan, # 2 Exhibit California Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit New York Certificate of Good Standing, # 4 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Chan, Connie) Modified on 4/22/2025 (bc). (Entered: 04/21/2025)
04/22/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING DEFICIENT MOTION TO APPEAR PRO HAC VICE. Notice to RE-FILE Document No. 67 MOTION for Connie K. Chan to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30962545.**

		Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff. The filing is deficient for the following reason(s): expired Certificate of Good Standing from Supreme Court of California;. Re-file the motion as a Motion to Appear Pro Hac Vice - attach the correct signed PDF - select the correct named filer/filers - attach valid Certificates of Good Standing issued within the past 30 days - attach Proposed Order.. (bc) (Entered: 04/22/2025)
04/22/2025	68	MOTION for Connie K. Chan to Appear Pro Hac Vice . **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Connie K. Chan, # 2 Exhibit California Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit New York Certificate of Good Standing, # 4 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Chan, Connie) (Entered: 04/22/2025)
04/23/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 68 MOTION for Connie K. Chan to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (rju)** (Entered: 04/23/2025)
04/23/2025	69	ORDER granting 68 Motion for Connie K. Chan to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/23/2025)
04/23/2025	70	LETTER MOTION to File Amicus Brief addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Ronald G. London dated April 23, 2025. Document filed by Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Brief of Amicus Curiae Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression in Support of Plaintiffs).(London, Ronald) (Entered: 04/23/2025)
04/24/2025	71	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Caitlin Kekacs on behalf of International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW).. (Kekacs, Caitlin) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	72	MOTION to File Amicus Brief . Document filed by Center for Constitutional Governance, Kate Andrias, Jessica Bulman-Pozen, Olatunde Johnson..(Clarick, Gregory) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	73	MEMORANDUM OF LAW in Support re: 72 MOTION to File Amicus Brief . . Document filed by Kate Andrias, Jessica Bulman-Pozen, Center for Constitutional Governance, Olatunde Johnson..(Clarick, Gregory) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	74	DECLARATION of Gregory A. Clarick in Support re: 72 MOTION to File Amicus Brief .. Document filed by Kate Andrias, Jessica Bulman-Pozen, Center for Constitutional Governance, Olatunde Johnson. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Proposed amicus curiae Brief, # 2 Exhibit B - Proposed Order).(Clarick, Gregory) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	75	MOTION for Swapnil Agrawal to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30983007. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW). (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit in Support of Motion, # 2 Exhibit Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Granting Motion).(Agrawal, Swapnil) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 75 MOTION for Swapnil Agrawal to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30983007. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 04/24/2025)

04/24/2025	76	MOTION for Janine Lopez to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30983557. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Janine Lopez, # 2 Exhibit Massachusetts Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit Florida Certificate of Good Standing, # 4 Exhibit D.C. Certificate of Good Standing, # 5 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission Pro Hac Vice).(Lopez, Janine) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	77	MOTION for Catherine Chen to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30983729. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Catherine Chen, # 2 Exhibit D.C. Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Granting Pro Hac Vice). (Chen, Catherine) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	78	MOTION to File Amicus Brief . Document filed by International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW). (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Amicus Brief).(Kekacs, Caitlin) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	79	MEMORANDUM OF LAW in Support re: 78 MOTION to File Amicus Brief . . Document filed by International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW). (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order Granting Motion to File Amicus Brief).(Kekacs, Caitlin) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	80	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Matthew D. Brinckerhoff on behalf of Law Professors and First Amendment Scholars..(Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	81	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Sara Luz Estela on behalf of Law Professors and First Amendment Scholars..(Estela, Sara) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	82	LETTER MOTION to File Amicus Brief addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Matthew D. Brinckerhoff and Sara Luz Estela dated April 24, 2025. Document filed by Law Professors and First Amendment Scholars. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Proposed Brief of Amici Curiae, # 2 Exhibit B - Appendix A).(Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/25/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 76 MOTION for Janine Lopez to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30983557. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/25/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 77 MOTION for Catherine Chen to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-30983729. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/28/2025	83	ORDER granting 75 Motion for Swapnil Agrawal to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/28/2025	84	ORDER granting 76 Motion for Janine Lopez to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/28/2025	85	ORDER granting 77 Motion for Catherine Chen to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 04/28/2025)

04/29/2025	86	**FILING ERROR - DEFICIENT DOCKET ENTRY -** MOTION for Radhika Sainath to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-31004922. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by Palestine Legal. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Radhika Sainath, # 2 Exhibit NY Certfcate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit CA Certificate of Standing, # 4 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Sainath, Radhika) Modified on 4/30/2025 (rju). (Entered: 04/29/2025)
04/29/2025	87	CONSENT MOTION to File Amicus Brief . Document filed by Palestine Legal, Center for Constitutional Rights. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit LaHood Declaration, # 2 Exhibit Proposed Amicus Brief, # 3 Proposed Order Granting Unopposed Motion to File). (LaHood, Maria) (Entered: 04/29/2025)
04/30/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING DEFICIENT MOTION TO APPEAR PRO HAC VICE. Notice to RE-FILE Document No. 86 MOTION for Radhika Sainath to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-31004922. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff... The filing is deficient for the following reason(s): missing Certificate of Good Standing from Supreme Court of California;. Re-file the motion as a Motion to Appear Pro Hac Vice - attach the correct signed PDF - select the correct named filer/filers - attach valid Certificates of Good Standing issued within the past 30 days - attach Proposed Order.. (rju)** (Entered: 04/30/2025)
04/30/2025	88	MOTION for Sabiya Shelly Ahamed to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number BNYSDC-31009234. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by Palestine Legal. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Sabiya Ahamed, # 2 Exhibit - NY Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit - DC Certificate of Good Standing, # 4 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Ahamed, Sabiya) (Entered: 04/30/2025)
04/30/2025	89	MOTION for Dylan Saba to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-31009395. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by Palestine Legal. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Dylan Saba, # 2 Exhibit - NY Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Saba, Dylan) (Entered: 04/30/2025)
04/30/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 88 MOTION for Sabiya Shelly Ahamed to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number BNYSDC-31009234. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (rju)** (Entered: 04/30/2025)
04/30/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 89 MOTION for Dylan Saba to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-31009395. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (rju)** (Entered: 04/30/2025)
05/01/2025	90	MOTION for Radhika Sainath to Appear Pro Hac Vice . **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by Palestine Legal. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Radhika Sainath, # 2 Exhibit - NY Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit - CA Certificate of Good Standing, # 4 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Admission of Pro Hac Vice).(Sainath, Radhika) (Entered: 05/01/2025)
05/01/2025	91	MEMORANDUM OF LAW in Opposition re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction . . Document filed by Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health,

		Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler..(Rovner, Allison) (Entered: 05/01/2025)
05/01/2025	92	DECLARATION of Jon Lorsch in Opposition re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C, # 4 Exhibit D, # 5 Exhibit E).(Rovner, Allison) (Entered: 05/01/2025)
05/01/2025	93	DECLARATION of Josh Gruenbaum in Opposition re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A).(Rovner, Allison) (Entered: 05/01/2025)
05/01/2025	94	DECLARATION of Allison M. Rovner in Opposition re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C).(Rovner, Allison) (Entered: 05/01/2025)
05/02/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 90 MOTION for Radhika Sainath to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (rju)** (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	95	ORDER granting 90 Motion for Radhika Sainath to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	96	LETTER MOTION for Leave to File Excess Pages addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated May 2, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	97	ORDER granting 96 Letter Motion for Leave to File Excess Pages (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/08/2025	98	REPLY MEMORANDUM OF LAW in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction . . Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	99	DECLARATION of Jonathan Rosenthal in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 62, # 2 Exhibit 63, # 3 Exhibit 64, # 4 Exhibit 65, # 5 Exhibit 66, # 6 Exhibit 67, # 7 Exhibit 68, # 8 Exhibit 69, # 9 Exhibit 70, # 10 Exhibit 71, # 11 Exhibit 72, # 12 Exhibit 73, # 13 Exhibit 74, # 14 Exhibit 75, # 15 Exhibit 76, # 16 Exhibit 77, # 17 Exhibit 78, # 18 Exhibit 79, # 19 Exhibit 80).(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)

05/08/2025	100	DECLARATION of Todd Wolfson (Supplemental) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	101	DECLARATION of Julie Schmid (Supplemental) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	102	DECLARATION of Reinhold Martin (Supplemental) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	103	DECLARATION of Joshua Jacobs in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	104	DECLARATION of Jamie Daw in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	105	DECLARATION of Abigail Greenleaf in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	106	LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated May 8, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	107	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness J in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 106 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	108	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness K in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 106 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	109	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness L in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 106 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	110	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness M in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 106 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	111	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness N in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 106 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	112	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness O in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers,

		American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 106 . (Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/08/2025	113	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/08/2025)
05/13/2025	114	LETTER MOTION for Extension of Time *for motion to dismiss briefing* addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from AUSA Allison Rovner dated May 13, 2025. Document filed by Pamela Bondi, Stephen Ehikian, Josh Gruenbaum, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr, Sean R. Keveney, Linda McMahon, Matthew J. Memoli, National Institutes of Health, Leo Terrell, United States Department of Education, United States Department of Health And Human Services, United States Department of Justice, United States General Services Administration, Thomas E. Wheeler..(Rovner, Allison) (Entered: 05/13/2025)
05/16/2025	115	**FILING ERROR - DEFICIENT DOCKET ENTRY -** MOTION for Richard Primus to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-31091953. **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Richard Primus, # 2 Exhibit NY Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit CT Certificate of Good Standing, # 4 Exhibit MI Certificate of Good Standing, # 5 Exhibit DC Certificate of Good Standing, # 6 Proposed Order Granting Motion for PHV).(Primus, Richard) Modified on 5/16/2025 (rju). (Entered: 05/16/2025)
05/16/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING DEFICIENT MOTION TO APPEAR PRO HAC VICE. Notice to RE-FILE Document No. 115 MOTION for Richard Primus to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Filing fee $ 200.00, receipt number ANYSDC-31091953. Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff... The filing is deficient for the following reason(s): Your affidavit must be labeled as such.;. Re-file the motion as a Motion to Appear Pro Hac Vice - attach the correct signed PDF - select the correct named filer/filers - attach valid Certificates of Good Standing issued within the past 30 days - attach Proposed Order.. (rju)** (Entered: 05/16/2025)
05/16/2025	116	ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO FILE AMICU S BRIEFS granting 70 Letter Motion to File Amicus Brief; granting 72 Letter Motion to File Amicus Brief; granting 78 Letter Motion to File Amicus Brief; granting 82 Letter Motion to File Amicus Brief; granting 87 Letter Motion to File Amicus Brief The Court is in receipt of motions to submit amicus briefs and the proposed briefs of: the Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression [ECF No. 70]; the Center for Constitutional Governance, Kate Andrias, Jessica Bulman-Pozen, and Olatunde Johnson [ECF Nos. 72, 73, 74]; the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America [ECF Nos. 78, 79]; counsel to a group of law professors and First Amendment scholars [ECF No. 82]; and the Center for Constitutional Rights and Palestine Legal [ECF No. 87]. The motions are GRANTED. The Court will not accept further submissions from amici. The Clerk of Court respectfully is requested to terminate the motions pending at docket entries 70, 72, 78, 82, and 87. (Signed by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil on 5/16/2025) (rro) (Entered: 05/16/2025)
05/16/2025	117	MOTION for Richard Primus to Appear Pro Hac Vice . **Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.** Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Richard Primus, # 2 Exhibit NY Certificate of Good Standing, # 3 Exhibit CT Certificate of Good Standing, # 4 Exhibit MI Certificate of Good Standing, # 5 Exhibit DC Certificate of Good Standing, # 6 Proposed Order Granting Motion for Pro Hac Vice). (Primus, Richard) (Entered: 05/16/2025)

05/16/2025		**>>>NOTICE REGARDING PRO HAC VICE MOTION. Regarding Document No. 117 MOTION for Richard Primus to Appear Pro Hac Vice . Motion and supporting papers to be reviewed by Clerk's Office staff.. The document has been reviewed and there are no deficiencies. (bc)** (Entered: 05/16/2025)
05/19/2025	118	ORDER granting 117 Motion for Richard Primus to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 05/19/2025)
05/20/2025	119	ORDER granting 88 Motion for Sabiya Shelly Ahamed to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 05/20/2025)
05/20/2025	120	ORDER granting 89 Motion for Dylan Saba to Appear Pro Hac Vice (HEREBY ORDERED by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil)(Text Only Order) (rz) (Entered: 05/20/2025)
05/20/2025	121	ORDER DENYING REQUESTS TO SEAL denying 33 Letter Motion to Seal; denying 44 Letter Motion to Seal; denying 58 Letter Motion to Seal; denying 61 Letter Motion to Seal; denying 106 Letter Motion to Seal. Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Dubal Declaration, Exhibit A, and the letters concerning the sealing of those documents shall be filed on the public docket by the close of business on May 23, 2025. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, by the close of business on May 23, 2025, Plaintiffs shall either withdraw the declarations at ECF Nos. 34-43 and 107-112, or file those declarations on the public docket. The Clerk of Court respectfully is requested to terminate the motions pending at docket entries 33, 44, 58, 61, and 106. SO ORDERED. (Signed by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil on 5/20/2025) (mml) (Entered: 05/21/2025)
05/23/2025	122	NOTICE of Supplemental Authority re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C, # 4 Exhibit D, # 5 Exhibit E, # 6 Exhibit F).(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/23/2025)
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05/23/2025	127	REPLY MEMORANDUM OF LAW in Support re: 44 LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated April 3, 2025. *Unsealed Version of ECF 62*. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Murray, Matthew) (Entered: 05/23/2025)
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05/23/2025	134	DECLARATION of Steven Chillrud (Witness N) (Unsealed Version of ECF 111) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Murray, Matthew) (Entered: 05/23/2025)
05/23/2025	135	LETTER RESPONSE in Opposition to Motion addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Joseph L. Sorkin dated April 8, 2025 re: 44 LETTER MOTION to Seal addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated April 3, 2025. . Document filed by Counsel for The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Declaration).(Sorkin, Joseph) (Entered: 05/23/2025)
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05/27/2025	143	ORDER granting 114 Letter Motion for Extension of Time. Granted. SO ORDERED. (Signed by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil on 5/27/2025) (tg) (Entered: 05/27/2025)
05/29/2025	144	LETTER MOTION to Seal *Amended Witness J Declaration* addressed to Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil from Orion Danjuma dated May 29, 2025. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/29/2025)
05/29/2025	145	***SELECTED PARTIES***DECLARATION of Witness J (Amended) in Support re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction .. Document filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. Motion or Order to File Under Seal: 144 .(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/29/2025)
05/29/2025	146	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 05/29/2025)
06/12/2025	147	PROPOSED PROTECTIVE ORDER. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order).(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 06/12/2025)
06/16/2025	148	OPINION AND ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND DISMISSING FOR LACK OF STANDING re: 24 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction . filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors. For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction [ECF No. 24] is DENIED, and this case is DISMISSED without prejudice. The Clerk of Court respectfully is requested to terminate the motion pending at docket entry 24 and to close this case. SO ORDERED. (Signed by Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil on 6/16/2025) (tg) (Entered: 06/16/2025)
06/16/2025	149	NOTICE OF APPEAL from 148 Memorandum & Opinion,,. Document filed by American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers. Filing fee $ 605.00. Form C and Form D are due within 14 days to the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 06/16/2025)
06/17/2025		Transmission of Notice of Appeal and Certified Copy of Docket Sheet to US Court of Appeals re: 149 Notice of Appeal,..(nd) (Entered: 06/17/2025)

06/17/2025		Appeal Record Sent to USCA (Electronic File). Certified Indexed record on Appeal Electronic Files for 149 Notice of Appeal, filed by American Federation of Teachers, American Association of University Professors were transmitted to the U.S. Court of Appeals..(nd) (Entered: 06/17/2025)
06/30/2025		**FILING ERROR - DEFICIENT DOCKET ENTRY -** Appeal Fee Payment: for 149 Notice of Appeal,. Filing fee $ 605.00..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) Modified on 6/30/2025 (nd). (Entered: 06/30/2025)
06/30/2025		Appeal Fee Payment: for 149 Notice of Appeal,. Filing fee $ 605.00, receipt number ANYSDC-31308358..(Danjuma, Rodkangyil) (Entered: 06/30/2025)

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on September 22, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing Joint Appendix with the Clerk of Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit using the ACMS system, which will send notice of such filing to all counsel of record in compliance with Local Rule 25.1(h)(2).

Dated: September 22, 2025

By: s/ Rachel Goodman

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No. 25-1529

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, ET AL.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ET AL.
Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the
Southern District of New York
Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV (Hon. Mary Kay Vyskocil)

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85	99-5	05/08/25	Exhibit 66 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (*Sustaining Columbia's Vital Mission*, Columbia Office of the President (April 14, 2025))	JA714
86	99-6	05/08/25	Exhibit 67 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (April 14, 2025 Letter from Harvard University)	JA717
87	99-7	05/08/25	Exhibit 68 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (*Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism Statement Regarding Harvard University*, U.S. Department of Education (April 14, 2025))	JA720
88	99-8	05/08/25	Exhibit 69 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Liz Essley Whyte et al., *The Little-Known Bureaucrats Tearing Through American Universities*, The Wall Street Journal (April 14, 2025))	JA722
89	99-9	05/08/25	Exhibit 70 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Alan Blinder, *Trump Has Targeted These Universities. Why?*, The New York Times (April 15, 2025))	JA732
90	99-10	05/08/25	Exhibit 71 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (*Miguel S. Urquiola*, Columbia Office of the Provost)	JA739
91	99-11	05/08/25	Exhibit 72 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Meghnad Bose et al., *Inside Columbia's Betrayal of its Middle Eastern Studies Department*, The Intercept (April 16, 2025))	JA742

92	99-12	05/08/25	Exhibit 73 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Truth Social Post from Donald J. Trump (April 16, 2025))	JA755
93	99-13	05/08/25	Exhibit 74 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Anil Oza et al., *NIH said to have halted awarding of new grants to more top universities*, Stat News (April 18, 2025))	JA757
94	99-14	05/08/25	Exhibit 75 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (X Post from Max Kozlov (April 18, 2025))	JA760
95	99-15	05/08/25	Exhibit 76 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Nandika Chatterjee, *Trump Takes Personal Revenge on Harvard's Lawyer for Standing Up to Him*, Daily Beast (April 24, 2025))	JA762
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96	99-16	05/08/25	Exhibit 77 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (May 5, 2025 Letter to Hard University from Linda E. McMahon)	JA769
97	99-17	05/08/25	Exhibit 78 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (*Preserving Columbia's Critical Research Capabilities*, Columbia Office of the President (May 6, 2025))	JA773
98	99-18	05/08/25	Exhibit 79 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Diabetes Prevention Program et al., *An open letter to the Columbia administration*, Columbia Spectator (May 4, 2025))	JA777
99	99-19	05/08/25	Exhibit 80 to the Reply Declaration of Jonathan Rosenthal (Liz Essley Whyte et al., *Trump Administration Proposes Terms for Federal Oversight of Columbia University*, The Wall Street Journal (May 5, 2025))	JA781
100	100	05/08/25	Supplemental Declaration of Todd Wolfson	JA785

101	101	05/08/25	Supplemental Declaration of Julie Schmid	JA796
102	102	05/08/25	Supplemental Declaration of Reinhold Martin	JA800
103	103	05/08/25	Declaration of Joshua Jacobs	JA804
104	104	05/08/25	Declaration of Jamie Daw	JA812
105	105	05/08/25	Declaration of Abigail Greenleaf	JA818
106	121	05/20/25	Order Denying Requests to Seal	JA823
107	124	05/23/25	Declaration of Matthew Murray in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction	JA829
108	124-1	05/23/25	Exhibit A to the Declaration of Matthew Murray (*HHS' Civil Rights Office Finds Columbia University in Violation of Federal Civil Rights Law*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (May 22, 2025))	JA831
109	128	05/23/25	Declaration of Ezra Susser (Witness B)	JA836
110	129	05/23/25	Declaration of Joseph Slaughter (Witness C)	JA844
111	130	05/23/25	Declaration of Joel Swanson (Witness D)	JA849
112	131	05/23/25	Declaration of Andrew Geneslaw (Witness K)	JA857
113	132	05/23/25	Declaration of Alex de Sherbinin (Witness L)	JA863
114	133	05/23/25	Declaration of Mary Beth Terry (Witness M)	JA868
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116	136	05/23/25	Declaration of Teresa Javenic (Witness O)	JA879
117	137	05/23/25	Supplemental Declaration of Joseph Slaughter (Witness C)	JA886

118	138	05/23/25	Supplemental Declaration of Andrew Geneslaw (Witness K)	JA889
119	139	05/23/25	Amended Declaration of Melanie Wall (Witness A)	JA892
120	140	05/23/25	Amended Declaration of Safia Southey (Witness E)	JA899
121	141	05/23/25	Amended Declaration of Anne Li (Witness I)	JA903
122	142-1	05/23/25	Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch, Ph.D	JA907
123	142-2	05/23/25	Exhibit A to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (*NIH Grants Policy Statement,* National Institutes of Health (April 2024))	JA914
124	142-3	05/23/25	Exhibit B to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (Dorothy A. Fink, *Secretarial Directive on DEI-Related Funding*, Department of Health & Human Services (Feb. 10, 2025))	JA921
125	142-4	05/23/25	Exhibit C to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (Matthew J. Memoli, M.D., *Directive on NIH Priorities*, National Institutes of Health (Feb. 21, 2025))	JA924
126	142-5	05/23/25	Exhibit D to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 10, 2025 Letter to Angela V. Olinto, Ph.D., from Michelle G. Bulls)	JA927
127	142-6	05/23/25	Exhibit E to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 14, 2025 Letter to Angela V. Olinto, Ph.D., from Michelle G. Bulls)	JA930
128	142-7	05/23/25	Exhibit F to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 7, 2025 Notification of Termination of Multiple Task Orders to the Trustees of Columbia University from Alice Pagán Pereira)	JA933
129	149	06/16/25	Notice of Appeal	JA935
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130	145	05/29/25	Amended Declaration of Witness J (To be filed UNDER SEAL and included in Joint Appendix contingent upon this Court's grant of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion to File Under Seal)	JA937

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS,

and

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; PAMELA BONDI, in her official capacity as the U.S. Attorney General; LEO TERRELL, in his official capacity as Senior Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights and head of the DOJ Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION; LINDA MCMAHON, in her official capacity as the U.S. Secretary of Education; THOMAS E. WHEELER, in his official capacity as Acting General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Education; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR., in his official capacity as the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services; SEAN R. KEVENEY, in his official capacity as Acting General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH; MATTHEW J. MEMOLI, in his official capacity as the Acting Director of the National Institutes of Health; UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION; STEPHEN EHIKIAN, in his official capacity as Acting Administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration; JOSH GRUENBAUM, in his official capacity as Commissioner of the Federal Acquisition Service,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT

INTRODUCTION

1. "Our Nation is deeply committed to safeguarding academic freedom, which is of transcendent value to all of us and . . . is therefore a special concern of the First Amendment." *Keyishian v. Bd. of Regents of Univ. of State of N. Y.*, 385 U.S. 589, 603 (1967). "To impose any strait jacket upon the intellectual leaders in our colleges and universities would imperil the future of our Nation." *Sweezy v. New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 250 (1957).

2. This action challenges the Trump administration's unlawful and unprecedented effort to overpower a university's academic autonomy and control the thought, association, scholarship, and expression of its faculty and students. The Trump administration is coercing Columbia University to do its bidding and regulate speech and expression on campus by holding hostage billions of dollars in congressionally authorized federal funding—funding that is responsible for positioning the American university system as a global leader in scientific, medical, and technological research and is crucial to ensuring it remains so. The Trump administration claims it is enforcing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, but neither Title VI nor any other law authorizes the Trump administration's coercive tactics, which are in plain violation of statutory requirements.

3. This suit comes in the wake of a rapid escalation of punitive measures the Trump administration has imposed on Columbia University beginning earlier this month. Columbia is in the crosshairs because of the Trump administration's disagreement with the perceived political views of students and faculty at the university. Over the course of ten days, and in direct contravention of the relevant law, the administration (1) announced it was commencing an investigation of Columbia for its asserted but unspecified failure to address antisemitism on campus, (2) summarily canceled approximately $400 million in critical federal research funding without prior notice, explanation, or any form of due process, and (3) demanded that the University

adopt a list of sweeping programmatic and structural changes within one week as "a precondition" for the University's "continued financial relationship with the United States government," valued at approximately $5 billion. Columbia—like all American universities—depends on federal funding to conduct its scientific research. Threats like these are an existential "gun to the head" for a university. *Nat'l Fed'n of Indep. Bus. v. Sebelius*, 567 U.S. 519, 581 (2012).

4. Although Defendants purport to be enforcing Title VI, the anti-discrimination law covering institutions that receive federal funds, their disregard for the statute's requirements belie that claim. Under Title VI, the government may terminate funding for a recipient only after complying with specific statutory and regulatory requirements: making an effort to obtain voluntary compliance and determining that voluntary compliance is impossible; giving notice to both the university and Congress; providing a hearing for the university; and waiting a specified amount of time. These restrictions exist precisely because Congress recognized that in a system where institutions depend on federal funds, letting federal agencies withhold funding cavalierly would give them dangerously broad power.

5. Defendants did not follow any of these required steps here. Instead, Defendants summarily terminated $400 million in federal grants and contracts and is threatening to withhold billions more unless Columbia agrees to "play ball" by acceding to the Trump administration's demands. Far from enforcing this civil rights statute, the Trump administration has instead weaponized Title VI, using the threat of massive and indiscriminate funding cuts as a cudgel to coerce universities into policing free speech and academic inquiry.

6. The Trump administration's "precondition" letter to Columbia exemplifies the abuses Congress sought to guard against. In exchange for the possibility of a "continued financial relationship with the United States government," Trump administration officials have demanded

an extraordinary federal intrusion into protected expression and academic freedom. Through this letter, federal officials purport to have the authority to dictate to a private university the circumstances under which students and faculty can wear facial coverings; to order that a politically disfavored academic department be placed into receivership; to mandate *ex ante* that students who participated in campus protests must receive expulsion or multi-year suspensions as punishment; and to impose a series of undefined reforms to admissions processes. Each of Defendants' demands unconstitutionally inserts the federal government as managers of a private academic institution. And each demand is backed by threat of the loss of billions in federal research grants—a threat on which Defendants have already begun to make good.

7. Under the circumstances, it should come as little surprise that Columbia last week acceded to the Trump administration's demands. That concession demonstrates the federal government's immense financial leverage and underscores the threat to academic freedom where such leverage is exercised unlawfully. A remarkable component of that concession was Columbia's agreement to "expand intellectual diversity" and alter its procedures for hiring faculty. By revoking $400 million in grant funds and threatening to cancel more, the Trump administration has been able to accomplish through financial pressure what the First Amendment forbids it from doing directly: punish protesters based on their viewpoint, regulate the admissions process, and alter the ideological makeup of faculty. Just last year the Supreme Court unanimously held such coercion to be unconstitutional. *See Nat'l Rifle Ass'n of Am. v. Vullo*, 602 U.S. 175, 190 (2024).

8. Defendants have also made clear that they will continue to withhold funding as leverage to extract still further concessions from Columbia. In a March 24, 2025 press release addressing Columbia's accession to their initial set of demands, Defendants stated that was only

the "first step in the university maintaining a financial relationship with the United States government."

9. The Trump administration's unlawful actions have already caused severe and irreparable damage by halting academic research and inquiry, including in areas that have no relation whatsoever to the charges of antisemitism. The funding cancelation has hobbled crucial public health efforts including research to prevent Alzheimer's Disease, to ensure fetal health in pregnant women, and to cure cancer. And the damage seeps deeper. Plaintiffs American Association of University Professors (AAUP), American Federation of Teachers (AFT), and their members can attest to the pervasive climate of fear and self-censorship that has arisen in the wake of the government's sweeping funding cuts and threats to impose even more. This chilling effect extends beyond Columbia to faculty at other institutions of higher education—60 of which have already been identified by the Trump administration as the next targets. Self-censorship is not an unintended side-effect of canceled funding; it is by design.

10. Defendant Leo Terrell, the head of a Trump administration task force established to investigate institutes of higher education, has made clear this is just the beginning: "We're going to bankrupt these universities. We're going to take away every single federal dollar. … If these universities do not play ball, lawyer up, because the federal government is coming after you."

11. Columbia has a fundamental obligation to protect all its students from harassment and discrimination, with special attention to historically marginalized groups including Jewish students. It must balance that obligation with another central to its mission: Columbia must create an environment that encourages free speech, dialogue, and the exchange of opposing views. Defendants' actions are not calculated to help Columbia strike that careful balance. Instead, they aim to grant the federal government control over the content of campus speech and to punish the

entire Columbia community because some of its members have expressed views the Trump administration disfavors.

12. Robust debate and academic freedom are central to America's exceptional success as both a democracy and a generator of useful ideas. Tolerating the Trump administration's actions here risks transforming institutions of higher learning, private or public, into servile arms of the government, advancing only the political preferences of the latest president in order to secure federal funding. That is a dangerous proposition and one that Congress anticipated by limiting any administration's ability to cancel funding for noncompliance with Title VI. Absent relief, Defendants' actions will continue to damage AAUP, AFT, and their members and infringe on their free speech and academic freedom rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

13. Plaintiff **American Association of University Professors ("AAUP")** is a 501(c)(6) membership association and labor union of faculty and academic professionals throughout the country. AAUP is headquartered in Washington, D.C. Founded in 1915, the AAUP remains the nation's leading organization primarily dedicated to protecting academic freedom and shared governance in higher education. The AAUP has about 44,000 members on college and university campuses across the country, including a large number of faculty members who rely on federal grants to support their work across a range of academic disciplines. The Columbia University Chapter of AAUP was founded in December 2021 and is open to all current and retired Columbia faculty members and graduate students who are national members of the AAUP. As of January 2025, the Columbia University Chapter of AAUP has members in 14 different schools and 27 different departments within Columbia's main Arts and Sciences faculty.

14. AAUP's mission is to advance academic freedom and shared governance of higher education institutions; to define fundamental professional values and standards for higher education; to promote the economic security of faculty, academic professionals, graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and all those engaged in teaching and research in higher education; to help the higher education community organize to make its goals a reality; and to ensure higher education's contribution to the common good. The AAUP has helped to shape American higher education by developing the standards and procedures that maintain quality in education and academic freedom in this country's colleges and universities.

15. Plaintiff **American Federation of Teachers ("AFT")** is a national labor organization headquartered in Washington, D.C. and representing over 1.8 million members, including more than 400,000 members who are employed as higher education faculty and professional staff, primarily in research and teaching positions; federal, state, and local government employees; pre-K through 12th-grade teachers, early childhood educators, paraprofessionals, and other school-related personnel; as well as nurses and other healthcare professionals. AFT has many members who receive funding, training, classroom resources, and other opportunities made possible by federal grants and contracts. AAUP is an affiliate of AFT. As a result, all current AAUP members are also AFT members. AFT's mission is to champion fairness, democracy, economic opportunity and high-quality public education, healthcare and public services for students, families, and communities.

B. Defendants

16. Defendant the **U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ")** is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. The DOJ is an agency within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. §§ 551(1), 701(b)(1).

17. Defendant **Pamela Bondi** is sued in her official capacity as the U.S. Attorney General.

18. Defendant **Leo Terrell** is sued in his official capacity as Senior Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights and head of the DOJ Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism.

19. Defendant the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS")** is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. HHS is an agency within the meaning of the APA.

20. Defendant **Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.** is sued in his official capacity as the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services.

21. Defendant **Sean R. Keveney** is sued in his official capacity as the Acting General Counsel of HHS.

22. Defendant the **National Institutes of Health ("NIH")** is a federal agency within HHS and is headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland. NIH is an agency within the meaning of the APA.

23. Defendant **Matthew J. Memoli** is sued in his official capacity as the Acting Director of the NIH.

24. Defendant the **U.S. Department of Education ("ED")** is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. ED is an agency within the meaning of the APA.

25. Defendant **Linda McMahon** is sued in her official capacity as the U.S. Secretary of Education.

26. Defendant **Thomas E. Wheeler** is sued in his official capacity as Acting General Counsel of the ED.

27. Defendant **Craig Trainor** is sued in his official capacity as Acting Assistant Secretary for the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education.

28. Defendant the **U.S. General Services Administration ("GSA")** is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C. GSA is an agency within the meaning of the APA.

29. Defendant **Stephen Ehikian** is sued in his official capacity as Acting Administrator of the GSA.

30. Defendant **Josh Gruenbaum** is sued in his official capacity as Commissioner of the Federal Acquisition Service within the GSA.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

31. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as this case arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

32. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) and (e)(1), including because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this district.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

I. Defendants' Campaign to Undermine Academic Freedom

33. In a democracy, institutions of higher education exist not only as places for research, teaching and learning, but as core civic spaces in which ideas—about science, literature, politics, and society—are formed, tested, and debated.

34. By contrast, autocratic governments consider independent inquiry and thought to be a threat. Authoritarian governments in Hungary,[1] Turkey,[2] and Brazil[3] have each attempted to place universities under the control of the central government.

35. President Trump's 2024 campaign website included numerous statements describing his intention to curtail academic freedom and alter the viewpoints expressed on campuses.

36. That website included President Trump's plan "to reclaim our once great educational institutions from the radical Left and Marxist maniacs."[4]

37. It singled out private universities, stating "we will take the billions and billions of dollars that we will collect by taxing, fining, and suing excessively large private university endowments, and we will then use that money to endow a new institution called the American Academy."[5]

38. The Trump Administration is particularly focused on suppressing views that challenge (1) its preferred narrative with respect to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and (2) its preferred narratives with respect to race and gender—what it refers to as "diversity, equity, and inclusion," or "DEI," or sometimes "wokeness."

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[1] Lydia Gall, *Hungary Continues Attacks on Academic Freedom*, Human Rights Watch (Sept. 3, 2020), https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/09/03/hungary-continues-attacks-academic-freedom, https://perma.cc/Q96R-2S52.

[2] Muzaffer Kaya, *Turkey's Purge of Critical Academia*, Middle East Research and Information Project (2018), https://merip.org/2018/12/turkeys-purge-of-critical-academia/, https://perma.cc/C4CJ-CBT8.

[3] Pedro Salgado, *The Crisis of Brazilian Universities: Higher Education Under Bolsonaro*, International Research Group on Authoritarianism and Counter-Strategies (July 21, 2021), https://irgac.org/articles/the-crisis-of-brazilian-universities-higher-education-under-bolsonaro/, https://perma.cc/4H5U-RMPM.

[4] *Agenda47: Protecting Students from the Radical Left and Marxist Maniacs Infecting Educational Institutions*, DonaldJTrump.com (July 17, 2023) , https://www.donaldjtrump.com/agenda47/agenda47-protecting-students-from-the-radical-left-and-marxist-maniacs-infecting-educational-institutions, https://perma.cc/7HZN-5MW8.

[5] *Agenda47: The American Academy*, DonaldJTrump.com (Nov. 1, 2023), https://www.donaldjtrump.com/agenda47/agenda47-the-american-academy, https://perma.cc/B66V-ZXMT.

39. President Trump's campaign website highlighted that such viewpoints would be prohibited at the American Academy, stating that "there will be no wokeness or jihadism allowed—none of that's going to be allowed."[6]

40. Vice President JD Vance has stated that "[t]he professors are the enemy"[7] and that "the universities are the enemy."[8] He has praised Hungarian President Victor Orbán's aggressive strategy to make Hungarian universities better reflect Orbán's own ideology.[9]

41. These sentiments have recently been repeated by Defendant Leo Terrell, the head of the DOJ "Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism" ("DOJ Task Force"). Defendant Terrell stated on Fox News on or about March 9, 2025: "The academic system in this country has been hijacked by the left, has been hijacked by the marxists. They have controlled the mindset of our young people . . . and we have to put an end to it."[10]

42. In a March 19, 2025 interview, Defendant Terrell was asked if it was his "intention" to "get a consent decree where Columbia gets a new law school dean, they get a new president, a new board, a new department of history, a new set of reasonable time, place, and manner regulations for a [sic] speech on campus that ban masks." Terrell answered, "Yes, yes, and yes."[11]

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[6] *Id.*
[7] Henry Reichman, "'*The Professors Are the Enemy*'", The Chronicle of Higher Education (Dec. 14, 2021), https://www.chronicle.com/article/the-professors-are-the-enemy.
[8] National Conservatism, J.D. Vance I The Universities are the Enemy I National Conservatism Conference II, YouTube (Nov. 10, 2021), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0FR65Cifnhw, https://perma.cc/WQF6-QU6V.
[9] Rob Dreher, "*I would like to see European elites actually listen to their people for a change*": An Interview with J.D. Vance," The European Conservative (Feb. 22, 2024), https://europeanconservative.com/articles/dreher/i-would-like-to-see-european-elites-actually-listen-to-their-people-for-a-change-an-interview-with-j-d-vance/, https://perma.cc/5WJK-KC8P.
[10] Mark McMillan, *Leo Terrell with Mark Levin- How we'll defeat antisemitism in the USA* (Mar. 9, 2025) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOFIKRr2Sco, https://perma.cc/5V4R-M692.
[11] *On Crushing Anti-Semitism on Campus*, Hughniverse Podcast (Mar. 19, 2025), https://hughhewitt.com/leo-terrell-senior-counsel-to-the-attorney-general-for-civil-rights-on-crushing-anti-semitism-on-campus, https://perma.cc/6YHF-VZKG.

43. Trump Administration officials have taken repeated action aimed at bringing universities under governmental control.

44. For example, on February 17, 2025, Acting United States Attorney for the District of Columbia Edward Martin sent a letter to Georgetown University Law School stating that it was "unacceptable" for the private Jesuit university to "teach and promote" diversity, equity, and inclusion, and seeking to pressure the institution to remove such content from its "curriculum," "courses," and "teaching."[12]

45. The purported Title VI enforcement actions against Columbia and threats against at least 60 other colleges and universities (*see infra* ¶¶ 53–91, 274–285) represent a profoundly dangerous escalation of these efforts.

II. Federally Funded Research and Scholarship at Columbia

46. Columbia University is a research university, including 17 schools where research takes place, as well as four additional affiliated schools. These institutions include a medical school, a dental school, a nursing school, a public health school, an engineering school, and Teachers College, as well as the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which houses Columbia College and several graduate schools.

47. Research and scholarship at Columbia explore a wide range of topics in health, science, social science, and the humanities, among others. Columbia researchers have recently worked on identifying comatose patients who have hidden consciousness and may recover;[13]

[12] Letter from Edward R. Martin, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, to William M. Treanor, Dean , Georgetown Law Center, (Feb. 17, 2025), https://www.ncronline.org/files/2025-03/3.7.24%20Ed%20Martin%20letter%20%20to%20Georgetown%20law.pdf, https://perma.cc/JBE9-UJZK.
[13] *Sleep Patterns May Reveal Comatose Patients with Hidden Consciousness*, Columbia University Irving Medical Center (Mar. 3, 2025), https://news.columbia.edu/news/sleep-patterns-may-reveal-comatose-patients-hidden-consciousness.

exploring how stomach cancers grow;[14] and using machine learning to identify patients who unknowingly suffer from underdiagnosed liver disease.[15]

48. More than 1,800 physicians, surgeons, dentists, and nurses affiliated with Columbia also provide patient care.

49. Forty percent of Columbia's budget goes to patient care and research, with nearly the same share spent on instruction.[16]

50. Columbia is one of the ten largest non-government employers in New York State.[17] Columbia employs 16,600 full-time workers in addition to its 4,000 faculty members.[18] Two-thirds of the jobs at Columbia are middle-income, non-faculty jobs.[19]

51. Federal funding supports a large part of not only Columbia University's research, but of all university research across the country since the 1950s, with decisions about what research is conducted made by the scientific community itself. Universities have built graduate programs and research labs to meet this national research mission, which has led directly to innumerable scientific and technological advances over the last seventy years.[20]

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[14] *Nerves Electrify Stomach Cancer, Sparking Growth and Spread*, Columbia University Irving Medical Center (Feb. 19, 2025), https://www.cuimc.columbia.edu/news/nerves-electrify-stomach-cancer-sparking-growth-and-spread, https://perma.cc/AE3J-R87L.

[15] *Training Your Electronic Record to Think Like a Liver Doctor*, Columbia University Irving Medical Center (Feb. 20, 2025), https://www.cuimc.columbia.edu/news/training-your-electronic-health-record-think-liver-doctor, https://perma.cc/B5LC-BU5H.

[16] *Financial Overview*, Columbia University, https://www.columbia.edu/content/financial-overview (last visited March 23, 2025).

[17] Economic Engine for New York, Columbia University, https://economicimpact.columbia.edu/ (last visited Mar. 23, 2025).

[18] *Id.*

[19] *Id.*

[20] Ian Bogost, *A New Kind of Crisis for American Universities*, The Atlantic (Feb. 10, 2025), https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2025/02/nih-trump-university-crisis/681634/?utm_campaign=atlantic-daily-newsletter&utm_content=20250320&utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_term=The+Atlantic+Daily, https://perma.cc/4PD3-8SY4.

52. In 2024, government grants made up about 20 percent of Columbia's operating revenue.[21]

III. Defendants' Summary Termination of $400 Million in Federal Funds and Threat to Withhold All Future Federal Funding from Columbia

53. The most recent chapter in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has inflamed pre-existing tensions on the issue, sparking widespread campus protest both domestically and internationally.[22] Within the United States, institutions of higher education have struggled to balance the need to protect free speech and free expression with the need to protect Jewish, Muslim, Israeli, and Palestinian students on campus from illegal harassment and discrimination.

54. Columbia, where protests have been robust, is no exception. Columbia has a long history of student protest, a tradition which many community members value.

55. At the same time, as described in more detail below, Columbia reports taking a range of actions to respond to complaints of antisemitic harassment and discrimination on campus.

56. On January 29, 2025, President Trump signed an executive order titled "Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism."[23]

57. The executive order required the heads of all executive agencies or departments to submit reports identifying all civil and criminal authorities or actions within their jurisdictions "that might be used to curb or combat anti-Semitism, and containing an inventory and analysis of all pending administrative complaints, as of the date of the report, against or involving institutions

[21] Financial Overview, Columbia University, https://www.columbia.edu/content/financial-overview (last visited March 23, 2025).
[22] Willem Marx, *Campus Protests over the war in Gaza have gone international*, Nat'l Public Radio (May 3, 2024), https://www.npr.org/2024/05/03/1248661834/student-protests-gaza-universities-international, https://perma.cc/WES8-P4Z5. [22] Willem Marx, *Campus Protests over the war in Gaza have gone international*, Nat'l Public Radio (May 3, 2024), https://www.npr.org/2024/05/03/1248661834/student-protests-gaza-universities-international, https://perma.cc/WES8-P4Z5.
[23] Exec. Order No. 14188, 90 Fed. Reg. 8847 (Feb. 3, 2025).

of higher education alleging civil rights violations related to or arising from post-October 7, 2023, campus anti-Semitism."[24]

58. The executive order made no mention of the First Amendment or the need to balance protection of free speech with the imperative to eradicate illegal discrimination and harassment.

59. On February 3, 2025, Defendant DOJ announced the creation of the multi-agency DOJ Task Force, led by Defendant Terrell, to carry out the mandate of the executive order.[25] The DOJ Task Force includes representatives from Defendant DOJ, Defendant ED, and Defendant HHS.

60. Later that day, Defendant ED announced new Title VI investigations into Columbia and four other private and state universities (Northwestern University, Portland State University, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities) where ED stated that "widespread antisemitic harassment has been reported."[26]

61. The announcement did not point to any specific allegations of antisemitic harassment, nor did it ask or advise Columbia to take any particular steps to deter or remedy such harassment.

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[24] *Id.*
[25] Office of Public Affairs, *Justice Department Announces Formation of Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism*, U.S. Dept. of Justice (Feb. 3, 2025), https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-formation-task-force-combat-anti-semitism, https://perma.cc/KCF4-LB52.
[26] *U.S. Department of Education Probes Cases of Antisemitism at Five Universities*, U.S. Department of Education (Feb. 3, 2025) https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-education-probes-cases-of-antisemitism-five-universities, https://perma.cc/M547-JNKP.

62. Columbia responded that same day, stating that "Columbia strongly condemns antisemitism and all forms of discrimination, and we are resolute that calling for, promoting, or glorifying violence or terror has no place at our University."[27]

63. Columbia's response detailed numerous actions that the university had taken since August to address antisemitism, including "strengthening and clarifying our disciplinary processes," establishing "a centralized Office of Institutional Equity to address all reports of discrimination and harassment, appoint[ing] a new Rules Administrator, and strengthen[ing] the capabilities of our Public Safety Office."[28] The response concluded by expressing openness to "ongoing work with the new federal administration to combat antisemitism and ensure the safety and wellbeing of our students, faculty, and staff."[29]

64. Four weeks later, on March 3, 2025, Defendants HHS, ED, and GSA announced a "comprehensive review of Columbia's federal contracts and grants in light of ongoing investigations for potential violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act."[30]

65. The announcement referred to "Columbia's ongoing inaction in the face of relentless harassment of Jewish students," and declared that, as a result, "Stop Work Orders for $51.4 million in contracts between Columbia University and the Federal Government" were being considered. It further stated that the task force would "conduct a comprehensive review of the more than $5 billion in federal grant commitments to Columbia University to ensure the university is in compliance with federal regulations, including its civil rights responsibilities."[31]

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[27] *Statement on Notice From U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights*, Columbia University Office of Public Affairs (Feb. 3, 2025), https://communications.news.columbia.edu/news/statement-notice-us-department-education-office-civil-rights.
[28] *Id.*
[29] *Id.*
[30] *HHS, ED, and GSA announce additional measures to end anti-Semitic harassment on college campuses*, U.S. General Services Administration (March 3, 2025), https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/news-releases/hhs-ed-and-gsa-announce-additional-measures-to-end-antisemitic-harassment-03032025, https://perma.cc/7QHZ-E4KU.
[31] *Id.*

66. The announcement did not point to any specific allegations of antisemitic harassment, nor did it ask or advise Columbia to take any particular steps to deter or remedy such harassment.

67. The announcement made no mention of the First Amendment or the need to balance protection of free speech with the imperative to eradicate illegal discrimination and harassment, nor did it identify any legal authority for taking the threatened actions against Columbia.

68. The following day, on March 4, 2025, President Trump posted on Truth Social, "All Federal Funding will STOP for any College, School, or University that allows illegal protests. Agitators will be imprisoned/or permanently sent back to the country from which they came. American students will be permanently expelled or, depending on the crime, arrested. NO MASKS! Thank you for your attention to this matter."[32]

69. Under First Amendment doctrine, the category "illegal protests" is carefully circumscribed. Nevertheless, the post did not say how federal officials would identify "illegal protests" or "agitators" for purposes of implementing the President's stated policy, nor did it otherwise provide guidance to faculty, students, or administrators seeking to exercise (or allow others to exercise) First Amendment rights while avoiding the risk of imprisonment, deportation, expulsion, arrest, or loss of "[a]ll" federal funding.

70. Just three days later, on March 7, 2025, Defendants DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA announced the "immediate cancellation of approximately $400 million in federal grants and

[32] Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump), Truth Social (Mar. 4, 2025, 7:30AM), https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/114104167452161158.

contracts to Columbia University due to the school's continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students" (the "March 7 Funding Withdrawal").[33]

71. No reasoning was provided for the particular sanction of immediately canceling $400 million in federal funding throughout various university programs, but it has been reported that $400 million is the same amount that now-President Trump tried to demand from Columbia in real estate negotiations back in 2000, then as a private real estate developer.[34]

72. The March 7 announcement stated that these cuts "represent the first round of action and additional cancellations are expected to follow."[35]

73. The March 7 announcement further stated without explanation or reference to any specific incidents that "[c]haos and anti-Semitic harassment have continued on and near campus" since the March 3 Title VI investigation announcement and claimed that Columbia had not responded to the DOJ Task Force regarding the investigation in the four days since the investigation had been announced.[36]

74. On information and belief, Defendants also sent Columbia a letter on March 7 informing it of the $400 million in immediately withdrawn funding.

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[33] *DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA announce initial cancellation of grants and contracts to Columbia University worth $400 million*, U.S. General Services Administration (Mar. 7, 2025), https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/news-releases/doj-hhs-ed-and-gsa-announce-initial-cancellation-of-grants-and-contracts-03072025, https://perma.cc/6GA5-JSB5.

[34] Matthew Haag and Katherine Rosman, *Decades Ago, Columbia Refused to Pay Trump $400 Million*, New York Times (Mar. 21, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/21/nyregion/trump-columbia-university-400-million.html.

[35] *DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA announce initial cancellation of grants and contracts to Columbia University worth $400 million*, U.S. General Services Administration (Mar. 7, 2025), https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/news-releases/doj-hhs-ed-and-gsa-announce-initial-cancellation-of-grants-and-contracts-03072025, https://perma.cc/2VS2-ZA4T.

[36] *Id.*

75. Later on March 7, 2025, Columbia's interim president Katrina Armstrong issued a response stating that Columbia remains "committed to working with the federal government to address their legitimate concerns" and combatting anti-Semitism.[37]

76. Less than a week later, on March 13, 2025, Defendants HHS, ED, and GSA sent another letter to Columbia (the "March 13 Letter") stating that Columbia should "consider this a formal response to the current situation on the campus of Columbia University and a follow up to our letter of March 7, 2025, informing you that the United States Government would be pausing or terminating federal funding.[38] The letter was signed by Defendants Josh Gruenbaum, Sean Keveney, and Thomas E. Wheeler. The letter stated, without reference to any specific facts or events, that Columbia "has fundamentally failed to protect American students and faculty from antisemitic violence and harassment in addition to other alleged violations of Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Pursuant to your request, this letter outlines immediate next steps that we regard as a precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government."[39]

77. The March 13, 2025 Letter provided no further definition of the "current situation on the campus of Columbia University," did not explain its reference to Columbia's "other alleged violations of Title VI and Title VII," and invoked no statutory or regulatory authority other than Title VI and Title VII.[40]

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[37] Katrina Armstrong, Responding to Federal Action, Columbia, Office of the President, (Mar.7, 2025), https://president.columbia.edu/news/responding-federal-action.
[38] Josh Gruenbaum, Sean Keveney, Thomas Wheeler, *March 13, 2025 Formal Response Letter*, (Mar. 13, 2025) https://static01.nyt.com/newsgraphics/documenttools/6d3c124d8e20212d/85dec154-full.pdf, https://perma.cc/6ZZE-HRFF.
[39] *Id.*
[40] *Id.*

78. The March 13, 2025 Letter then listed nine demands for Columbia to meet by the close of business on "Wednesday, March 20, 2025" (March 20, 2025 was a Thursday), that is, within a week:[41]

- "Enforce existing disciplinary policies. The University must complete disciplinary proceedings for Hamilton Hall and encampments. Meaningful discipline means expulsion or multi-year suspension."
- "Primacy of the president in disciplinary matters. Abolish the University Judicial Board (UJB) and centralize all disciplinary processes under the Office of the President. And empower the Office of the President to suspend or expel students with an appeal process through the Office of the President."
- "Time, place, and manner rules. Implement permanent, comprehensive time, place, and manner rules to prevent disruption of teaching, research, and campus life."
- "Mask ban. Ban masks that are intended to conceal identity or intimidate others, with exceptions for religious and health reasons. Any masked individual must wear their Columbia ID on the outside of their clothing (this is already the policy at Columbia's Irving Medical Center)."
- "Deliver plan to hold all student groups accountable. Recognized student groups and individuals operating as constituent members of, or providing support for, unrecognized groups engaged in violations of University policy must be held accountable through formal investigations, disciplinary proceedings, and expulsion as appropriate."

[41] *Id.*

- "Formalize, adopt, and promulgate a definition of antisemitism. President Trump's Executive Order 13899 uses the IHRA definition. Anti-'Zionist' discrimination against Jews in areas unrelated to Israel or Middle East must be addressed."
- "Empower internal law enforcement. The University must ensure that Columbia security has full law enforcement authority, including arrest and removal of agitators who foster an unsafe or hostile work or study environment, or otherwise interfere with classroom instruction or the functioning of the university."
- "MESAAS Department – Academic Receivership. Begin the process of placing the Middle East, South Asian, and African Studies department under academic receivership for a minimum of five years. The University must provide a full plan, with date certain deliverables, by the March 20, 2025, deadline."
- "Deliver a plan for comprehensive admissions reform. The plan must include a strategy to reform undergraduate admissions, international recruiting, and graduate admissions practices to conform with federal law and policy."[42]

79. The March 13, 2025 Letter did not provide any constitutional, statutory, or regulatory authority for the government's imposition of these conditions on a private university. Nor did the Letter explain whether or how implementation of the federal government's preferred admissions policy, placing a department in academic receivership, or any of the other demanded actions would deter or remedy antisemitic harassment or any "other alleged violations" of Title VI or Title VII. Nor did it address whether there were less intrusive means of ensuring compliance with those laws.

[42] The March 13, 2025 Letter did not say what federal "policy" requires over and above federal law, nor did it allege any specific violations of federal law.

80. The March 13 Letter made no mention of the First Amendment or the need to balance protection of free speech with the imperative to eradicate illegal discrimination and harassment.

81. On March 21, 2025, Columbia shared updated policies appearing to give in to nearly all of Defendants' demands.[43]

82. For example, Defendants demanded that Columbia abolish the UJB and centralize proceedings in the Office of the President. Columbia stated that it would relocate the UJB within the Office of the Provost (who reports to the President), restrict participation to faculty and administrators, institute "rigorous vetting and conflict review process to ensure objectivity, impartiality, and commitment to following and enforcing our community's rules and policies," and give the Provost final approval over all panel members and appellate Deans.

83. Defendants demanded that Columbia "empower internal law enforcement," including ensuring officers have full authority to arrest and remove "agitators who foster an unsafe or hostile work or study environment, or otherwise interfere with classroom instruction or the functioning of the university." Columbia announced that it has hired 36 "special officers"—it is unclear whether this is in addition to the 117 public safety officers the University had already hired in the past 16 months—who will "have the ability to remove individuals from campus and/or arrest."

84. Defendants demanded that Columbia place the MESAAS Department in an "academic receivership" for a "minimum of five years." It is very rare for a university to decide to place an academic department under receivership, and a demand by the federal government that a

[43] *Advancing Our Work to Combat Discrimination, Harassment, and Antisemitism at Columbia*, Columbia Office of the President (Mar. 21, 2025), https://president.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/content/03.21.2025%20Columbia%20-%20FINAL.pdf, https://perma.cc/3FFS-4NR4.

university place an academic department in receivership is entirely unprecedented. Nevertheless, in response to Defendants' demands, Columbia announced the appointment of a new Senior Vice Provost who will "conduct a thorough review of the portfolio of programs in regional areas across the University, starting immediately with the Middle East. This review will include the Center for Palestine Studies; the Institute for Israel and Jewish Studies; Middle Eastern, South Asian, and African Studies; the Middle East Institute; the Tel Aviv and Amman global hubs; the School of International and Public Affairs Middle East Policy major; and other University programs focused on the Middle East (together, the 'Middle East Programs')." The new Senior Vice Provost will take steps including "ensur[ing] the educational offerings are comprehensive and balanced," reviewing "leadership and curriculum," creating a new process for hiring faculty in these programs, reviewing the process for "approving curricular changes," and making recommendations about "necessary changes" and "academic restructuring" to "ensure academic excellence and complementarity" in Columbia's Middle East programs.

85. In a move that makes the First Amendment stakes here especially stark, the March 21 response also made explicit that Columbia will engineer the ideological balance of speech on campus in response to the federal government's demands. Columbia stated that it will expand "intellectual diversity among faculty." It explained, "Faculty searches have begun and will be expanded to ensure intellectual diversity across our course offerings and scholarship."

86. On March 24, 2025, Defendants HHS, ED, and GSA issued a press release "welcom[ing] the statement by Columbia University outlining actions the university is taking in response to the Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism's March 13th letter detailing 9

preconditions for formal negotiations to restore canceled federal grants and contracts."[44] The March 24 letter celebrates "[t]he decisive steps the Task Force has taken with Columbia" that "have yielded positive results."

87. The March 24 press release does not state that Columbia's federal funding will be restored, however. To the contrary, the letter states that "Columbia's compliance with the Task Force's preconditions is only the first step in rehabilitating its relationship with the government, and more importantly, its students and faculty."[45]

88. Defendants' March 24 press release makes clear that Columbia's accession to the demands in the March 13 Letter is only the "first step in the university maintaining a financial relationship with the United States government."[46]

89. Defendants' March 24 press release does not specify what additional "steps" will be required, but the letter makes clear that Defendants expect Columbia to continue to comply with whatever demands Defendants impose as "preconditions" of restoring the $400 million and of granting or continuing additional federal financial assistance.

90. The press release states that "Columbia's early steps are a positive sign, but they must continue to show that they are serious in their resolve to end anti-Semitism and protect all students and faculty on their campus through permanent and structural reform."[47]

91. As of the time of filing of this Complaint, Defendants have not reinstated or restored the $400 million in terminated federal funding. Nor have they withdrawn their threats to take additional coercive action and/or terminate or withhold additional funding to Columbia.

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[44] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *HHS, ED, and GSA Respond to Columbia University's Actions to Comply with Joint Task Force Pre-Conditions*, (Mar. 24, 2025), https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/columbia-comply-anti-semitism-task-force-preconditions-met.html
[45] *Id.*
[46] *Id.*
[47] *Id.*

IV. Impacted Funding

92. There is no full public accounting of the $400 million in withdrawn funding, but $250 million of that funding consists of grants from Defendant NIH.

93. On March 10, 2025, NIH posted on the internet platform X that it "is terminating more than $250 million in funding—including more than 400 grants—to Columbia University following directives from the Trump Administration's Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism."[48]

94. On or about March 10, 2025, Defendant NIH sent Columbia a list of grants being terminated.[49]

95. HHS, the parent agency of NIH, has released a list of grants terminated.[50] It lists 161 grants to Columbia University that were terminated between March 10 and March 14, 2025. Terminated grants on that HHS list include "Alzheimer's Disease Genetic Risk and Microglial Innate Immune Memory," "Prenatal exposure to phthalates and associations with gestational weight gain and fetal growth trajectories," "Training in Pediatric Infectious Diseases," and "Cancer Center Support Grant."[51]

96. NIH terminated 232 grants for scientific research at Columbia University Irving Medical Center, which includes the medical school, dental school, and school of public health. The withdrawn grants make up about a quarter of the center's research portfolio.[52]

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[48] National Institutes of Health, @NIH, Twitter (Mar, 10, 2025) https://x.com/nih/status/1899196680270238173?s=42, https://perma.cc/USJ7-74AS.
[49] Caroline Lewis, *Hundreds of research grants at Columbia canceled following Trump edict, administrator says*, Gothamist (Mar. 11, 2025), https://gothamist.com/news/hundreds-of-research-grants-at-columbia-canceled-following-trump-edict-administrator-says, https://perma.cc/H7E3-TVKY.
[50] https://taggs.hhs.gov/Content/Data/HHS_Grants_Terminated.pdf, https://perma.cc/CZJ6-LDP9
[51] *Id.*
[52] Lewis, *supra* n. 49.

97. With respect to the medical school in particular, NIH terminated nearly 30 percent of grants, including training grants and fellowships. Specifically, as the head of the psychiatry department shared, "All of our training grants and many fellowships have been terminated."[53]

98. Training grants are particularly crucial for training and developing the careers of the country's next generation of leading physicians and scientists.

99. Sources inside NIH shared with *Nature* that "the lists of cancelled grants come from the agency's Office of Extramural Research, which is in turn receiving them from the NIH's parent agency, the US Department of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the US Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE)."[54]

100. According to public reporting cited below, a wide variety of health researchers have seen their funding canceled. The following are just some examples:

101. The head of the pediatrics department at Columbia's Medical School reportedly lost funding for a project that involved the search for a nasal spray that would block the entry of viruses and reduce infections.[55]

102. A professor who leads research in the obstetrics department on high-risk pregnancies reportedly lost a $16.6 million grant that she had used to build a maternal health center. Its goal was to lower America's maternal mortality rate.[56]

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[53] Ryan Quinn, *Trump's Columbia Cuts Start Hitting Postdocs, Professors*, Inside Higher Ed. (Mar. 13, 2025) https://www.insidehighered.com/news/faculty-issues/research/2025/03/13/trumps-columbia-cuts-start-hitting-postdocs-professors; Humberto Basilio, *'My career is over': Columbia University scientists hit hard by Trump team's cuts*, Nature (Mar. 14, 2025), https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-00812-x.

[54] Humberto Basilio, *'My career is over': Columbia University scientists hit hard by Trump team's cuts*, Nature (Mar. 14, 2025), https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-00812-x, https://perma.cc/4CPK-PHDZ.

[55] Joseph Goldstein, *Medical Research at Columbia Is Imperiled After Trump Terminates Funding*, New York Times, (Mar. 18, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/18/nyregion/columbia-research-grants-trump.html.

[56] Jason Mast, *Columbia scientists reel as Trump administration cancels grants, hitting broad suite of research*, STAT News, (Mar. 11, 2025) https://www.statnews.com/2025/03/11/columbia-scientists-reel-grant-cancellations-hit-broad-suite-research/, https://perma.cc/RQM9-849C.

103. A lab leader at the School of Public Health reportedly received a stop work order for her grant aimed at reducing maternal mortality. The grant supported twenty people.[57]

104. According to *Nature*, a PhD student who studies fibroids in the uterus had her fellowship terminated. Her terminated grant was an F31 fellowship from NIH.[58]

105. A postdoctoral researcher had a grant canceled concerning risk factors that predispose children to develop eating disorders, depression, and suicidal thoughts and behaviors, according to *Inside Higher Ed*. His terminated grant was a T32 training grant from NIH. As he told *Inside Higher Ed*, "'as a Jew,' it's 'particularly outrageous' to hear the Trump administration justifying the cuts by saying it's fighting antisemitism . . . 'I certainly don't feel protected,' he said."[59]

106. A neurologist and professor at Columbia's medical school had two grants terminated this month, according to the *New York Times*. His research focuses on health disparities and how to narrow them. One grant addressed stroke recovery and the other concerned screens for colorectal cancer, which is rising among younger adults.[60]

107. A spokesman for Columbia University Medical Center stated that other canceled studies include one on treatments for chronic illnesses, including long COVID, and one on reducing maternal mortality in New York.[61]

108. Many of the Columbia grant cancelations are being felt at universities across the United States and around the world. Large-scale studies are often collaborative efforts involving

[57] Basilio, *supra* n.54.
[58] *Id.*
[59] Ryan Quinn, *Trump's Columbia Cuts Start Hitting Postdocs, Professors*, Inside Higher Ed., (Mar. 13, 2025) https://www.insidehighered.com/news/faculty-issues/research/2025/03/13/trumps-columbia-cuts-start-hitting-postdocs-professors, https://perma.cc/6TCM-EBZF.
[60] Joseph Goldstein, *Medical Research at Columbia Is Imperiled After Trump Terminates Funding*, New York Times, (Mar. 18, 2025), https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/18/nyregion/columbia-research-grants-trump.html.
[61] *Id.*

multiple researchers with different expertise and resources at different universities with a single grant administered through a lead university like Columbia.[62]

109. For example, a Harvard Medical School professor told the *New York Times* he had a grant cut for a large diabetes research project, which followed a group of 1,700 people over more than 25 years, because the grant flowed through Columbia.[63] One nurse who had participated in the diabetes study for twenty-five years told the *New York Times* that when she found out, "Honestly, I wanted to cry."[64]

110. The grant cuts have also shut down the Center for Solutions for ME/CFS, a large research program into myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS), a condition believed to affect millions of Americans, according to *STAT*.[65] The center had funded projects not only at Columbia but also at the University of California Davis, Harvard, and the University of Edinburgh, according to *STAT*.[66]

111. A number of grants to Columbia University that were terminated were listed among the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE)'s "savings" on its website.[67] On the same day that NIH stated on X that it would cancel 400 grants, DOGE updated its savings page to include nearly 400 new grants terminated by Defendant HHS (Defendant NIH's parent agency), which could be matched by exact dollar amount to grants previously awarded by the NIH to Columbia University.[68]

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[62] *Id.*
[63] *Id.*
[64] *Id.*
[65] Isabella Cueto, *ME/CFS research program shuts down at Columbia after Trump cuts*, STAT News (Mar. 19, 2025), https://www.statnews.com/2025/03/19/myalgic-encephalomyelitis-chronic-fatigue-syndrome-columbia-program-shutdown/, https://perma.cc/QY7T-L5X4.
[66] *Id.*
[67] Jeremy Barr, *Robert Allbritton's new mission is creating more journalists. Why?*, Wash. Post (May 20, 2024), https://www.washingtonpost.com/style/media/2024/05/30/robert-allbritton-notus-journalism/.
[68] Mark Alfred, The Trump Administration Cut Cancer and Alzheimer's Research Funding at Columbia University, NOTUS, (Mar. 18, 2025), https://www.notus.org/health-science/columbia-university-grant-cuts.

112. On March 7, Teachers College announced that it had "received notice that a number of [its] faculty grants are also being cut as part of" the government's cancelation of $400 million in grants and contracts. Teachers College stated in this announcement that this was "[e]ven though Teachers College is an independent institution, guided by a separate Board of Trustees and President, one that enforces its own set of anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies."[69] The statement continues, "These wholesale cuts to vital research endeavors will have lasting and devastating impacts on the public good, to which our university system is devoted: from public health, to K-12 teachers and students, mental health and counseling, community colleges, and much more."[70]

113. Some researchers received formal cancelation notices that stated that funding was terminated "due to unsafe antisemitic actions that suggest the institution lacks concern for the safety and wellbeing of Jewish students."[71] Others have not yet received any government notice of their grant cancelation, but Columbia University has informed them that their funding has stopped.

V. Defendants' Actions Inconsistent with Title VI

114. Section 601 of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in all programs receiving federal funding. 42 U.S.C. § 2000d ("No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.").

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[69] Thomas Bailey, Announcement: *Update in Light of March 7 Federal Announcement*, Teachers College Columbia University (Mar. 7, 2025) https://www.tc.columbia.edu/articles/2025/march/update-in-light-of-march-7-federal-announcement/, https://perma.cc/Z9G7-N2ZY.

[70] *Id.*

[71] Jocelyn Kaiser, *After Columbia's 'nightmare,' dozens more universities brace for Trump NIH cuts*, Science (Mar. 18, 2025), https://www.science.org/content/article/after-columbia-s-nightmare-dozens-more-universities-brace-trump-nih-cuts.

115. Although Defendants invoked Title VI as a purported justification for the March 7 Funding Withdrawal and the March 13 Letter, their actions do not comport with the requirements of the statute or Defendants' own regulations.

A. Defendants' Failure to Follow Title VI Statutory and Regulatory Requirements for Terminating or Refusing to Grant or Continue Federal Funding

116. Section 602 of Title VI prescribes specific procedural requirements that federal agencies must follow before taking "any action terminating, or refusing to grant or continue, [federal financial] assistance because of failure to comply with [Section 601]." 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1.

117. Section 602 provides that terminating or refusing to grant or to continue assistance may be done only after "an express finding on the record, after opportunity for hearing, of a failure to comply with [Section 601]." *Id.*

118. Section 602 further provides that "the head of the Federal department or agency shall file with the committees of the House and Senate having legislative jurisdiction over the program or activity involved a full written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action," and that "[n]o [terminating] action shall become effective until thirty days have elapsed after the filing of such report." *Id.*

119. Section 602 further provides that any "termination or refusal [to grant or to continue assistance under Title VI] shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof, or other recipient as to whom such a finding has been made and, *shall be limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found.*" *Id.* (emphasis added).

120. In addition, Congress made that limited authority to terminate or refuse grants subject to an additional proviso "[t]hat no such action shall be taken until the department or agency concerned has advised the appropriate person or persons of the failure to comply with the requirement and has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means." *Id.*

121. These stringent procedural requirements for termination or refusal to grant or continue assistance reflect congressional intent to safeguard against the potential exploitation of Title VI funding leverage as a "vindictive or punitive" measure against federal funding recipients.[72] From the very inception of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, lawmakers were aware of and concerned about the far-reaching authority Title VI grants the federal government over programs receiving federal funds. The congressional notice requirement, presidential approval of agency regulations implementing Title VI (discussed below), and requirement for a hearing on the record were all introduced as amendments to the original bill and were expressly aimed at preventing abuses of power.[73]

122. Senator John Pastore from Rhode Island, who was the floor manager in the Senate for the Civil Rights Act of 1964, explained that "Failure of a recipient to comply with a rule, regulation, or order issued by an agency may ultimately lead to a termination or refusal of Federal assistance. Cutoff of assistance is not the object of title VI, however. I wish to repeat: Cutoff of assistance is not the objective of title VI. Fund cutoff is a last resort, to be used only if all else fails

[72] See Senator Pastore, Congressional Record from April 7, 1964, page 7063, https://www.congress.gov/88/crecb/1964/04/07/GPO-CRECB-1964-pt6-1-1.pdf, https://perma.cc/95VE-5QL8.
[73] *See* Rep. Willis, Congressional Record from February 7, 1964, https://www.congress.gov/88/crecb/1964/02/07/GPO-CRECB-1964-pt2-8-2.pdf; Rep. Lindsay, Congressional Record from February 7, 1964, https://www.congress.gov/88/crecb/1964/02/07/GPO-CRECB-1964-pt2-8-2.pdf; Rep. Lindsay, Congressional Record from February 7, 1964, https://www.congress.gov/88/crecb/1964/02/07/GPO-CRECB-1964-pt2-8-2.pdf, https://perma.cc/WJK5-8K7G.

to achieve the real objective—the elimination of discrimination in the use and receipt of Federal funds."[74]

123. Senator Pastore further elaborated on the importance of the statutory and regulatory safeguards in ensuring that revocation of funding was "a last resort" rather than a "punitive or vindictive measure," noting that "cutoff of funds would not be consistent with the objective of the Federal assistance statutes if other effective means of ending discrimination are available."[75]

124. Section 602 "direct[s]" federal agencies to "issu[e] rules, regulations, or orders of general applicability which shall be consistent with achievement of the objectives of the statute authorizing the financial assistance in connection with which the action is taken." 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1. Agencies are required to seek approval of those regulations from the President, *id.*, who has delegated that authority to the Attorney General. The Attorney General oversees and coordinates enforcement of Title VI among federal agencies. *See, e.g.*, Exec. Order No. 12250 (1980) at §§ 1–2; Exec. Order 11764, 3A C.F.R. § 124 (1974 Comp.); Exec. Order 11247, 3 C.F.R. 1964–1965 Comp. 348 (Sept. 24, 1965).

125. Pursuant to Section 602, and consistent with this legislative intent, each of the defendant agencies has promulgated regulations imposing additional procedural requirements on the termination of federal funding for alleged noncompliance with Section 601.

126. These regulations, which are effectively the same across the defendant agencies, provide that "[n]o order suspending, terminating or refusing to grant or continue Federal financial assistance shall become effective until (1) the responsible Department official has advised the applicant or recipient of his failure to comply and has determined that compliance cannot be

[74] Senator Pastore, Congressional Record from April 7, 1964, page 7059, https://www.congress.gov/88/crecb/1964/04/07/GPO-CRECB-1964-pt6-1-1.pdf, https://perma.cc/KGN2-86X9.
[75] Senator Pastore, Congressional Record from April 7, 1964, pages 7059, 7063, https://www.congress.gov/88/crecb/1964/04/07/GPO-CRECB-1964-pt6-1-1.pdf, https://perma.cc/KGN2-86X9.

secured by voluntary means, (2) there has been an express finding on the record, after opportunity for hearing, of a failure by the applicant or recipient to comply with a requirement imposed by or pursuant to this part, (3) the expiration of 30 days after the Secretary has filed with the committee of the House and the committee of the Senate having legislative jurisdiction over the program involved, a full written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action." 34 C.F.R. § 100.8(c) (ED); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.8(c) (HHS); 28 C.F.R. § 42.108(c) (DOJ); 41 C.F.R. § 101-6.211-3 (GSA).

127. On information and belief, Defendants failed to comply with the foregoing requirements before terminating funding on March 7 and before refusing to grant or continue financial assistance to Columbia unless, as a precondition to future negotiations, Columbia acceded to the demands set forth in the March 13 Letter. Among other things, Defendants did not provide an opportunity for hearing or make an express finding on the record as to the University's noncompliance with Title VI. Nor did any "responsible Department official" determine that the University's compliance could not be secured by voluntary means. Moreover, no head of any Federal department or agency has filed with any committees of the House and Senate a "full report of the circumstances and the grounds" for the action terminating or refusing to grant or continue federal assistance to the University because of a failure to comply with Title VI. Nor have thirty days elapsed after the filing of any such report.

128. The defendant agencies' regulations also impose requirements on the conduct of investigations for alleged Section 601 violations. Among other requirements, where such investigation "indicates a failure to comply with [Section 601], the responsible Department official or his designee will so inform the recipient and the matter will be resolved by informal means whenever possible." 34 C.F.R. § 100.7(d); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.7(d); 28 C.F.R. § 42.107(d); 41

C.F.R. § 101–6.210–4(a). Only where "it has been determined that the matter cannot be resolved by informal means" shall terminating "action . . . be taken." 34 C.F.R. § 100.7(d); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.7(d); 28 C.F.R. § 42.107(d); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.210–4(a).

129. On information and belief, no "responsible Department official or his designee" sought to resolve the University's alleged violations of Section 601 through informal means before termination of funding, even though such informal resolution may have been possible.

130. Additionally, the defendant agencies' Title VI regulations impose requirements on the conduct of pre-termination hearings. Among other requirements, "[w]henever an opportunity for a hearing is required . . . reasonable notice shall be given by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the affected applicant or recipient. This notice shall advise the applicant or recipient of the action proposed to be taken, the specific provision under which the proposed action against it is to be taken, and the matters of fact or law asserted as the basis for this action, and either (1) fix a date not less than 20 days after the date of such notice within which the applicant or recipient may request of the responsible Department official that the matter be scheduled for hearing or (2) advise the applicant or recipient that the matter in question has been set down for hearing at a stated place and time." 34 C.F.R. § 100.9(a); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.9(a); 28 C.F.R. § 42.109(a); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.212–1.

131. The same regulations further provide that "[t]he hearing, decision, and any administrative review thereof shall be conducted in conformity with sections 5–8 of the Administrative Procedure Act," and that "[b]oth the Department and the applicant or recipient shall be entitled to introduce all relevant evidence on the issues as stated in the notice for hearing or as determined by the officer conducting the hearing at the outset of or during the hearing." 34 C.F.R. § 100.9(d)(1); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.9(d)(1); 28 C.F.R. § 42.109(d)(1); 41 C.F.R. § 101–

6.212–4(a). All such evidence "shall be open to examination by the parties and opportunity shall be given to refute facts and arguments advanced on either side of the issues," and "[a] transcript shall be made of the oral evidence except to the extent the substance thereof is stipulated for the record." 34 C.F.R. § 100.9(d)(2); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.9(d)(2); 28 C.F.R. § 42.109(d)(2); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.212–4(b).

132. On information and belief, Defendants failed to comply with the foregoing procedures governing pre-termination hearings. Among other things, Defendants did not conduct a hearing at all or provide any notice.

133. The defendant agencies' regulations also impose requirements regarding post-hearing termination decisions and notices. For example, "[a]fter a hearing is held by a hearing examiner such hearing examiner shall either make an initial decision, if so authorized, or certify the entire record including his recommended findings and proposed decision to the reviewing authority for a final decision, and a copy of such initial decision or certification shall be mailed to the applicant or recipient and to the complainant, if any." 34 C.F.R. § 100.10(a); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.10(a); 28 C.F.R. § 42.110(a); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.213–1.

134. Moreover, "[e]ach decision of a hearing examiner or reviewing authority shall set forth a ruling on each finding, conclusion, or exception presented, and shall identify the requirement or requirements imposed by or pursuant to this part with which it is found that the applicant or recipient has failed to comply." 34 C.F.R. § 100.10(d); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.10(d); 28 C.F.R. § 42.110(d); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.213–4. And "[w]henever a record is certified to the reviewing authority for decision or it reviews the decision of a hearing examiner . . . the applicant or recipient shall be given reasonable opportunity to file with it briefs or other written statements of its contentions, and a copy of the final decision of the reviewing authority shall be given in

writing to the applicant or recipient and to the complainant, if any." 34 C.F.R. § 100.10(b); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.10(b); 28 C.F.R. § 42.110(b); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.213–2.

135. On information and belief, Defendants failed to issue a decision consistent with the foregoing regulations. Among other things, Defendants did not provide the University with a reasonable opportunity to file briefs or other written statements of its contentions.

136. The defendant agencies' Title VI regulations provide that "[a]ny action to suspend or terminate or to refuse to grant or to continue Federal financial assistance shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof, or other applicant or recipient as to whom such a finding has been made and shall be limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found." 34 C.F.R. § 100.8(c); *see* 45 C.F.R. § 80.8(c); 28 C.F.R. § 42.108(c); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.211–3.

137. Defendants did not limit the March 7 funding withdrawal to any particular program, or part thereof, in which noncompliance has been found. Nor was such withdrawal limited in its effect to any particular program, or part thereof, in which noncompliance has been found. Rather, the withdrawal—and the effect of such withdrawal—is widespread and reaches departments and individuals, including Plaintiffs' members, as to whom there has been no finding of noncompliance. Likewise, Defendants did not limit to "any particular program or part thereof in which noncompliance has been found" their refusal to grant or continue federal financial assistance to Columbia unless, as a precondition to future negotiations, Columbia acceded to the demands set forth in the March 13 Letter.

138. Defendants' failure to comply with Section 602 and the Defendant agencies' respective regulations is not authorized by any law.

B. Defendants' Failure to Follow Agency Practices and Procedures

139. Within Defendant the Department of Education, the Office for Civil Rights ("OCR") is responsible for ensuring compliance with Title VI.

140. As of January 14, 2025, OCR had at least 3,281 open Title VI investigations into educational institutions, 649 of which are focused on post-secondary institutions.[76] Eighty of those specifically focus on discrimination on the basis of national origin involving religion.[77]

141. Claims of religious discrimination, including antisemitism, fall within Title VI where they overlap with race or national origin discrimination and are investigated as discrimination "on the basis of national origin involving religion."[78]

142. Despite the number of open Title VI investigations, there is no record of any cancelation or revocation of funding to educational institutions due to Title VI noncompliance.

143. A 2019 Congressional Research Service analysis could not find any termination orders issued under Title VI by OCR in the prior 25 years.[79]

144. The Title VI scheme contemplates that voluntary compliance and negotiated resolutions are the enforcement norm. Section 602 requires that no action to terminate or revoke funding may be taken "until the department or agency concerned has advised the appropriate person or persons of the failure to comply with the requirement and *has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means*." 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1 (emphasis added).

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[76] Pending Cases Currently Under Investigation at Elementary-Secondary and Post-Secondary Schools, Office for Civil Rights (last updated Jan. 14, 2025), https://ocrcas.ed.gov/open-investigations?field_ois_state=All&field_ois_discrimination_statute=700&field_ois_type_of_discrimination=All&items_per_page=20&field_ois_institution=&field_ois_institution_type=752&field_open_investigation_date_1=&field_open_investigation_date_2=&field_open_investigation_date=&field_open_investigation_date_3=, https://perma.cc/V66H-8WJW.

[77] *Id.*

[78] Abigail A. Graber, *Religious Discrimination at School: Application of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964*, Congressional Research Service, Sept. 17, 2024, https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/LSB11129.

[79] Jared Cole, *Civil Rights at School: Agency Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964*, Congressional Research Service at 19 n. 154, April 4, 2019, https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R45665.

145. Codified Department of Justice guidelines reiterate the importance of voluntary compliance. "Title VI requires that a concerted effort be made to persuade any noncomplying applicant or recipient voluntarily to comply with title VI. Efforts to secure voluntary compliance should be undertaken at the outset in every noncompliance situation and should be pursued through each stage of enforcement action. Similarly, where an applicant fails to file an adequate assurance or apparently breaches its terms, notice should be promptly given of the nature of the noncompliance problem and of the possible consequences thereof, and an immediate effort made to secure voluntary compliance." 28 C.F.R. § 50.3.

146. The OCR has developed a Case Processing Manual ("CPM") laying out the proper procedures for handling discrimination cases, including Title VI cases, which further describe the relevant procedures.[80]

147. The CPM states that "[w]hen OCR opens a complaint for investigation, it will issue letters of notification to the complainant and the recipient" containing details about the allegations and information about mediation options.

148. Regardless of the conclusions of the investigation, the CPM requires OCR to "issue a letter of finding(s) explaining the reason(s) for its decision to both the recipient and the complainant."

149. If, after the investigatory process, OCR determines that an educational institution is not in compliance with Title VI based upon the preponderance of the evidence, the OCR CPM states that OCR will "negotiate a resolution agreement and issue a letter of finding(s)." The resolution agreement in that case functions like proposed settlement terms, laying out "action steps

[80] Case Processing Manual, U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights, February 19, 2025, https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocrcpm.pdf, https://perma.cc/3KZL-DJQG.

that, when implemented, will remedy both the individual discrimination at issue and any similar instances where future violative conduct may recur."

150. OCR and the non-compliant education institution then have 90 calendar days to negotiate a final agreement.

151. If the negotiations have reached an impasse and/or the 90 day window has elapsed, OCR will then issue an "Impasse Letter" that includes a description of the unsuccessful attempts to resolve the complaint and "informs the recipient that OCR will issue a letter of impending enforcement action in 10 calendar days if a resolution agreement is not reached within that 10-day period. The case processing manual includes specific details and language about what must be included in the letter of impending enforcement action.

152. Resolution agreements are quite common. According to OCR's public database, OCR resolved eight Title VI investigations specifically related to national origin discrimination claims involving religion in January 2025 and twenty-six in 2024.[81]

153. Defendants' actions targeting Columbia deviate drastically from OCR's usual practice and do not comply with the statutory or regulatory requirements for termination of federal funding.

154. According to the OCR website, there are seven open investigations into Columbia University on the basis of race and national origin discrimination. Three of those claims are for denial of benefits, three are for national origin discrimination involving religion, and one is for

[81] Office for Civil Rights Recent Resolution Search (last visited Mar. 24, 2025), https://ocrcas.ed.gov/ocr-search?race_and_national_discrimination%5B%5D=549&title_vi=526&sort_order=DESC&sort_by=field_resolved, https://perma.cc/JB9C-YB9M.

retaliation. Two of the investigations were opened in late 2023 and the remainder were opened in 2024.[82] This data was last updated on January 14, 2025.

155. On February 3, 2025, OCR opened a new investigation under Title VI into five universities, including Columbia, for "widespread antisemitic harassment" on campus.[83] It is unclear based on the public record how that investigation relates to the multiple Title VI investigations already underway; however, unlike the prior investigations, OCR did not publicly release any notice to Columbia detailing the complaints and investigatory next steps. Had regular procedures been followed, that notice would also have informed Columbia of its right to pursue mediation to resolve the investigation.

156. If, following an investigation, OCR had determined that Columbia was failing to meet its obligations under Title VI, the CPM states that the proper next step would be to send a letter detailing the investigatory findings along with a proposed resolution agreement. Columbia should then have had at least 90 days to negotiate a final agreement with OCR, again including the option for mediation and a potential extension of time if necessary.

157. It is Plaintiffs' understanding and belief that no finding of a violation, proposed resolution agreement, or negotiations occurred in accordance with this process prior to the March 7 Funding Withdrawal. There were 32 days between the February 3, 2025 opening of this investigation and the March 7 Funding Withdrawal.

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[82] Pending Cases Currently Under Investigation at Elementary-Secondary and Post-Secondary Schools, Office for Civil Rights (last updated Jan. 14, 2025), https://ocrcas.ed.gov/open-investigations?field_ois_state=All&field_ois_discrimination_statute=700&field_ois_type_of_discrimination=All&items_per_page=20&field_ois_institution=Columbia+University&field_ois_institution_type=All&field_open_investigation_date_1=&field_open_investigation_date_2=&field_open_investigation_date=&field_open_investigation_date_3=/, https://perma.cc/TLZ4-8LCH.

[83] U.S. Department of Education Probes Cases of Antisemitism at Five Universities, U.S. Dep't of Education (Feb. 3, 2024), https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-education-probes-cases-of-antisemitism-five-universities, https://perma.cc/UCQ6-2Z9B.

158. Furthermore, if such negotiations had been attempted and proven unsuccessful, OCR should have issued an "Impasse Letter," detailing the specific unsuccessful attempts to attain voluntary compliance and informing Columbia that it would pursue enforcement action after 10 calendar days if a resolution was not reached. If, following negotiation and an impasse letter, voluntary compliance proved unattainable, only then could OCR even begin enforcement proceedings. Department of Education regulations and the CPM require OCR to provide institutions with specific notice of the proposed enforcement action and the opportunity for a hearing on the record with counsel. 34 C.F.R. § 100.9.

159. On information and belief, no such communication occurred.

160. After a determination of noncompliance on the record, OCR is then required to submit a report to the relevant House and Senate committees detailing the circumstances giving rise to the enforcement action and grounds for the revocation of funds. 34 C.F.R. § 100.8(c). OCR must then wait 30 calendar days after the submission of the Congressional reports before any enforcement action begins.

161. On information and belief, no such reports have been submitted.

C. Defendants' Failure to Provide a Reasoned Decision for Terminating $400 Million in Funding and Refusing to Grant or Continue All Federal Funding

162. Beginning in October 2023, Columbia has issued a number of statements, studies, reports, and policy changes in response to complaints of antisemitism and discrimination on campus.

163. On information and belief, Defendants have not made a reasoned determination whether Columbia's responses to complaints of antisemitism and discrimination on campus were or were not sufficient under Title VI, and did not make any such determination prior to terminating $400 million in funding on March 7 or refusing all future federal financial assistance absent

Columbia's accession to the March 13 demands. Rather, upon information and belief, Defendants' investigations into those complaints were still ongoing at the time of Defendant's March 7 funding termination and March 13 Letter.

164. On information and belief, prior to terminating $400 million in funding on March 7 or refusing all future federal financial assistance absent Columbia's accession to the March 13 demands, Defendants did not address whether the following responses publicly reported by Columbia were or were not sufficient to comply with Title VI:

165. On October 18, 2023, in response to the early weeks of the campus upheaval caused by the October 7 attacks and subsequent protests, then-president of Columbia Minouche Shafik issued a statement on "Upholding Our Shared Values" addressing student concerns about personal safety and noting that Columbia had increased public safety officers across campus, hired outside security firms for support, and was in regular contact with the New York City Police Department.[84] The letter also stated that "antisemitism, Islamophobia, bigotry against Palestinians and Israelis, and various other forms of hate" are "antithetical to Columbia's values" and that "[w]hen this type of speech is unlawful or violates University rules, it will not be tolerated."[85]

166. On October 27, 2023, then-president Shafik issued another letter expressing "shock" at "several antisemitic incidents" in the preceding days.[86] Shafik wrote that, "[t]he perpetrators of these incidents are not only attacking members of our community, they are attacking the values it is built on—respect for our shared humanity. I want to reiterate that antisemitism, like any form of bigotry, is an assault on everything we stand for at Columbia."[87]

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[84] Minouche Shafik, *Upholding Our Values*, Columbia University Office of the President (Oct. 18, 2023), https://president.columbia.edu/news/upholding-our-values.
[85] *Id.*
[86] Minouche Shafik, *Standing in Solidarity*, Columbia University Office of the President (Oct. 27, 2023), https://president.columbia.edu/news/standing-solidarity.
[87] *Id.*

167. On November 1, 2023, then-president Shafik announced a new Task Force on Antisemitism to "address the harmful impact of rising antisemitism on Columbia's Jewish community and to ensure that protection, respect, and belonging extends to everyone."[88] In her letter announcing the task force Shafik wrote that "We want to reiterate that we will not tolerate such [antisemitic] actions and are moving forcefully against antisemitic threats, images, and other violations as they are reported, and we will continue to provide additional resources to protect our campuses."[89]

168. The task force was tasked with identifying "practical ways for our safety and inclusion work to enhance support for all members of the Columbia, Barnard, and Teachers College communities, particularly our Jewish students" as well as recommendations for "more ambitious changes related to academic and extracurricular offerings and student, faculty, and staff training programs."[90]

169. More concretely, the task force was assigned three specific projects.

170. First, it was tasked with engaging in a "serious and honest assessment of the sources and extent of the discomfort that many Jewish members of the Columbia community feel."[91] It was to carry out this objective via listening sessions with students, faculty, and staff and then share its learnings "so everyone in the Columbia community can gain a deeper understanding of the relevant challenges and the dynamics contributing to them."[92]

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[88] Task Force on Antisemitism, Columbia University, https://www.columbia.edu/content/task-force-antisemitism.
[89] Minouche Shafik, Laura Ann Rosenbury, Thomas R. Bailey, *Announcing Task Force on Antisemitism*, Columbia University Office of the President (Nov. 1, 2023), https://president.columbia.edu/news/announcing-task-force-antisemitism.
[90] Task Force on Antisemitism, Columbia University, https://www.columbia.edu/content/task-force-antisemitism.
[91] About the Task Force on Antisemitism, Columbia University, https://www.columbia.edu/content/about-task-force-antisemitism.
[92] *Id.*

171. Second, the task force was directed to "review University policies, rules, and practices that impact the campus climate to make sure they protect the University's core commitment to free speech, as well as to a safe and inclusive environment for all Columbians, including Columbia's Jewish community."[93]

172. Third, the task force was directed to "propose various other ways to sensitize the entire community to antisemitism, to counter it more effectively, and to support Jews at Columbia."[94]

173. The task force has issued two reports.

174. The first report, released in March 2024, focused on Columbia's rules regarding campus demonstrations and made numerous recommendations as to how Columbia's time, place and manner rules for peaceful protest could be improved.[95]

175. Shafik noted that she was "pleased that the task force strongly endorses the new Interim University Policy for Safe Demonstrations that was announced last month, and appreciate the task force's many other suggestions about reporting, enforcement, anti-discrimination, and other issues."[96]

176. The Task Force on Antisemitism released a second report in August 2024 and focused on Columbia students' shared experiences with antisemitism on campus and "recommendations for promoting shared values and inclusion."[97]

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[93] *Id.*
[94] *Id.*
[95] Report # 1: Task Force on Antisemitism, Columbia University (March 2024), https://www.columbia.edu/content/report-1-task-force-antisemitism.
[96] *President Shafik Welcomes the First Set of Recommendations From the Task Force on Antisemitism*, Columbia University Office of the President (March 4, 2024), https://president.columbia.edu/news/president-shafik-welcomes-first-set-recommendations-task-force-antisemitism.
[97] Report # 2: Task Force on Antisemitism, Columbia University (August 2024), https://www.columbia.edu/content/report-2-task-force-antisemitism.

177. The Office of the President recently released a statement entitled "Combatting Antisemitism," which includes "a comprehensive overview of the ongoing efforts taking place at Columbia to combat antisemitism and nurture a campus environment that is welcoming to all students and free from harassment and discrimination."[98] According to the statement on Combatting Antisemitism, Columbia has hired 117 additional public safety officers and increased staffing to ensure around-the-clock monitoring on campus including expanded coverage of the Kraft Center for Jewish Life.[99] Columbia also increased training for public safety officers including regarding enforcement of the University's Rules and strengthened rapid response capabilities.[100]

178. The statement on Combatting Antisemitism also reports that Columbia reviewed and updated the school discipline procedures to "ensure that the processes are enforced on a timely basis."[101] Columbia also updated the University's antidiscrimination and discriminatory harassment policy for students and groups including to note that "antizionism can be antisemitism."[102]

179. According to the statement on Combating Antisemitism, Columbia established a new Office of Institutional Equity to serve as a central point for discrimination complaints—including alleged violations of Title VI—and simplified the reporting process with a new "one-click" method for filing a complaint.[103] Columbia also more than doubled the number of full time

[98] Combatting Antisemitism, Columbia University Office of the President, https://president.columbia.edu/content/combatting-antisemitism.
[99] *Id.*
[100] *Id.*
[101] *Id.*
[102] *Id.*
[103] *Id.*

employees handling equity issues and now has a team of more than 57 full time employees including multiple professional investigators.[104]

180. Columbia reported that it had "added staff members to the Center for Student Success and Intervention and that office has returned to its original purpose of assessing potential violations of academic standards or student conduct policies and imposing Dean's Discipline."[105]

181. Columbia also announced that it launched the Campus Climate Collaborative which "facilitates small discussions between students and their respective schools and creates opportunities for student groups to meet with President Armstrong and senior leaders."[106]

182. Finally, the statement on Combatting Antisemitism reported that over 30,000 faculty, staff, and contractors have completed mandatory Title VI training, and over 5,000 students had completed mandatory Title VI training, with a deadline for all students to complete the training by March 24, 2025.[107]

183. On March 13, 2025, Columbia announced that it had expelled or suspended multiple students involved in the protests and temporarily revoked the diplomas of students who have since graduated.[108]

184. The Anti-Defamation League, which works to combat antisemitism, produces an annual Campus Antisemitism Report Card for many American universities. In 2025, ADL assessed that there is a "high" level of concern regarding the campus climate at Columbia; however, it gave Columbia an "above expectations" grade for its publicly disclosed administration actions to combat antisemitism and assessed that Jewish life on campus is "excellent."[109]

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[104] *Id.*
[105] *Id.*
[106] *Id.*
[107] *Id.*
[108] University Statement Regarding UJB Determinations, Columbia University Office of Public Affairs, March 13, 2025, https://communications.news.columbia.edu/news/university-statement-regarding-ujb-determinations.

VI. Impact of Defendants' Actions on Plaintiffs

A. Impacts of Funding Withdrawal

185. AAUP and AFT members have lost funding as a result of the government's actions. This complaint provides a few examples.

186. One member of AAUP and AFT is a faculty member in the Mailman School of Public Health.

187. Their research focuses on mental health disorders, like schizophrenia.

188. Several of their grants have been terminated. They are the lead or co-lead on two of the terminated grants. There is at least one more terminated grant on which they were a researcher but was not the lead or co-lead.

189. NIH sent Columbia a notification that the grant on which they are listed as the principal investigator (PI) at Columbia was terminated, which Columbia forwarded to them. The notice stated, "This project has been terminated due to unsafe antisemitic actions that suggest the institution lacks concern for the safety and well-being of Jewish students."

190. This terminated grant for which they are the lead had funded a large project to study the genomics of schizophrenia, in partnership with the University of Washington and the University of Cape Town. The study focused on a population in South Africa, because there is more genetic variety in Africa than on any other continent, and thus the results of this genomic study may have critical implications for an understanding of schizophrenia around the world, including in the US.

191. This project has been funded by the NIH for more than 10 years, and the team would have finished the genomic sequencing required for the analysis of the data in about a year. The project has now stopped.

192. The cessation of this research represents an enormous loss for this AAUP/AFT member's research and for the understanding of schizophrenia. No other research group is poised to step into this critical research. Whether or not it will ever be completed is now uncertain in light of Defendant's termination of funding.

193. The termination in grant funding and resulting halt of the work also breaks the relationship of trust between this AAUP member and their project's collaborators outside of Columbia University, and that harm would persist even if this project were to restart. It is also detrimental to this AAUP/AFT member's reputation and overall work.

194. This AAUP/AFT member coordinated the project and their team played the central data management role. Funds are not available at other sites for others to assume this role.

195. The grant supported a subcontract to a researcher at the University of Pennsylvania and their team. Because of this grant termination, their funding has also stopped.

196. The grant also partially supported the salaries of this AAUP member and five other team members at Columbia University. Over time, the grant supported about 20-25% of this AAUP member's salary.

197. Without funding, this AAUP/AFT member will likely need to lay off at least one but probably several people from this team. That will be a loss of expertise and knowledge for the project, even if this project could be re-continued in the future.

198. This AAUP/AFT member was also the co-lead on a grant that funded a training program that has been in existence continuously since 1972 and that trained many of the leaders in psychiatric epidemiology in the country.

199. Another AAUP/AFT member is a faculty member in the Mailman School of Public Health and also a co-lead of this training program.

200. The leads of the program received notice from Columbia University that the federal funding for this training grant has stopped.

201. The loss of such a training grant is a loss of the ability to train the next generation of psychiatric epidemiologists, an important part of this AAUP/AFT member's career.

202. There were three post-docs in the program, and they now have no guarantee of funding from the federal government.

203. The March 7 Funding Withdrawal also creates enormous uncertainty about the future. Since scientific research typically involves long-term multi-year commitments, the March 7 Funding Withdrawal irrevocably complicates the planning necessary to undertake this AAUP/AFT member's work.

204. Another member of AAUP and AFT is a faculty member in the School of Social Work. Their research focuses on community and global health.

205. This AAUP/AFT member is a researcher on a team that has had multiple grants terminated as a result of the $400 million cuts. They supervise work on this team and is the faculty mentor of the principal investigator.

206. One of the grants was an approximately $3.5 million NIH grant categorized as a P20, a 3-year center grant. Another was an over $370,000 NIH grant categorized as an R21, a research grant.

207. The grants support research on how extreme weather and climate change influence health, mental health, and well being among women in East Africa. The implications of this work are far-reaching and inform the understanding of health in low resourced US areas experiencing extreme weather as well.

208. Because the approximately $3.5 million NIH grant was awarded recently, hiring had not yet begun for the US-based team of that part of the project.

209. There were at least 20 staff hired in East Africa, who will need to be laid off due to the grant termination.

210. It would be very detrimental to this AAUP/AFT member's research on this project to lose the expertise of these individuals.

211. Stopping this work and laying off these individuals also breaks the trust of the community. Community trust is vital for rigorous, relevant, productive research.

212. As a result of the loss in expertise and trust, even if it were possible to eventually get funding again, this AAUP/AFT member and the research team could not bring this center together with the same quality and comprehensiveness.

213. For the over $370,000 NIH grant, the work has also stopped. For example, efforts to share the substantive results with stakeholders in the regions and for them to make use of findings have been unable to continue.

214. Stopping this sharing of knowledge will also harm the trust and long-standing relationship with the local stakeholders critical to this research.

215. It will be difficult for this AAUP/AFT member and the project team to establish future projects in that area as a result of this damaged trust and relationship.

216. This AAUP/AFT member cannot do long-term planning for their work. They have no idea what to expect in terms of access to resources. The member does not know why these grants were selected for termination, as the grants have no conceivable connection to concerns over antisemitism. They do not know how best to move forward with future grants.

217. Another member of AAUP and AFT is a faculty member in the School of Social Work. Their research focuses on HIV-prevention science.

218. They are the mentor of a pre-doctoral graduate student who lost a T32 training program grant as part of the March 7 Funding Withdrawal. The student works on data analysis for this AAUP/AFT member's research.

219. This AAUP/AFT member is concerned that in the future, they will not have any more pre-doctoral students to work with, given all the training grant cuts. Pre-doctoral students benefit this AAUP/AFT member's research because the students do work on their projects.

220. Furthermore, training program grants are critical to the development of future scientists in HIV-prevention and in research generally—the cutting of training program funding risks decimating a generation of scientists. This has huge negative ramifications to the work that this AAUP member has dedicated their career.

221. The March 7 Funding Withdrawal has harmed this AAUP/AFT member's ability to do any long-term planning. They have no way to know what funds might be terminated without warning in the future. This uncertainty has both affected the research and also taken a significant emotional toll on them and their team.

222. Another member of AAUP and AFT is a member of the faculty at the Mailman School of Public Health. This AAUP/AFT member is Jewish.

223. This AAUP/AFT member's research focuses on adolescent health, mental health and substance use.

224. This AAUP/AFT member had an approximately $2.5 million NIH R01 grant terminated as part of the government's announced $400 million cuts. The R01 is the NIH's most commonly used grant program for independent research projects. It funded a five-year project, at

about $500,000 a year. Only two out of the five years had been completed before the termination.

225. The project that was funded by the terminated grant focused on modifiable community and school factors that influence student mental health and substance use. The project involved a collaboration with a New York City agency and was poised to directly inform city policy.

226. As a result of the grant termination, the work on the grant has stopped. All meetings with the New York City agency have stopped, and the team has stopped all new data analysis.

227. The termination of this research may have long-term ramifications harming adolescent health policy and education policy, issues that have been very important to this AAUP/AFT member and their career.

228. Even if this AAUP/AFT member is able to eventually secure other funding and this project could resume, the pause will create a significant delay in the completion of data analysis and publication of research findings, which may then harm this AAUP/AFT member's ability to obtain new grants and expand their research in a timely manner. This is because securing funding to expand a research program generally requires building on previous findings.

229. This AAUP/AFT member is concerned that the halting of this funding will affect their relationship with current and future research partners. This AAUP/AFT member has learned of potential research partners being reluctant to provide letters of support or join projects after the funding cuts, because they did not want to be associated with Columbia.

230. The grant supported about 30% of this AAUP/AFT member's salary.

231. The loss of this R01 grant also puts this AAUP/AFT member's career in jeopardy. R01 grants are important grants, and universities like Columbia generally want faculty to have one or two of these grants to obtain tenure. Now that the AAUP/AFT member no longer has this grant, this AAUP/AFT member is at risk of not being able to obtain tenure.

232. The grant also funded researchers from other universities, whose funding has now also been terminated. One researcher is at the University of Minnesota, and the other researcher is at the University of North Carolina School of Public Health. The researcher at the University of Minnesota is an AAUP/AFT member. This terminated grant made up a percentage of both of their salaries.

233. This terminated grant also supported a researcher at Teachers College, which is affiliated with Columbia University but is an independent institution.

234. In addition, the grant also supported the salaries of two other faculty members in the School of Public Health, one full time project coordinator, about half the salary of a data analyst, and about half the salary of a postdoctoral research fellow.

235. For multiple of these individuals supported by this grant, their jobs and careers are at risk because of this grant termination.

236. This AAUP/AFT member may be forced to lay off the project coordinator after a few months as a result of the cancelation of funding.

237. Laying off this project coordinator would be very detrimental for this AAUP/AFT member's research. The project coordinator received significant training and credentialing by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in order to work with the New York City agency that is the partner of this research project. This includes rare training that happens

once or twice per year and which is vital for the continuity of this research project. It will create significant delays to the research project to lose this expertise.

B. Impacts of Threat to Academic Freedom and Free Speech

238. Plaintiffs' members have experienced and are experiencing manifold harms to their First Amendment rights as a result of Defendants' actions.

239. Defendants' March 7 Funding Withdrawal and March 13 Letter have chilled the speech of Plaintiffs' members and infringed upon their academic freedom in scholarship and outside of the classroom. Now, Plaintiffs' members are fearful that their scholarship, if not aligned with the views or priorities of the Trump administration, could lead to even further incursions on the academic freedom of their own departments. As a result, some are engaging and will engage in self-censorship on topics they perceive to be in tension with Defendants' preferred viewpoint.

240. All members of the Columbia AAUP chapter are employed by Columbia, which was threatened with the March 7 Funding Withdrawal and the March 13 Letter, and as a result are impacted by additional policies promulgated on March 21 that restrict academic freedom on campus.

241. All Plaintiffs' members at Columbia are employed by a university that will host less speech as a result of Defendants' actions.

242. Some have engaged in self-censorship around the Israel-Palestine conflict, including opting not to participate in discussion in academic settings.

243. An AAUP/AFT member who is a faculty member in the School of Social Work feels chilled in their speech as a result of the Defendants' actions. Due to the federal government's actions, they are uncertain what they can and cannot say in the classroom or in public. They must now consider what they say and are afraid of people recording them, and photographing them in

spaces that may be in proximity to a rally or protest. They have to be careful about what they write publicly and privately. They are concerned in the classroom, at the School of Social Work, and on the main campus. They are also concerned in private and social media spaces. This AAUP/AFT member is very careful and mostly does not post on social media at all anymore. They observe that many others at the University feel similarly.

244. This AAUP/AFT member seeks to join with other professors and students to promote Palestinian freedom and an anti-war perspective. They believe this viewpoint is very different from antisemitism. Nevertheless, they have perceived how Defendants' actions have equated any support for Palestinian freedom and an anti-war perspective with antisemitism. They feel that Defendants' actions have prevented them from expressing what should be a valid and legal viewpoint in the United States.

245. This AAUP/AFT member teaches a class on reproductive justice. Following the March 7 Funding Withdrawal, they assigned a self-reflection asking students to write about how they perceive reproductive justice issues based on their own experiences and identities. A student refused to complete the assignment because it needed to be uploaded to the course website, and the student was afraid that the government would be able to access the answer and target the student.

246. This AAUP/AFT member had taught that class for a number of semesters. No student has ever before expressed that concern.

247. This also impacts what this AAUP/AFT member teaches, as they are concerned about students and their confidentiality. Now they must consider what is safe to ask their students so what the student says in the classroom doesn't make the student a target if repeated outside of

the classroom. This applies to the questions they ask in class and the materials they post for the course.

248. This AAUP/AFT member finds themself second-guessing how their words may be taken out of context, particularly where funding and reputational harm can follow from even principled, professional speech.

249. This AAUP/AFT member feels that their academic freedom is chilled. They now hesitate before speaking on issues of race, equity, or global human rights, even when such topics are directly relevant to the curriculum they are responsible for delivering.

250. Another member of AAUP and AFT, a faculty member in the School of Social Work, is concerned that they will not be allowed to write grants in the future that use words that the government bans. For example, many words that this AAUP/AFT member understands the government to have deemed as related to "DEI" are core to their HIV research. Furthermore, speaking authentically, including in grant proposals, is an important part of being an HIV-prevention researcher and HIV-prevention activist; being open and honest themself is necessary to destigmatizing HIV and asking people to engage in health-maintaining behavior.

251. This AAUP/AFT member now no longer talks freely in their work building. They and their colleagues look around to see who's around before speaking and speak in lower voices. They are afraid of people they do not know. For example, if someone hears them complaining about the way things are being handled, this AAUP/AFT member is afraid that the unknown person will report them.

252. This AAUP/AFT member has also made a change to a reproductive health rights information session event that they were organizing. It was originally going to be in person, but then they made the decision to move it online for participant safety. Now they have decided that

they are just going to do the info-sharing as the only speaker, and everyone's cameras will be off and names hidden. They have taken the Columbia logo off the event, and they will not use the Columbia videoconferencing Zoom account. The March 7 Funding Withdrawal has contributed to these decisions.

253. After the March 7 Funding Withdrawal, this AAUP/AFT member is concerned that if they speak out, they will lose funding or others close to them will lose funding, and then their patients will be harmed.

254. Another member of AAUP and AFT is a faculty member in the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation.

255. This AAUP/AFT member has noticed that students and faculty are far more self-conscious in the classroom. The AAUP member believes that in the classroom, it is important for robust discussions to have a degree of spontaneity. That has noticeably lessened now. This AAUP/AFT member also tends to pause more in the classroom themselves now, and reflect on how their words may be misrepresented or taken out of context—almost like talking to a reporter.

256. This AAUP/AFT member, who also has substantial experience working in the humanities across campus, believes that in the humanities, it is crucial that people are able to dispute openly the meaning of certain facts. They believe that it is important to be able to look at a fact or an artwork or a text and debate its meaning openly—a debate that is now severely constrained.

257. This AAUP/AFT member tries not to let their concerns affect their speech and their teaching, but they do find themself hesitating sometimes. For example, when they teach about Israeli architecture and urban planning, they find it much more difficult to fully explain how that planning has been interpreted differently by different groups.

258. This AAUP/AFT member is concerned that feeling constrained in the classroom will harm teaching in the humanities well beyond the areas mentioned above. They believe in the mantra "teach don't preach," and in the science of scholarly interpretation. They therefore believe that professors should be able to share challenging interpretations of controversial artworks, objects, processes, and facts, independent of outside influence.

259. This AAUP/AFT member also feels chilled in their speech while advising students, because they are concerned about any harms that might befall a student if they encourage a student's ideas when those ideas may engage disfavored interpretations.

260. This AAUP/AFT member believes that the March 7 funding withdrawal has contributed to the chilling of speech. They felt that the classroom environment, for example, has become noticeably more chilled than before. This is a harm to students, who are challenged less frequently to think openly about difficult subjects.

261. There is also the case of students who propose to reflect on what is happening at Columbia University for their class assignments. This AAUP/AFT member wants to encourage them to work freely with their ideas, but they also are concerned that doing so would encourage them to be taking on a risk to themselves.

262. Another AAUP/AFT member who is a faculty member in the Mailman School of Public Health feels chilled in their speech. They feel that they need to be more careful in what they say in teaching and around the university.

263. Defendants' actions are likely to deter similarly situated faculty of ordinary firmness from exercising their First Amendment rights.

C. Harms to AAUP and AFT

264. AAUP and AFT have themselves suffered harms as a result of the March 7 Funding Withdrawal and the March 13 Letter.

265. As part of their core organizational activities, Plaintiffs regularly consult, work with, and represent local chapters and individual members regarding academic freedom, faculty governance, and other issues involving the employment relationship between university employees and their employers, including but not limited to collective bargaining. Through their local chapters, Plaintiffs also provide for the representation of individual members regarding academic freedom, shared governance, and due process issues in proceedings before their university employers. Plaintiffs perform these activities on behalf of members at Columbia, including the MESAAS Department. Investigations of individual complaints of institutions violating academic freedom principles in relationship to AAUP members are authorized by the Executive Director and conducted by a subcommittee appointed by the Executive Director.

266. The AAUP also specifically maintains a standing committee, known as Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, which "[p]romotes principles of academic freedom, tenure, and due process in higher education through the development of policy documents and reports relating to these subjects and the application of those principles to particular situations that are brought to its attention."

267. As another example, in 2024, the AFT launched a multi-year, million-dollar campaign to support its higher-education chapters in promoting increased public investment in higher education, safeguarding free speech and academic freedom on campuses, and establishing meaningful job security for higher-education workers while ending contingent employment for academic workers. As part of this campaign, the AFT has hosted a series of organizing webinars,

providing its higher education members with the skills they can use to shape and strengthen their own campaigns to support academic freedom, make higher education more accessible, and ensure contingent faculty have appropriate job security and a livable wage.

268. The AFT also administers the AFT Defense Fund, which provides funding to members for legal proceedings involving, among other subjects, violations of academic freedom, enforcement of tenure rights, and other threats to job security.

269. Defendants' actions have directly impaired these and other activities of Plaintiffs.

270. Defendants' actions have undermined and eroded the longstanding principles of academic freedom, shared governance, and due process that Plaintiffs previously helped secure at Columbia and other institutions where their members are employed. As a direct result of Defendants' actions, Columbia and other universities no longer adhere to these principles.

271. Defendants' actions have made it more difficult and resource-intensive for Plaintiffs to carry out their representation of individual members. Because Defendants have pressured Columbia and other universities to abandon their commitment to academic freedom, shared governance, and due process principles, Plaintiffs must now expend more time and money to ensure that their members' rights in these regards are adequately protected. In particular, AFT anticipates that it will have to make significantly more expenditures from the AFT Defense Fund to provide for the legal representation of individual members as a direct result of Defendants' actions and Columbia's capitulation to Defendants' demands.

272. Defendants' actions have also made it more difficult and resource-intensive for Plaintiffs to provide accurate and effective guidance to their chapters and members regarding these principles. Plaintiffs have had to divert staff and financial resources to address the significant influx of inquiries from chapter leaders and members regarding the effect of such actions on

members' academic freedom, shared governance, and due process rights, and to ensure that individual members are adequately represented before their university employers. In addition to responding to such individual requests, staff for Plaintiffs have had to conduct nationwide calls and virtual meetings with chapter leaders regarding Defendants' actions and how to represent individual members in the face of such actions. The AAUP has also redirected staff to be present physically on Columbia's campus to respond to Defendants' actions and Columbia's recent capitulation to Defendants' demands. The AAUP's Committee A in particular has spent countless hours speaking with members of Plaintiffs at Columbia and responding to Defendants' demand that Columbia place stricter controls on the MESAAS Department.

273. Defendants' actions have also caused a pervasive sense of fear and intimidation among Defendants' members. Because of Defendants' actions and the threats of further cuts to research funding, some AAUP/AFT members no longer feel comfortable participating in and supporting the AAUP's activities, or asserting their academic freedom, shared governance, and due process rights.

VII. Threats Beyond Columbia

274. Defendants have made clear that, while Columbia is the first school to have its funding terminated for purported Title VI violations, it will not be the last.

275. On February 3, 2025 when Defendants announced their Title VI investigation into Columbia, they also announced they were investigating four other universities.[110]

276. On February 28, 2025 the DOJ Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism announced it would visit ten university campuses including Columbia to investigate unlawful discrimination

[110] U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education Probes Cases of Antisemitism at Five Universities, Press Releases (Feb.3, 2025), https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-education-probes-cases-of-antisemitism-five-universities, https://perma.cc/3PBU-YYMS.

against Jewish students and "consider[] whether remedial action is warranted." The list of campuses included Columbia and nine others, six of which had not been named in the February 3 announcement.[111]

277. In Defendants' March 7 press release announcing the immediate cancelation of $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia University, Defendants stated in no uncertain terms that the measure was intended to send a message "to Columbia and other universities."[112] The March 7 press release stated, "The decisive action by the DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA to cancel Columbia's grants and contracts serves as a notice to every school and university that receives federal dollars that this Administration will use all the tools at its disposal to protect Jewish students and end anti-Semitism on college campuses."[113]

278. On or about March 9, Defendant Terrell appeared on Fox News and stated, "We're going to bankrupt these universities. We're going to take away every single federal dollar. . . . If these universities do not play ball, lawyer up, because the federal government is coming after you."[114]

279. On March 10, as the Columbia funding withdrawal was in progress, Defendants sent letters to Columbia and 59 other universities "warning them of potential enforcement actions if they do not fulfill their obligations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act to protect Jewish

[111] U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Task Force to Combat Antisemitism Announces Visits to 10 College Campuses that Experienced Incidents of Antisemitism, Press Releases (Feb.28, 2025), https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/federal-task-force-combat-antisemitism-announces-visits-10-college-campuses-experienced, https://perma.cc/LPX4-URGP.
[112] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA Announce Initial Cancellation of Grants and Contracts to Columbia University Worth $400 Million,* (Mar. 7, 2025), https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2025/03/07/doj-hhs-ed-gsa-announce-initial-cancellation-grants-contracts-columbia-university-worth-400-million.html.
[113] *Id.*
[114] Mark McMillan, Leo Terrell with Mark Levin- How we'll defeat antisemitism in the USA, (March 9, 2025), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOFIKRr2Sco (Mar. 9, 2025), https://perma.cc/9586-B2EP.

students on campus."[115] The targeted universities include a mix of private and public universities in a total of 24 states and Washington DC.

280. Defendants also issued a press release to ensure publicity concerning these letters. The press release explicitly stated that Defendants had "announced the immediate cancellation of $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia University due to the school's continued inaction to protect Jewish students from discrimination."[116]

281. The clear import of the press release was to threaten that all 59 other universities who received it should assume that they, too, might be subject to "immediate cancellation" of federal grants and contracts, outside of the required Title VI procedures.

282. On March 19, Defendant Terrell appeared on a podcast in which he stated, "what we did was we basically gave them noticed [sic], and we stopped providing the funding. And I've got news for you. To Harvard, to NYU, to Michigan, same thing's happening to them. It's going to happen, because we're going to look at the numbers of federal dollars, and Hugh, it totals in the hundreds of millions of dollars. And we're going after them."[117]

283. The interviewer later asked, "Who's the next target? I want it to be Harvard, and I want it to be Michigan, and I want it to be UCLA, but I don't get to pick the targets . . . . Who's the next target?" Defendant Terrell answered, "It's one of those three schools. I can't disclose it right now, because I'll get in trouble. But one of those three schools. I just gave you some breaking news."[118]

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[115] *U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights Sends Letters to 60 Universities Under Investigation for Antisemitic Discrimination and Harassment*, Press Releases (Mar. 10, 2025), https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-educations-office-civil-rights-sends-letters-60-universities-under-investigation-antisemitic-discrimination-and-harassment, https://perma.cc/KK4X-39Q9.

[116] *Id.*

[117] *On Crushing Anti-Semitism on Campus*, Hughniverse Podcast (Mar. 19, 2025), https://hughhewitt.com/leo-terrell-senior-counsel-to-the-attorney-general-for-civil-rights-on-crushing-anti-semitism-on-campus, https://perma.cc/6YHF-VZKG.

[118] *Id.*

284. On March 24, 2025, Defendants HHS, ED, and GSA issued a press release applauding Columbia's submission to the federal government's demands and confirming Defendants' intent to replicate their proven strategy of coercion with other universities. The press release stated, "The decisive steps the Task Force has taken with Columbia have yielded positive results that should serve as a roadmap for universities with similar problems across the country."[119]

285. In that press release, Defendant Gruenbaum warned "[o]ther universities that are being investigated by the Task Force" that they "should expect the same level of scrutiny and swiftness of action if they don't act to protect their students and stop anti-Semitic behavior on campus."[120]

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

First Amendment Freedom of Speech

286. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 285 above as if fully set forth herein.

287. The First Amendment secures Plaintiffs' and Plaintiffs' members' right to free speech and academic freedom, including the right to pursue research and express different viewpoints and political beliefs.

288. "[A]cademic freedom . . . is of transcendent value to all of us and . . . is therefore a special concern of the First Amendment." *Keyishian*, 385 U.S. at 603. "[F]or decades it has been clearly established that the First Amendment tolerates neither laws nor other means of coercion, persuasion or intimidation 'that cast a pall of orthodoxy' over the free exchange of ideas in the

[119] *Id.*
[120] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *HHS, ED, and GSA Respond to Columbia University's Actions to Comply with Joint Task Force Pre-Conditions*, (Mar. 24, 2025), https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/columbia-comply-anti-semitism-task-force-preconditions-met.html.

classroom." *Dube v. State Univ. of New York*, 900 F.2d 587, 598 (2d Cir. 1990) (quoting *Keyishian*, 385 U.S. at 603).

289. The First Amendment prohibits the government from using threats of legal sanction and other means of coercion to achieve the suppression of disfavored speech or academic freedom. Nor may the government coerce a private party to punish, suppress, or control speech on the government's behalf. *See Nat'l Rifle Ass'n of Am. v. Vullo*, 602 U.S. 175, 190 (2024). The First Amendment likewise precludes the government from attempting to control academic thought and discourse on university campuses, and from interfering with a university's curriculum or decisions concerning who may teach or areas of research.

290. Defendants' actions have the purpose and effect of establishing a system of both direct and indirect censorship and content-based viewpoint discrimination against faculty and students at Columbia University. Defendants undertook such unlawful conduct with the intent to obstruct, chill, deter, and retaliate against Plaintiffs' members' core speech and academic freedom rights.

291. Defendants have imposed financial sanctions, threats of additional financial sanctions, and conditions on future funding with the purpose and effect of infringing on free speech and academic freedom rights. Each of these actions standing alone constitutes an independent First Amendment violation.

292. Defendants have terminated hundreds of millions of dollars in funding, including for Plaintiffs' members' research, without any hearing or process in violation of Title VI and without any other statutory or other legal authority. The First Amendment protects an academic's ability to pursue research and scholarship free from arbitrary interference by the government. Independent of any other action, the unjustified halting of Plaintiffs' members' research and

scholarship on an unlawful basis violates the First Amendment. President Trump and Trump administration officials have threatened government retaliation for universities and students that engage in disfavored speech.

293. Defendants' March 13 letter used the threat of further financial sanctions against the University to infringe on the core freedoms of Plaintiffs' members as well as other faculty and students. Defendants' unlawful threats include but are not limited to: mandating "expulsion or multi-year suspension" as punishment in student disciplinary proceedings to chill the viewpoint expressed by protesters, dictating policies for anonymous speech on campus, ordering that the University's Middle East, South Asian, and African Studies department be placed on a system of academic receivership for a minimum of five years, and requiring a plan to reform Columbia's admission processes, among other unlawful demands.

294. Defendants' unlawful threats and actions infringe on the constitutional right of an academic institution "to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study." *Sweezy v. New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 263 (1957) (Frankfurter, J., concurring).

295. The First Amendment also protects the right to make expressive choices about what third-party speech to host, even if the host does not agree or disagree with the particular views it opts to allow or exclude. *See, e.g., Moody v. NetChoice LLC*, 603 U.S. 707, 740 (2024) (social media platforms make "expressive choices" that receive "First Amendment protection" in "decid[ing] which third-party content [their] feeds will display" regardless of whether the platforms agree or disagree with the views at issue). Defendants' actions infringe on Plaintiffs' and Plaintiffs' members rights to host and provide a forum for speech, debate, and opinion with which they do not necessarily agree or disagree.

296. Defendants' concerted efforts to suppress disfavored expression on the University's campus has already resulted in a sweeping chilling effect on the speech of Plaintiffs' members as well as other faculty and students.

297. Defendants' unlawful and intentional actions are not justified by a substantial or compelling government interest and are not narrowly tailored to serve any such interest.

COUNT II

Unconstitutional Conditions

298. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 297 above as if fully set forth herein.

299. Pursuant to the "unconstitutional conditions" doctrine, "the government may not place a condition on the receipt of a benefit or subsidy that infringes upon the recipient's constitutionally protected rights, even if the government has no obligation to offer the benefit in the first instance." *All. for Open Soc'y Int'l, Inc. v. U.S. Agency for Int'l Dev.*, 651 F.3d 218, 231 (2d Cir. 2011).

300. In addition, "[i]n some cases, a funding condition can result in an unconstitutional burden on First Amendment rights." *Agency for Int'l Dev. v. All. for Open Soc'y Int'l, Inc.*, 570 U.S. 205, 214 (2013).

301. Defendants have infringed and impermissibly burdened the constitutional rights of Columbia and its faculty and students, including Plaintiffs' members, by imposing unconstitutional conditions on the receipt of federal funds.

302. Defendants' conditions do not just "define the limits of the government spending program" by "specify[ing] the activities [the government] wants to subsidize"; rather, they seek to "leverage funding" to regulate unrelated aspects of campus life, including activities protected by the First Amendment, "outside the contours" of any discrete federal program. *See id.* at 214–15.

303. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' members have been, and are being, harmed by Defendants' actual and threatened imposition of unconstitutional conditions on the receipt of federal funding.

COUNT III

APA – Procedural Violations with respect to March 7, 2025 Funding Withdrawal

304. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 303 above as if fully set forth herein.

305. Plaintiffs and their members are persons who have suffered legal wrong as a result of, and have been adversely affected or aggrieved by, Defendants' March 7, 2025 withdrawal of funds for purposes of 5 U.S.C. § 702 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2.

306. Defendants' March 7 funding withdrawal constitutes "[a]gency action made reviewable by statute" under 5 U.S.C. § 704 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2, as well as "final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court" under 5 U.S.C. § 704, and is therefore subject to judicial review. 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 704. The cancelation of grants and contracts is the ultimate step in the Title VI enforcement process and alters the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to the terms of those grants and contracts, with legal and concrete consequences for Columbia, Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs' members.

307. The APA directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

308. The APA further directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are without observance of procedure required by law. *Id.* § 706(2)(D).

309. No lawful grant or contract condition authorized the March 7 funding withdrawal. Nothing in Title VI, Title VII, or any other law authorized the funding withdrawal.

310. Section 602 and applicable, binding regulations with the force of law set forth procedural requirements that must be followed in order to terminate federal funding for alleged

noncompliance with Title VI's substantive requirements. *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1; 34 C.F.R. §§ 100.6 (ED); 45 C.F.R. §§ 80.6–80.11 (HHS); 28 C.F.R. §§ 42.106–111 (DOJ); 41 C.F.R. §§ 101–6.211–3, 101–6.212–1 to –4, 101–6.213–1 to –7, 101–6.214 (GSA).

311. Because Defendants failed to follow these requirements before terminating funding to the University on March 7, Defendants' actions were contrary to law, arbitrary and capricious, and without observance of procedure required by law.

312. Prior to the March 7 funding withdrawal, Defendants did not provide an opportunity for a hearing or make an express finding on the record as to the University's alleged noncompliance with Title VI. Nor did any "responsible Department official" determine that the University's compliance could not be secured by voluntary means. Moreover, no head of any Federal department or agency filed with any committees of the House and Senate a "full report of the circumstances and the grounds" for the action terminating or refusing to grant or continue federal assistance to the University because of a failure to comply with Title VI. Nor did thirty days elapse after the filing of any such report. *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1; 34 C.F.R. § 100.8(c); 45 C.F.R. § 80.8(c); 28 C.F.R. § 42.108(c); 41 C.F.R. § 101-6.211-3.

313. Prior to the March 7 funding withdrawal, no "responsible Department official or his designee" sought to resolve the University's alleged violations of Title VI through informal means, even though such informal resolution may have been possible. *See, e.g.*, 34 C.F.R. § 100.7(d); 45 C.F.R. § 80.7(d); 28 C.F.R. § 42.107(d); 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.210–4(a).

314. Prior to the March 7 funding withdrawal, Defendants did not provide notice of a hearing or conduct any hearing, much less conduct a hearing that conforms with their own regulations or sections 5–8 of the APA. *See, e.g.*, 34 C.F.R. § 100.9; 45 C.F.R. § 80.9; 28 C.F.R. § 42.109; 41 C.F.R. §§ 101–6.212–1, 101–6.212–4.

315. Prior to the March 7 funding withdrawal, Defendants failed to provide the University with a reasonable opportunity to file briefs or other written statements of its contentions and further failed to issue a decision consistent with the applicable regulations before terminating funding on March 7. *See, e.g.*, 34 C.F.R. § 100.10; 45 C.F.R. § 80.10; 28 C.F.R. 42.110; 41 C.F.R. § 101–6.213–1 to –4.

316. Defendants did not limit the March 7 funding withdrawal to any particular program, or part thereof, in which noncompliance has been found. Nor was such withdrawal limited in its effect to any particular program, or part thereof, in which noncompliance has been found. *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1; § 34 C.F.R. § 100.8(c); 45 C.F.R. § 80.8(c); 28 C.F.R. § 42.108(c); 41 C.F.R. § 101-6.211-3.

317. Defendants' March 7 funding withdrawal is not authorized by any law, and no department or agency determined that compliance could not be secured by voluntary means prior to initiating the March 7 funding withdrawal.

318. The Department of Education has promulgated a Case Processing Manual for the Office of Civil Rights that binds the agency to follow certain procedures governing investigations and enforcement actions arising under Title VI. The Department of Education failed to follow these binding procedures before withdrawing funding from the University on March 7, and such action must therefore be set aside as arbitrary and capricious. *See United States ex rel. Accardi v. Shaughnessy*, 347 U.S. 260 (1954). For example, the Case Processing Manual requires issuing letters of notification to the University upon opening an investigation, issuing a letter of finding and seeking to negotiate a resolution agreement within 90 days upon finding noncompliance, and issuing an impasse letter if the negotiations are unsuccessful containing particular information. But

prior to the March 7 funding withdrawal, Defendant ED failed to take any of these steps required by its own regulations.

COUNT IV

APA – Substantive Violations with respect to March 7, 2025 Funding Withdrawal

319. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 318 above as if fully set forth herein.

320. Plaintiffs and their members are persons who have suffered legal wrong as a result of, and have been adversely affected or aggrieved by, Defendants' March 7, 2025 withdrawal of funds for purposes of 5 U.S.C. § 702 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2.

321. Defendants' action in terminating the grants and contracts at issue constitutes "[a]gency action made reviewable by statute" under 5 U.S.C. § 704 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2, as well as "final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court" under 5 U.S.C. § 704, and is therefore subject to judicial review. 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 704. The cancelation of grants and contracts is the ultimate step in the Title VI enforcement process and alters the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to the terms of those grants and contracts, with legal and concrete consequences for Columbia, Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs' members.

322. The APA directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

323. Agency action is arbitrary or capricious where it is not "reasonable and reasonably explained." *Ohio v. EPA*, 603 U.S. 279, 292 (2024). This standard requires that agencies provide "a satisfactory explanation for its action[,] including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made." *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (quotation omitted). An action is also arbitrary and capricious if the agency

"failed to consider . . . important aspect[s] of the problem." *Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of Calif.*, 591 U.S. 1, 25 (2020).

324. Defendants' action of "immediate cancellation of approximately $400 million in federal grant and contracts to Columbia University" was arbitrary and capricious because that decision was not objectively reasonable and Defendants failed to provide a reasoned explanation for that decision.

325. Defendants' press release—the only public record of Defendants' action—failed to provide any reasoned explanation regarding whether Columbia had "fail[ed] to comply" with any specific requirement of Title VI or its implementing regulations that would justify termination of assistance under 42 U.S.C. §2000d-1.

326. On information and belief, Defendants also failed to provide any reasoned explanation for the particular sanction imposed on Columbia, and failed to provide any reasoned explanation as to whether any purported Title VI violations had been found to have occurred in any of the programs or activities that were the recipients of the $400 million in summarily terminated funds. Title VI requires that termination of funding be "limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found." 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1. Contrary to this requirement, Defendants terminated "$400 million" in federal grants and contracts—the same amount that now-President Trump tried to demand from Columbia in real estate negotiations back in 2000, then as a private real estate developer—without any explanation of whether those grants and contracts had any relation to the programs (or parts of programs) in which the unidentified Title VI violation or violations occurred, or of why those grants and contracts in particular were targeted for termination. Nor did Defendants identify any statutory or contractual basis for canceling these unspecified grants and contracts. Any rationale asserted by

Defendants for canceling these grants and contracts is pretextual, unsupported, and offers no legitimate basis for Defendants' actions.

327. Defendants' action was also arbitrary and capricious because Defendants failed to identify any legal authority for the "immediate cancellation" of funds to Columbia in violation of the detailed procedural requirements set out by Title VI and Defendants' implementing regulations. *Supra* ¶¶ 304–318.

328. Defendants' action was arbitrary and capricious for the further reason that they failed to consider or address the enormous reliance interests implicated by Defendants' cancelation of hundreds of millions of dollars of funds supporting critical research and other activities. *See, e.g.*, 28 C.F.R. § 50.3(a) (acknowledging reliance interests in federal funding subject to Title VI). Nor did Defendants address or consider any of the significant harms that will unavoidably flow from this cancelation of funds.

329. The APA also directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are found to be "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations[.]" 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C).

330. Defendants' conduct in "immediately cancelling" $400 million in grant and contract funding was action in excess of Defendants' statutory authority. Besides violating virtually all of the procedural requirements set forth by Title VI and Defendants' own regulations, Defendants' actions also exceed their substantive statutory authority by terminating federal funding to Columbia without any finding of a violation of Title VI's substantive guarantees, and on the basis of vague and conclusory statements regarding "continued inaction" articulated in a press release. Defendants' termination of funds is also fundamentally overbroad in light of Defendants' failure to tie the $400 million in canceled funding to any particular program or part of a program that is out of compliance with Title VI. *See* 42 U.S.C. §2000d-1.

331. The APA also directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are contrary to constitutional rights. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

332. Defendants' termination of $400 million in grant and contract funding without any statutory basis is unconstitutionally coercive and seeks to obstruct, chill, deter, and retaliate against Plaintiffs members' fundamental First Amendment rights of free speech and academic freedom (*see supra* ¶¶ 286–297), and is thus contrary to constitutional rights, in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

333. Defendants' termination of $400 million in grant and contract funds without statutorily required or other reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard is contrary to Plaintiffs' members' constitutional due process rights, in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

COUNT V

APA – Procedural Violations with respect to March 13, 2025 Letter

334. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 333 above as if fully set forth herein.

335. Plaintiffs and their members are persons who have suffered legal wrong as a result of, and have been adversely affected or aggrieved by, Defendants' March 13, 2025 Letter for purposes of 5 U.S.C. § 702 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2.

336. Defendants' March 13, 2025 Letter constitutes "[a]gency action made reviewable by statute" under 5 U.S.C. § 704 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2, as well as "final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court" under 5 U.S.C. § 704, and is therefore subject to judicial review. 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 704; 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2 (providing judicial review for actions "refusing to grant or to continue financial assistance" under Title VI). Given the enormity of the funding cuts Defendants had already summarily imposed on Columbia, and the billions more they were threatening to impose—threatening, in Defendants' words, to "bankrupt" Columbia—Defendants' letter imposed conditions on Columbia that Columbia was forced to comply with by

Defendants' one-week deadline. Defendants' March 24, 2025 Letter confirmed the legally binding effect of the March 13 Letter, describing the March 13 Letter's demands as the "Trump Administration's requirements" and "9 preconditions for formal negotiations to restore canceled federal grants and contracts."

337. The APA directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

338. The APA further directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are without observance of procedure required by law. 5 U.S.C. §706(2)(D).

339. Defendants' March 13, 2025 Letter, which followed soon after Defendants' cancelation of $400 million in funding for Columbia, imposed a March 20, 2025 deadline for "ensur[ing] and document[ing] compliance" with a host of substantive requirements that the letter stated were "a precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government." Defendants reiterated in the March 13 Letter that they "expect[ed] [Columbia's] immediate compliance with these critical next steps." By its terms, the March 13 Letter conveyed to Columbia that compliance with the demands stated therein was a "precondition" for any "continued" federal funding, and thus conveyed that failure to comply with those demands would result in the total discontinuation of federal financial assistance to Columbia, which Defendants stated in their March 7 funding freeze announcement totals more than $5 billion.

340. Title VI and applicable, binding regulations that have the force of law set forth procedural requirements that must be followed before a federal agency may "refus[e] to grant or to continue assistance" under a program or activity for alleged noncompliance with Title VI's

substantive requirements. 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1; *see* 34 C.F.R. § 100.8; 45 C.F.R. § 80.8(c); 28 C.F.R. § 42.108(c); 41 C.F.R. § 101-6.211-3.

341. Defendants failed to follow these requirements before refusing to grant or to continue assistance to Columbia absent the University's compliance with their demands. Defendants also did not limit their refusal to grant or to continue assistance, and did not limit the effect of their refusal to grant or to continue assistance, to only the particular program, or part thereof, as to which there had been an express finding on the record of noncompliance, after opportunity for hearing. No other law authorizes Defendants' refusal to grant or continue federal financial assistance. Defendants' March 13 Letter therefore was contrary to law, arbitrary and capricious, and without observance of procedure required by law in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1.

COUNT VI

APA – Substantive Violations with respect to March 13, 2025 Letter

342. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 341 above as if fully set forth herein.

343. Plaintiffs and their members are persons who have suffered legal wrong as a result of, and have been adversely affected or aggrieved by, Defendants' March 13, 2025 Letter for purposes of 5 U.S.C. § 702 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2.

344. Defendants' March 13, 2025 Letter constitutes "[a]gency action made reviewable by statute" under 5 U.S.C. § 704 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2, as well as "final agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court" under 5 U.S.C. § 704, and is therefore subject to judicial review. 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 704; 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-2.

345. The APA directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

346. The APA further directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are contrary to constitutional rights. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

347. The APA further directs courts to hold unlawful and set aside agency actions that are found to be "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations[.]" 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C).

348. Defendants' March 13, 2025 Letter, which followed soon after Defendants' cancelation of $400 million in funding for Columbia, imposed a March 20, 2025 deadline for "ensur[ing] and document[ing] compliance" with a host of substantive requirements that the letter stated were "a precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government." Defendants reiterated in the March 13 Letter that they "expect[ed] [Columbia's] immediate compliance with these critical next steps." As a result of these obligations imposed on Columbia, Columbia agreed on March 21, 2025 to take a host of actions implementing Defendants' demands in order to meet the "precondition for formal negotiations" regarding continued federal funding established by Defendants' letter.

349. The March 13 Letter was contrary to law and exceeded Defendants' statutory authority. The March 13 Letter cites Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as its sole sources of authority. But neither Title VI, Title VII, nor any other law grants Defendants the authority, for example, to demand "expulsion or multi-year suspension" of particular students; or to dictate a fundamental restructuring of a university's disciplinary system; or to require unspecified "comprehensive admissions reform"; or to mandate putting a particular academic department in "academic receivership." Defendants' letter cited no authority for making such demands, whether as a "precondition for formal negotiations" or otherwise. In addition, these demands taken together represent a wholesale incursion by the federal government into virtually

every aspect of university policy and operations—from admissions, to academics, to student life, to discipline, to human resources, to campus security. Nothing in Title VI, Title VII, or any other law authorizes such an unprecedented and unjustified step.

350. The March 13 Letter was also arbitrary and capricious. The letter failed to provide a factual or legal basis for any of the conditions it imposed on Columbia. In many cases—such as the demand to "Deliver a plan for comprehensive admissions reform"—it failed to even explain what the nature of its demand was, much less the basis for the demand. Nor did the letter draw any connection between these conditions and any purported noncompliance with Title VI's requirements by Columbia or any component of the University.

351. The March 13 Letter was also unconstitutionally coercive and sought to obstruct, chill, deter, and retaliate against Plaintiffs' members' fundamental First Amendment rights of free speech and academic freedom (*see supra* ¶¶ 286–297), and was thus contrary to constitutional rights.

COUNT VII

Separation of Powers / Ultra Vires - March 7, 2025 Funding Withdrawal

352. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 351 above as if fully set forth herein.

353. Plaintiffs have a non-statutory right of action to enjoin and declare unlawful official action that is ultra vires.

354. The Constitution vests the legislative power, including the spending power and the authority to place conditions on federal spending, in Congress. U.S. Const., art. I. Federal legislation must be passed by both chambers of Congress before it may be presented to the President, and, if signed, become law. *Id.*; *I.N.S. v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919, 951 (1983).

355. The Constitution vests executive power in the President, U.S. Const., art. II, and imposes on the President a duty to "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed." U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.

356. The President and Executive Branch have no constitutional power to unilaterally enact, amend, or repeal parts of duly enacted statutes. *Clinton v. City of New York*, 524 U.S. 417, 438–39 (1998). The declared purpose of separating and dividing the powers of government was to "diffuse[] power the better to secure liberty." *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579, 635 (1952) (Jackson, J., concurring); *see also Bowsher v. Synar*, 478 U.S. 714, 721–22 (1986) ("Justice Jackson's words echo the famous warning of Montesquieu, quoted by James Madison in The Federalist No. 47, that 'there can be no liberty where the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or body of magistrates'...." The Federalist No. 47, p. 325 (J. Cooke ed. 1961).").

357. Congress exercised its Article I legislative and spending authority to authorize the federal grants and contracts that Defendants canceled in the March 7, 2025 Funding Withdrawal.

358. Congress also exercised its authority to adopt the carefully defined rules and procedures set forth in Title VI that set forth the procedural requirements for termination of federal financial assistance. Defendants did not comply with these statutory requirements before summarily terminating $400 million in federal funding. *Supra* ¶¶ 304–318.

359. Neither Title VI nor any other statutory provision authorized the Executive Branch to cancel the federal grants and contracts in the March 7 Funding Withdrawal.

360. No provision of the Constitution authorizes the Executive Branch to enact, amend, or repeal statutes, including both Title VI and appropriations approved and signed into law.

361. Defendants' immediate cancelation of federal grants and contracts in the March 7 Funding Withdrawal was not authorized by statute, overrode the direct Congressional authorization of federal funding, and overrode the express statutory limitations in Title VI that Congress has placed on the cancelation of duly authorized federal funding.

362. Defendants' actions were not authorized by any Article II Executive power, because no Article II constitutional power authorizes Defendants to cancel duly authorized federal funding on grounds not authorized by statute.

363. Therefore, Defendants' cancelation of federal grants and contracts were actions taken without legal authority and are ultra vires.

COUNT VIII

Separation of Powers / Ultra Vires – March 13, 2025 Letter

364. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 363 above as if fully set forth herein.

365. Plaintiffs have a non-statutory right of action to enjoin and declare unlawful official action that is ultra vires.

366. Congress exercised its Article I legislative and spending authority to authorize the federal grants and contracts that the March 13, 2025 Letter declares will be canceled or otherwise not renewed if Columbia University does not comply with Defendants' sweeping demands as a "precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government."

367. None of the funds received by Columbia University have a congressionally authorized condition requiring them to comply with any of the demands in the March 13, 2025 Letter.

368. Nor does Title VI or any other statute require Columbia to comply with the demands in the March 13, 2025 Letter. The demands in the March 13, 2025 Letter are not necessary to ensure compliance with Title VI's nondiscrimination requirements.

369. Congress also exercised its authority to adopt the carefully defined rules and procedures set forth in Title VI that set forth the procedural requirements for refusal to grant or to continue federal financial assistance. Defendants did not comply with these statutory requirements before refusing to grant or continue federal financial assistance to Columbia absent the University's compliance with the demands set forth in the March 13 letter. *Supra* ¶¶ 304–318. None of the demands in the March 13, 2025 Letter are limited to the particular program, or part thereof, in which an express finding of noncompliance has been found on the record, after the opportunity for a hearing.

370. The March 13, 2025 Letter, which conditions federal funds by Columbia University on compliance with demands that are not necessary to ensure compliance with Title VI's prohibition on discrimination, is an unconstitutional usurpation of the spending power of Congress, an unconstitutional effort to amend Congressional appropriations by attaching conditions not contemplated by Congress, and a violation of the separation of powers. It is therefore ultra vires.

COUNT IX

Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause

371. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 370 above as if fully set forth herein.

372. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution requires due process of law before the deprivation of a constitutionally protected interest.

373. Plaintiffs' members have constitutionally protected property interests in grant and contract funding that supports their salaries and stipends, as well as in their ongoing research. Plaintiffs' members have relied on this funding, and the protections of federal law governing this

funding, in pursuing their research, hiring staff, making commitments to research partners, and in many other ways. Plaintiffs' members also have constitutionally protected liberty interests in their freedom of speech and expression, including academic freedom, and in pursuing their livelihoods.

374. Defendants did not provide the university or Plaintiffs' members fair notice or a reasonable opportunity to be heard before they decided to immediately terminate $400 million in federal funding at Columbia, including funding on which Plaintiffs' members rely for their work.

375. Title VI outlines procedural safeguards and substantive criteria for the recission of funds. *Supra* ¶¶ 116–161, 304–318. Defendants failed to comply with those safeguards and criteria, and thereby violated Plaintiffs' members' right to due process of law.

376. The Due Process Clause also prohibits government actions that fail to give fair notice of what conduct is forbidden or required.

377. Defendants' March 7 Funding Withdrawal announced the termination of $400 million in federal funding and stated that "[t]hese cancellations represent the first round of action and additional cancellations are expected to follow." Yet the announcement invoked only Columbia's "continued inaction" regarding antisemitism on campus—an unconstitutionally vague standard for determining whether grants and contracts should be terminated—and did not tie the cancelation of grants and contracts to specific alleged acts or omissions, much less specific conduct reasonably related to the grants and contracts at issue. Nor did the announcement provide any adequate notice to Plaintiffs' members or to Columbia regarding what conduct was forbidden or required to avoid the threatened "additional cancellations."

COUNT X

Tenth Amendment & Spending Clause

378. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 to 377 above as if fully set forth herein.

379. The Tenth Amendment provides: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." U.S. Const. amend. X.

380. As the text of the Tenth Amendment makes clear, the Constitution created a federal government of limited and enumerated powers. *See NFIB v. Sebelius*, 567 U.S. 519, 533-34 (2012) (opinion of Roberts, C.J.) ("In our federal system, the National Government possesses only limited powers; the States and the people retain the remainder.").

381. No provision of the Constitution delegates to the federal government the power to take over day-to-day management of a private or state university or to control core aspects of its academic mission. For example, the federal government's limited powers do not include the authority to determine, in lieu of a private or state university's administration, whether:

a. to place a particular department of study under an "academic receivership";

b. to "hold student groups accountable for … providing support" for "unrecognized groups";

c. to empower or require campus security officers (not federal law-enforcement officers) to effectuate the "arrest and removal of agitators who," as federal officials see it, "interfere with classroom instruction or the functioning of the university";

d. to expel or suspend students alleged to have violated particular university policies while engaged in a protest held on campus property; or

e. to "[a]bolish" a private or state university's judicial board, "centralize all disciplinary processes under the" office of the university president, and "empower" that office–rather than the adjudicatory body created by the university to administer

discipline–-"to suspend or expel students with an appeal process" controlled by the university's executive arm.

382. "The Spending Clause of the Federal Constitution … provides Congress broad discretion to tax and spend for the 'general Welfare,' including by funding particular state or private programs or activities." *Agency for Int'l Dev.*, 570 U.S. at 213.

383. "That power includes the authority to impose limits on the use of such funds to ensure they are used in the manner Congress intends." *Id.* However, the federal government cannot use funding limits to circumvent constitutional constraints on the scope of federal power, such as those imposed by the First and Tenth Amendments. *See id.* at 214; *NFIB*, 567 U.S. at 575-81 (opinion of Roberts, C.J.).

384. Federal attempts to regulate via purported funding inducements raise heightened constitutional concerns when, as here, the amount of funding at issue is so large as to be coercive, purported funding conditions are not tied to particular programs directly utilizing those funds, and program recipients are unfairly surprised by post-acceptance or "retroactive" conditions. *See NFIB*, 567 U.S. at 580-81, 584 (explaining that a purported "financial inducement" to participate in a federal program exceeds the scope of the federal government's Spending Clause power where it is "so coercive as to pass the point at which 'pressure turns into compulsion,'" and concluding that the inducement there at issue was unconstitutionally coercive because, as a practical matter, it resembled "a gun to the head" instead of offering "relatively mild encouragement" to adopt and implement a federal regulatory program).

385. Thus, even if Congress had authorized Defendants' ongoing attempt to effectively seize control of Columbia University, backed up by overt threats to summarily and indiscriminately terminate billions of dollars in funding en masse, any such coercion contravenes

the principle of federalism embodied in the Tenth Amendment and exceeds the scope of the federal government's authority under the Spending Clause.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that this Court:

A. Declare unlawful and set aside Defendants' termination of federal financial assistance to Columbia University announced on March 7, 2025;

B. Declare unlawful and set aside the demands set forth in Defendants' March 13, 2025 Letter;

C. Declare that Defendants' cancelation of federal grants without observance of Title VI's statutory and regulatory requirements and imposition of demands upon threat of withholding future federal funding violate the First, Fifth, and Tenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, violate the separation of powers, are ultra vires, and constitute an unconstitutional condition on federal financial assistance;

D. Enter a preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Defendants to immediately reinstate or restore all grants and contracts to Columbia University and Plaintiffs' members that were unlawfully terminated, canceled, or paused, and prohibiting Defendants, their agents, representatives, employees and servants and all persons and entities in concert or participation with them from:

   (i) Terminating, canceling, pausing, issuing stop-work orders, or otherwise interfering with grants or contracts purportedly in response to Title VI violations, except pursuant to the processes required by Title VI and its implementing regulations;

   (ii) Engaging in any purported Title VI investigation involving grants or contracts except in compliance with Title VI, its implementing regulations, the APA, and the Constitution of the United States; or

   (iii) Enforcing the demands made in Defendants' letter dated March 13, 2025, or from insisting on the fulfillment of any or all of those demands or any other demands as a precondition for providing any benefit or avoiding any sanction under Title VI, except upon findings required by, and pursuant to the processes required by, Title VI and its implementing regulations.

E. Award damages, including compensatory and nominal damages, to redress the deprivation by Defendants of the rights secured to Plaintiffs and their members under the Constitution and laws of the United States;

F. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in accordance with law; and

G. Award such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: March 25, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

By: S/ Orion Danjuma

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**Pro hac vice* application forthcoming

Counsel for Plaintiffs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

DECLARATION OF TODD WOLFSON

I, Todd Wolfson, hereby declare as follows:

1. I currently serve as President of the American Association of University Professors ("AAUP"), a plaintiff in this action. I have served in that position since June 2024. I also previously held various leadership roles for the Rutgers University chapter of AAUP, including as the chapter's President and Vice President.

2. I am also a trained anthropologist and an Associate Professor of Journalism and Media Studies at Rutgers. I received my Ph.D. in Anthropology and Social and Cultural Foundations of Education from the University of Pennsylvania.

3. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, and if called as a witness in this action, I could and would testify competently to these facts.

4. The AAUP is a membership association and labor union of faculty and academic professionals with chapters at colleagues and universities throughout the country.

5. The AAUP is a 501(c)(6) organization headquartered in Washington, D.C.

6. The AAUP became an affiliated national regional council of the American Federation of Teachers ("AFT") on August 1, 2022. As a result of that affiliation, all AAUP members are also AFT members, with the full rights and privileges of all AFT members.

7. The primary mission of the AAUP is to advance academic freedom and shared governance in higher education, define fundamental professional values and standards for higher education, promote the economic security of academic workers, and ensure higher education's contribution to the common good.

8. The AAUP was founded by John Dewey and other preeminent scholars in 1915 to defend the ability of scholars, researchers, and educators to teach, write, and research without political and economic retaliation based on their viewpoints. Since its founding, the AAUP has helped to shape American higher education by developing the standards and procedures that maintain quality in education and academic freedom in this country's colleges and universities.

Harms to AAUP's Members

9. The AAUP has approximately 44,000 members on college and university campuses across the country, including approximately 254 members at Columbia University. Many of these members, including members at Columbia, rely on federal grants to support their research, scholarship, and teaching activities.

10. I am aware of and can identify AAUP members who have lost funding as a result of the federal government's cancelation of $400 million in federal funding to Columbia University announced March 7, 2025. Those AAUP members have suffered and are continuing to suffer

irreparable harm to their research, work, reputation, and ability to pursue their careers and work as a result of those funding cancelations.

11. I am aware of and can identify AAUP members who rely on federal funding that the federal government threatened to cancel in its March 13, 2025 letter to Columbia University demanding certain concessions as a precondition for continuing Columbia's financial relationship with the federal government. Many of those AAUP members are suffering harm as a direct result of that threat, including because the continued viability of their work is now uncertain, making it difficult to plan, maintain professional relationships, and recruit potential staff to work on their projects. Those AAUP members will also suffer irreparable harm to their research, work, reputation, and ability to pursue their careers and work if the federal government cancels that funding.

12. I am aware of and can identify AAUP members at Columbia University who are concerned about losing their jobs or ability to continue to support their livelihoods, either as a direct result of the Trump Administration's cancelation of approximately $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia University, or because they fear they may be let go by Columbia if they engage in speech the Trump Administration disfavors as Columbia seeks to placate the Trump Administration and encourage it not to carry out its threats to cancel additional federal funding, and who now feel limited in what they can say in and outside the classroom for fear of the loss of additional funding to themselves or the University.

13. I am aware of and can identify AAUP members at Columbia University who have started to self-censor their language both inside and outside the classroom following the Trump Administration's decision to cancel $400 million in funding to Columbia University without following applicable statutory requirements or other law and its threats to cancel additional federal

funding. These members fear that they may face backlash from Columbia and may lose their jobs as a result of exercising their academic freedom.

14. I am also aware of and can identify AAUP members at other colleges and universities who are similarly concerned about losing their jobs or ability to support their livelihoods, and who now feel limited in what they can say in and outside the classroom for fear of the Trump Administration summarily canceling federal funding to their programs, universities, or colleges without following applicable statutory requirements or other law in the same way that the Trump Administration has canceled funding at Columbia and threatened to cancel additional federal funding at Columbia and at numerous other universities and colleges.

Harms to AAUP as an Organization

15. The Trump administration's cancelation of $400 million in federal funding to Columbia University and demands that Columbia take additional steps as a "precondition" for any continued federal financial assistance to the University have harmed and are continuing to harm AAUP as an organization.

16. As noted above, the primary mission of the AAUP is to advance academic freedom and shared governance in higher education, define fundamental professional values and standards for higher education, promote the economic security of academic workers, and ensure higher education's contribution to the common good. The Trump administration's summary cancelation of $400 million dollars at Columbia and threats to cancel more federal funding at Columbia and other universities and colleges are directly impairing the AAUP's mission.

17. As part of its core activities, the AAUP regularly consults, works with, and represents local chapters and individual members regarding academic freedom, shared

governance, and other issues involving the employment relationship between AAUP members and their university employers, including but not limited to collective bargaining.

18. For example, the AAUP maintains a standing committee, known as Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, which "[p]romotes principles of academic freedom, tenure, and due process in higher education through the development of policy documents and reports relating to these subjects and the application of those principles to particular situations that are brought to its attention."

19. The AAUP also conducts investigations of individual complaints of institutions violating academic freedom principles in relationship to AAUP members, issues reports of the results of some of those investigations, and advocates with those institutions to seek to remedy such violations and prevent future violations from occurring. Such investigations are authorized by the AAUP Executive Director, and conducted by a subcommittee appointed by the Executive Director.

20. Through its local chapters, including the Columbia AAUP chapter, the AAUP also provides for the representation of individual members regarding academic freedom, shared governance, and due process issues in proceedings before their university employers. Columbia AAUP members in the Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Studies ("MESAAS") Department are entitled to such representation. The AAUP has diverted internal resources of staff time and expenses to assist Columbia members in the MESAAS Department and other departments prepare to respond to the Trump Administration's demands that the MESAAS Department be put under academic receivership, and to respond to the internal governance steps Columbia has announced it is taken with respect to the MESAAS Department and other academic departments in response to the Trump Administration demand.

21. I understand that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. I understand that the government did not provide notice, or hold any hearing or provide any opportunity to be heard, before terminating $400 million in federal funding to Columbia and did not provide notice, or hold any hearing or provide any opportunity to be heard, before announcing that Columbia's compliance with the demands in the government's March 13, 2025 letter was a "precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government." If the government had provided notice and held a hearing as required, both the AAUP and individual AAUP members would have sought to participate in that hearing directly or as amici curiae, as permitted by the applicable regulations, to protect the federal funding supporting the work of AAUP members at Columbia and to protect the principles of academic freedom, due process, and shared governance that are at the core of the AAUP's mission.

22. The Trump administration's March 7 cutoff of funding to Columbia; its related public statements on March 7, March 13, and March 24; and other public statements made by government officials disrupt and frustrate the AAUP's efforts to secure principles of academic freedom, shared governance, and due process at Columbia and elsewhere.

23. The government's actions and statements have made it more difficult and resource-intensive for the AAUP to carry out its representation of chapters and individual members, in particular on issues of academic freedom. Because of government pressure on Columbia and other universities to abandon their commitment to academic freedom, shared governance, and due

process principles, the AAUP must now expend more time and money to ensure that its members' rights in these regards are protected.

24. The Trump Administration's funding cancelation and threats to cancel more funding at Columbia and other universities and colleges also make it harder for the AAUP to achieve its goals of promoting academic freedom, shared governance, and due process principles in part because Columbia has taken steps in direct response to the Trump Administration's actions to undermine those principles, and Columbia and other higher educational institutions are less willing now to protect those principles in the face of threatened funding cuts from the federal government. The Trump administration has directly impaired the AAUP's mission by pressuring Columbia to curtail speech and academic freedom on campus.

25. For example, in response to the significant influx of inquiries from chapter leaders and members regarding the effect of the government's actions on members' academic freedom, shared governance, and due process rights, and to ensure that individual members are adequately represented before their university employers, AAUP staff have had to conduct nationwide calls and virtual meetings with chapter leaders regarding the government's actions and how to represent individual members in the face of such actions.

26. The AAUP has also redirected staff to be present physically on Columbia's campus to speak with chapter leaders and members regarding how to respond to the government's actions and Columbia's March 20, 2025 capitulation to the government's demands.

27. The AAUP's Committee A in particular has spent countless hours speaking with AAUP members at Columbia regarding the government's demand that Columbia place stricter controls on the MESAAS Department.

28. The government's actions and statements have also caused a pervasive sense of fear and intimidation among AAUP members. Because of the government's conduct and the threats of further cuts to research funding, I am aware that some AAUP members no longer feel comfortable participating in and supporting the AAUP's activities, or asserting their academic freedom, shared governance, and due process rights. As just some examples, in direct response to the government's cuts of federal funding to Columbia and threats to cut additional federal funding to Columbia and to other universities, some AAUP members at universities across the country have cancelled conferences, pulled papers set for publication, decided not to teach classes or certain topics within those classes that may be perceived as being at odds with the Trump administration's preferred viewpoints, stopped attending talks, refrained from attending lawful protests, and stepped down from their AAUP chapter board.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 31 day of March 2025.

Todd Wolfson

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

DECLARATION OF JULIE SCHMID

I, Julie Schmid, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and have personal knowledge of the facts in this declaration.

2. I serve as the Director of Higher Education at the American Federation of Teachers ("AFT"), one of the plaintiffs in this lawsuit. In this capacity, I lead the Higher Education department, which oversees AFT's initiatives addressing issues that impact our members in higher education.

3. The AFT is a national labor organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., representing over 1.8 million members who are employed as higher education faculty and professional staff; pre-K through 12th-grade teachers, early childhood educators, paraprofessionals, and other school-related personnel; federal, state, and local government employees; and nurses and other healthcare professionals.

4. The AFT's mission statement is: The AFT is a union of professionals that champions fairness; democracy; economic opportunity; and high-quality public education, healthcare and public services for our students, their families and our communities. We are committed to advancing these principles through community engagement, organizing, collective bargaining and political activism, and especially through the work our members do.

5. The AFT represents more than 200,000 members who are academic workers, including full-time and part-time faculty, academic professionals, and graduate employees, at public and private colleges and universities across all 50 states. The AFT's members include faculty at Columbia University. All individuals, including Columbia University faculty members, who are members of the AFT's largest higher education affiliate, the American Association of University Professors ("AAUP"), are also members of the AFT.

Harms to AFT's Members

6. I am aware of and can identify AFT members who are faculty at higher education institutions in the United States, including at Columbia University.

7. I am aware of and can identify AFT members who have lost funding as a result of the federal government's cancelation of $400 million in federal funding to Columbia University announced March 7, 2025. Those AFT members have suffered and are continuing to suffer irreparable harm to their research, work, reputation, and ability to pursue their careers and work as a result of those funding cancelations.

8. I am aware of and can identify AFT members who rely on federal funding that the federal government threatened to cancel in its March 13, 2025 letter to Columbia University demanding certain concessions as a precondition for continuing Columbia's financial relationship with the federal government. Many of those AFT members are suffering harm as a

direct result of that threat, including because the continued viability of their work is now uncertain, making it difficult to plan, maintain professional relationships, and recruit potential staff to work on their projects. Those AFT members will also suffer irreparable harm to their research, work, reputation, and ability to pursue their careers and work if the federal government cancels that funding.

9. I am aware of and can identify AFT members at Columbia University who are concerned about losing their jobs or ability to continue to support their livelihoods, either as a direct result of the Trump Administration's cancelation of approximately $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia University, or because they fear they may be let go by Columbia if they engage in speech the Trump Administration disfavors as Columbia seeks to placate the Trump Administration and encourage it not to carry out its threats to cancel additional federal funding, and who now feel limited in what they can say in and outside the classroom for fear of the loss of additional funding to themselves or the University.

10. I am aware of and can identify AFT members at Columbia University who have started to self-censor their language both inside and outside the classroom following the Trump Administration's decision to cancel $400 million in funding to Columbia University without following applicable statutory requirements or other law and its threats to cancel additional federal funding. These members fear that they may face backlash from Columbia and may lose their jobs as a result of exercising their academic freedom.

11. I am also aware of and can identify AFT members at other colleges and universities who are similarly concerned about losing their jobs or ability to support their livelihoods, and who now feel limited in what they can say in and outside the classroom for fear of the Trump Administration summarily canceling federal funding to their programs, universities,

or colleges without following applicable statutory requirements or other law in the same way that the Trump Administration has canceled funding at Columbia and threatened to cancel additional federal funding at Columbia and at numerous other universities and colleges.

Harms to AFT as an Organization

12. The Trump administration's cancelation of $400 million in federal funding to Columbia University and demands that Columbia take additional steps as a "precondition" for any continued federal financial assistance to the University has harmed and is continuing to harm AFT as an organization. The Trump administration's summary cancelation of $400 million dollars at Columbia and threats to cancel more federal funding at Columbia and other universities and colleges are directly impairing the AFT's mission.

13. As part of the AFT's core activities, the AFT regularly consults, provides education to, works with, and represents local chapters and members regarding academic freedom (including in response to actions by university administrators and the government), faculty governance, and other issues involving the employment relationship between university employees and their employers. The AFT has performed these activities on behalf of members at Columbia and will continue to do so. Through the AFT's local chapters and affiliates, the AFT also provides for the representation of members regarding academic freedom (including in meetings with administrators and during disciplinary proceedings), shared governance, and due process issues in proceedings before their university employers.

14. On November 9, 2023, the AFT Executive Council passed a resolution titled Condemning Hate and Affirming Freedom of Speech on Campus. The resolution includes the following commitments by the AFT:

RESOLVED, that the American Federation of Teachers will continue to condemn hate in all its forms, affirm the dignity and humanity of all, and promote intellectual freedom and First Amendment freedoms as foundations of our democracy; and

RESOLVED, that the AFT will continue to fight hatred, racism, antisemitism, Islamophobia and anti-LGBTQIA+ hate and will vigorously defend the free speech rights of higher education students, faculty and the community, including the rights to peacefully assemble and protest, as well as defend our members who face discipline or termination of employment as a result of their protected speech or their participation in lawful protests on campus; and

RESOLVED, that the AFT will call on college and university administrations to respect academic freedom and debates on campus; to condemn hate and racially, politically and religiously motivated attacks; and to ensure the safety of all members—whether teaching, working or learning—of the campus community; and

RESOLVED, that the AFT will provide sample resolutions, workshops and guidance to our locals and state federations to support this work at the campus level.

A copy of the resolution is available at https://www.aft.org/resolution/condemning-hate-and-affirming-freedom-speech-campus and is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

15. I understand that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. I understand that the government did not provide notice, or hold any hearing or provide any opportunity to be heard, before terminating $400 million in federal funding to Columbia and did not provide notice, or hold any hearing or provide any opportunity to be heard, before announcing that Columbia's compliance with the demands in the government's March 13, 2025 letter was a "precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government." If the government had provided notice and held a hearing as required, both the AFT and individual AFT members would have sought to participate in that hearing directly or as amici curiae, as permitted by the applicable regulations, to protect the federal funding supporting the work of AFT members at Columbia and to protect

the principles of academic freedom, due process, and shared governance that are at the core of the AFT's mission.

16. On July 17, 2024, the AFT launched "Real Solutions for Higher Education" (Real Solutions), a multi-year $1 million commitment to support its higher education chapters in re-establishing higher education as a public good through initiatives that focus on 1) promoting increased public investment in higher education, 2) safeguarding free speech and academic freedom on campuses, and 3) advancing meaningful job security while ending contingent employment for academic workers.

17. Since the launch of the Real Solutions campaign, AFT has hosted a series of organizing webinars, providing its higher education members with basic skills they can use to shape and strengthen their own campaigns to support academic freedom, make higher education more accessible, and ensure contingent faculty have appropriate job security and a livable wage.

18. The AFT advocates for the rights and obligations of its members, stressing that academic freedom is essential for fostering new knowledge and strengthening our democracy. Protecting and advancing academic freedom is the core mission of one of AFT's largest higher education affiliates, the AAUP. Through the AFT Defense Fund, the AFT provides financial support to defend its members in proceedings before university administrations or the government when their academic freedom is at risk. In partnership with the AAUP, the AFT also hosts webinars and other educational sessions to offer support to members encountering challenges to academic freedom on campus.

19. Since the Trump administration announced plans to cut federal funding from certain colleges and universities, including Columbia, the AFT Higher Education Department has experienced an increase in inquiries from affiliate leaders and members seeking guidance on how

to respond to federal funding cuts and threats of more cuts, how to protect themselves and their colleagues from retribution from the government, their universities, or the public as a direct result of the Trump administration's threats, and what steps to take to protect their and their colleague's academic freedom and livelihoods from these threats. In response, the AFT Higher Education Department has implemented weekly and biweekly initiatives for its 420 higher education affiliates to tackle the concerns of its members. For instance, the Higher Education Department conducts weekly calls with its affiliate leaders and biweekly webinars that are accessible to all AFT Higher Education members, aimed at monitoring administrative and federal actions while addressing member concerns in real time. Additionally, the Higher Education Department releases a weekly newsletter for its affiliate leaders to provide ongoing updates and guidance on how to respond to the Trump Administration's actions against higher education.

20. In direct response to the Trump Administration's canceling of funding to Columbia, the AFT Higher Ed Department drafted sample contract and policy language to be used by AFT affiliates in negotiations with universities and colleges to address the ramifications of the funding cancelation, including by seeking institutional funding support to faculty if their research is affected by federal funding cuts and proposed language that would address the impact that federal funding cuts will have on the tenure clock for affected non-tenured faculty. In general, university faculty are expected to do a certain amount of research within a certain time period prior to seeking tenure. The language that AFT has drafted for its affiliates would stop the tenure clock if faculty research is impacted by federal funding cuts. The AFT diverted staff time and incurred expenses to develop this sample contract and policy language that the AFT would have devoted to its other work had the Trump Administration not canceled the federal funding to Columbia.

21. The Trump administration's actions withdrawing federal funding for Columbia and other universities have undermined and eroded the longstanding principles of academic freedom, shared governance, and due process that the AFT helps and seeks to protect at Columbia and other institutions where AFT members are employed. As a direct result of Defendants' actions, Columbia no longer adheres to these principles.

22. Defendants' actions have made it more difficult and resource-intensive for the AFT to carry out its representation of members, in particular on issues of academic freedom. Because Defendants have placed tremendous financial pressure on Columbia and interfered with guiding principles of academic freedom, shared governance, and due process, the AFT must now expend more time and money to ensure that the AFT's members' rights in these regards are adequately protected. In particular, the AFT anticipates that it will have to make significantly more expenditures from the AFT Defense Fund to provide for the legal representation of members in university investigations, lawsuits, and other fora as a direct result of Defendant's actions and Columbia's capitulation to Defendants' demands.

23. The Trump Administration's funding cancelation and threats to cancel more funding at Columbia and other universities and colleges also make it harder for the AFT to achieve its goals of promoting academic freedom, shared governance, and due process principles in part because of the steps Columbia has taken in response to the Trump Administration's actions to undermine those principles. The Trump Administration's demands to curtail speech and academic freedom on campus have therefore directly impaired the AFT's mission.

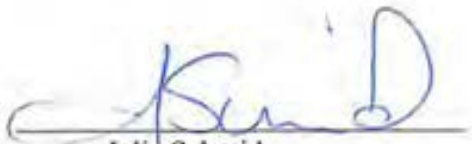
24. Defendants' actions have also made it more difficult and resource-intensive for the AFT to provide accurate and effective guidance to their chapters and members regarding these principles. The AFT has had to divert staff and financial resources to address the

significant influx of inquiries from chapter leaders and members regarding the effect of such actions on members' academic freedom, shared governance, and due process rights, and to ensure that members are adequately represented before their university employers. This significant diversion of staff and financial resources has already begun. In addition to responding to such member requests, staff for the AFT have had to conduct nationwide calls and virtual meetings with chapter leaders regarding Defendants' actions and how to represent members in the face of such actions.

25. Defendants' actions have also caused a pervasive sense of fear and intimidation among the AFT's members. Because of Defendants' actions and the threats of further cuts to research funding, I am aware that some AFT members no longer feel comfortable participating in and publicly supporting the AFT's activities, or asserting their academic freedom, shared governance, and due process rights.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 1 day of April 2025.



Julie Schmid

Exhibit A

Education
Healthcare
Public Services

Menu

AFT Resolution

Condemning Hate and Affirming Freedom of Speech on Campus

WHEREAS, intellectual freedom is foundational to a representative democracy and enshrined in the First Amendment freedoms of speech and expression, conscience and assembly; and

WHEREAS, people cannot truly exercise their rights without the open and robust debate of ideas, free from intimidation, violence and threat of violence; and

WHEREAS, U.S. colleges and universities, both two-year and four-year, are central to the development and promotion of intellectual freedom and should be sites of free and open debate, where difficult—sometimes painful—topics and opposing ideas should be discussed, challenged and debated in ways that respect diversity of thought and the dignity and humanity of all; and

WHEREAS, to secure this freedom of thought and expression, institutions of higher education have an obligation to ensure environments where students, staff and faculty are free to engage in these exchanges without facing intimidation or racially, politically or religiously motivated attacks and threats of violence; and

WHEREAS, faculty, staff and students have both rights and obligations in the exercise of intellectual freedom, including the responsibility to exercise their freedoms in ways that respect the rights of those with whom they disagree; and

WHEREAS, higher education as a site of free speech and protest is even more essential and necessary during times of unrest and uncertainty; and

WHEREAS, misinformation campaigns and legislative attacks are used to stoke the culture wars on campus and continue a cycle of hate and bigotry that has resulted in an increase in racism, antisemitism, Islamophobia and anti-LGBTQIA+ hate on campus; and

WHEREAS, the violence, threats of violence and intimidation we recently have seen on campuses create an environment that puts students, faculty, staff and other members of the campus community at risk, making it an environment where freedoms are undermined, our country further divided, and our democracy further eroded; and

WHEREAS, students, faculty, staff and other members of campus communities have been subject to social media attacks, doxing campaigns and death threats; and

WHEREAS, faculty and staff have faced discipline, pressure to resign, and termination as a result of exercising their academic freedom in the classroom and their right to engage in protest and speak out:

RESOLVED, that the American Federation of Teachers will continue to condemn hate in all its forms, affirm the dignity and humanity of all, and promote intellectual freedom and First Amendment freedoms as foundations of our democracy; and

RESOLVED, that the AFT will continue to fight hatred, racism, antisemitism, Islamophobia and anti-LGBTQIA+ hate and will vigorously defend the free speech rights of higher education students, faculty and the community, including the rights to

peacefully assemble and protest, as well as defend our members who face discipline or termination of employment as a result of their protected speech or their participation in lawful protests on campus; and

RESOLVED, that the AFT will call on college and university administrations to respect academic freedom and debates on campus; to condemn hate and racially, politically and religiously motivated attacks; and to ensure the safety of all members—whether teaching, working or learning—of the campus community; and

RESOLVED, that the AFT will provide sample resolutions, workshops and guidance to our locals and state federations to support this work at the campus level.

Approved by AFT Executive Council

November 9, 2023

(2023)

Please note that a newer resolution, or portion of a resolution, may have superseded an earlier resolution on the same subject. As a result, with the exception of resolutions adopted at our most recent AFT convention, resolutions do not necessarily reflect current AFT policies.

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Our Mission

The AFT is a union of professionals that champions fairness; democracy; economic opportunity; and high-quality public education, healthcare and public services for our students, their families and our communities. We are committed to advancing these principles through community engagement, organizing, collective bargaining and political activism, and especially through the work our members do.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

Declaration of Reinhold Martin

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. et al., Defendants.	**Case No.1:25-cv-02429-MKV**

Declaration of Reinhold Martin

I, Reinhold Martin, declare as follows:

1. I am a Professor of Architecture at the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation at Columbia University.

2. I am the President of the American Association of University Professors Columbia chapter ("Columbia AAUP"). I have voluntarily served in this role since the Columbia University Chapter of American Association of University Professors ("AAUP") announced the election of a new Executive Committee on May 22, 2024. I have been an AAUP member since 2021.

3. As a chapter of the AAUP, Columbia AAUP advocates for policies at Columbia which promote the AAUP's mission of advancing academic freedom and shared government, defining fundamental professional values and standards for higher education,ensuring higher education's contribution to the common good, and safeguarding the economic security of faculty,

academic professionals, graduate students, post-doctoral fellows, and others all those engaged in teaching and research in higher education.

4. Columbia AAUP is not aligned with any political party or ideology. Our members have diverse political and personal beliefs, and we welcome that diversity.

5. All Columbia AAUP members are members of the AAUP. AAUP is an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers ("AFT"). As a result, all current AAUP members are also AFT members.

6. I understand that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and opportunity for a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. I am not aware of any such notice having been provided to any AAUP member or any such hearing occurring prior to the termination of $ 400 million in federal funding to Columbia. I received the document attached to this declaration as Exhibit A from former Interim President Katrina Armstrong on March 7, 2025. It is my understanding that this email communication was sent to all Columbia faculty, staff, and students.

7. If the government had provided notice and provided opportunity for a hearing as required, I would have notified AAUP members of the opportunity and likely would have organized our participation in that hearing directly or as an amicus curiae, as permitted by the applicable regulations, to protect the federal funding that supports our work.

8. I understand that Title VI requires federal agencies to provide a full report to Congress thirty days before terminating federal funds under Title VI. I am not aware of any federal agencies providing any such report to Congress regarding funding to Columbia. If any such report had been filed, I would have notified AAUP members of the report and likely would

have organized communications to Congress by AAUP members opposing termination of the federal funding that supports our work.

9. I am over the age of 18 and competent to testify as to the matters set forth in this affidavit based on my own personal knowledge.

10. As President of the Columbia AAUP chapter, I have heard from dozens of our members about how federal funding cuts have severely disrupted their ability to conduct essential academic research. Many of them, including the AAUP members discussed below, are afraid to publicly testify about the impacts of these cuts because they fear retaliation from Columbia University and the federal government.

11. Members, including those discussed below, have expressed fear that they will be blacklisted from future federal grant funding, denied tenure or academic promotion, and/or face retaliation against other members of their department or the students they advise. Certain members, including some discussed below, have expressed concern that because they or their family members are noncitizens, their visas or green cards could be revoked in retaliation for their participation in this litigation. This declaration discusses the experiences of AAUP members without providing names because of the reasonable fears of retaliation these members have expressed.

AAUP Member # 1

12. An AAUP and AFT member is part of the faculty at the Mailman School of Public Health. Their research focuses on the development of biostatistical methods and data science tools for the analysis of public health data.

13. This AAUP member is a co-investigator on an approximately $1.7 million NIH U2R grant terminated as part of the government's announced $400 million cuts. This grant

funded a project to train data scientists in Africa on the collection and processing of public health data. It funded a 5-year project, at about $350,000 a year. Only 3.5 out of the 5 years had been completed before the grant's termination.

14. Cancellation of this grant will have substantial impacts for Columbia's external partners. Planned collaborative research and training activities involving Columbia affiliates and scientists/trainees at institutions abroad will be interrupted.

15. As a result of the termination, the AAUP member will lose a portion of their funded research effort and so must increase effort on unrelated projects funded by other sources in order to maintain their full sponsored effort allocation (the 80 percent of their salary that is funded by sponsored projects).

16. None of the work funded by this grant was related to Israel, Palestine, Judaism, or any topic related in any way to antisemitism. The program has never faced any investigation or complaint related to antisemitism.

17. This AAUP member also mentors multiple PhD students who have lost T32 training grants as a result of the termination of $400 million in federal grants and contracts. To complete their PhD, these students received guaranteed funding for 5 years. It will substantially burden the school to have to find alternative sources of funding for these students. In addition to the harms of the loss in funding, T32 grants also help provide crucial training support to young researchers. Due to funding termination, this member is concerned that their mentees are now going to lose out on vital early career skill development including mentoring and skills training that were only possible as a result of the NIH funding.

18. Every year the biostatistics PhD program admits a new cohort of students. The program is very selective and competitive, admitting only 7 or 8 students per year. This year due

to the loss of funding and resulting financial uncertainty, the size of the cohort was reduced: only 4 new PhD students were admitted. A smaller cohort of doctoral trainees leads to substantially reduced research productivity for faculty, since these trainees contribute to education and research as teaching assistants and research assistants. It is this member's understanding that other doctoral training programs in the public health school, housed in other departments, were similarly affected.

19. This member has not received any official communications from NIH regarding the termination of funding. It is this member's understanding that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and opportunity for a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. They were not provided any such notice, and are not aware of any such notice having been provided or any such hearing occurring prior to the termination of $ 400 million in federal funding to Columbia.

20. This AAUP member – who is Jewish and was previously a student at Columbia – has always taken pride in the political engagement and activism across its campuses. They feel that there has been a substantial shift in that culture of political engagement and debate as a result of the Administration's actions against Columbia. They feel these attacks have had a chilling effect on everyone at Columbia regardless of their area of study and that many faculty and students are concerned about expressing a political view that could get them in trouble or cause further problems for the university.

AAUP Member # 2

21. Another AAUP and AFT member is a member of the faculty at Mailman School of Public Health. Their research focuses on developing biostatistical tools to improve environmental health science research.

22. This AAUP member is a principal investigator on an approximately $375,000 NIH K01 grant that was terminated as part of the government's announced $400 million termination. This grant funded research into advanced statistical and artificial intelligent methods to enhance the design of a heat warning system. The investigator will focus on evaluating and implementing heat warning systems to reduce health risks posed by extreme heat weather in the US. The investigator will study the impacts of heat alerts on daily health outcomes due to heat-related illnesses among US adults. Work on this grant had just begun – the grant is for a term of 3 years and had only been underway for approximately 2 months before the grant was terminated.

23. The grant provided the bulk of the salary support for this faculty member – $75,000 per year. Without that funding this member is uncertain how they will meet their obligations to secure funding to contribute to covering their salary.

24. The grant also provided $50,000 per year for research expenses. This member was planning to use a portion of this funding to hire a research assistant and recently hired someone to fill that position. Without grant funding that research assistant's employment is at risk as it is unclear where this member can secure additional funding to cover their wages.

25. In addition to the loss of funding, NIH K-grants provide critical career development support for early career researchers including this member. The loss of support for training programs, data access, seminars, travel to coordinate with other research institutions and professionals will have an immediate impact on this member's career. The investigator has

assembled an advisory team with experts from four US universities. These advisors bring specialized knowledge in environmental health, statistics, optimization, machine learning, and AI, forming a critical foundation of expertise for the investigator's research program development. A loss of support would disrupt coordination with advisory teams and significantly delay access to crucial knowledge and skills necessary to carry out the investigator's critical research responsibilities in present and in the future.

26. The loss of research funding and training support will have an immediate negative impact on this member's career. The researcher would immediately face hardship in securing salary support for himself and the research assistant and would be unable to fulfill essential research responsibilities due to the lack of funding, potentially resulting in termination of employment. Additionally, the loss of training support would jeopardize future recruitment opportunities by causing inadequate training in critical research areas identified in the grant proposal.

27. This member received a communication from NIH on March 25, 2025 informing them that the grant was in "closeout." There is an official grant letter on the NIH grant interface, eRA Commons, which reflects that the grant has been terminated and the award amount had been "revised" to $0 due to "unsafe antisemitic actions that suggest the institution lacks concern for the safety and wellbeing of Jewish students" at Columbia. They have not received any further communications from NIH.

28. It is this member's understanding that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and opportunity for a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. They were not provided any such notice, and are not aware of any such notice having

been provided or any such hearing occurring prior to the termination of $ 400 million in federal funding to Columbia.

29. None of the work funded by this grant was related to Israel, Palestine, Judaism, or any topic related in any way to antisemitism. The program and this member have never faced any investigation or complaint related to antisemitism.

AAUP Member # 3

30. Another AAUP member is an assistant professor at the Columbia Irving Medical Center ("CUIMC"). Their research focuses on HIV prevention and sexually transmitted infections.

31. This member was the principal investigator on a U54 grant from the National Cancer Institute to improve cervical cancer prevention in low and middle-income countries. U54 grants support cross-organizational coordination to tackle a specific disease or biomedical problem. In this case, the grant supported an ongoing thirty-year relationship between researchers at CUIMC, the University of Cape Town, and the Khayelitsha Cervical Cancer Screening Program.

32. The grant was for a little more than $1 million per year, for a period of five years. The grant was cancelled about one and a half years into the grant period.

33. This member did not receive any official communication about the cancellation of the grant from NIH; notice of the cancellation came from Columbia.

34. In order to appeal the termination of the grant, Columbia asked this member to submit a statement concerning whether the grant could be rescoped to avoid "non-aligned areas," including DEI, gender ideology, climate environmental justice, vaccine research, COVID-19 research, and global collaborations.

35. Since the funding was withdrawn, research has been halted. The grant would have helped to fund a clinical trial, but that phase had not yet begun when the federal funding was revoked.

36. The grant funded two professors in the Mailman School of Public Health as well as one post-doctoral fellow and one program manager at CUIMC. Without this funding, all three Multiple Principal Investigators (MPIs) would experience a reduction on level of effort (LOE). The program manager and the post doctoral positions would not be viable without this funding, and this would severely undermine their career progression.

37. This grant also funded approximately 10 positions in South Africa, supporting roles at the University of Capetown and the Western Cape Department of Health. These colleagues will now have their employment terminated. Loss of the contact Principal Investigator, included among the colleagues who would be terminated, would set the project back tremendously given the loss of this unique clinical and research expertise in conducting cervical cancer screening and treatment clinical research in this community setting. Similarly, loss of the staff, each with unique experience in recruiting, data collection, entry and management of quantitative and qualitative cervical cancer prevention data as well clinical expertise in conducting procedures that will be newly introduced, will set back this project and lifesaving research to combat cervical cancer substantially.

38. A critical goal of the U54 program was to build local capacity. Without federal grant funding, this member will have to withdraw financial and academic support to the current fellows and renege on commitments made to future clinical and research capacity building. This abrupt termination would erode trust between the university research and ministry of health

implementing partners. Other critical components of effective stakeholder/partner engagement such as continuity, and transparency, would be damaged between partnering organizations.

39. This member was also a co-investigator on an NIH R56 grant concerning Doxycycline Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for men who have had sex with men and transgender women. That grant was also cancelled.

40. This member understands that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and opportunity for a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. They were not provided any such notice and are not aware of any such notice having been provided or any such hearing occurring prior to the termination of $ 400 million in federal funding to Columbia.

41. None of the work funded by either of these grants was related to Israel, Palestine, Judaism, or any topic related in any way to antisemitism. The program and this member have never faced any investigation or complaint related to antisemitism.

AAUP Member # 4

42. Another AAUP and AFT member is a member of the faculty at the Mailman School of Public Health.

43. This AAUP member is a principal investigator on an approximately $ 4.2 million NIH grant terminated as part of the government's announced $400 million cuts. This grant funded interdisciplinary research and collaboration into how exposure to environmental factors impacts human health. This was a large Center grant, covering a term of 3 years and involving approximately 20 researchers and multiple postdoctoral fellows and research assistants. At the

time it was cut, one postdoctoral fellow, one Associate Research Scientist, and three part-time research assistants were involved, in addition to the faculty involved as co-investigators.

44. Work on this grant began in late September 2024. Researchers had begun downloading and harmonizing the environmental data, which they would then link public health data to determine if there are any links and to examine the factors contributing to negative health impacts.

45. Cancellation of this grant will also have substantial impacts for the Mailman School's external partners for this work at two other major universities in the country.

46. As a result of the grant termination, the work on this grant has stopped. Three masters students working part-time on the project as research assistants were laid off and lost their source of income.

47. The grant would have provided opportunities for innovative collaborations among faculty from across the University to work on improving environmental health research to better understand these impacts on human health and guide policies, investments, and mitigation plans to equitably protect those most vulnerable to environmental exposures. It would also generate critical knowledge on the impacts of increasingly intense and frequent extreme weather events on aging; as the US population is aging, identifying factors that impact healthspan is crucial.

48. Termination of this grant will delay the opportunity for Columbia University to truly become one of the leaders in environmental health research and the first institution to bring together expertise across numerous different disciplines from all across the campus to study the impacts of environmental insults on human health and develop preventive and adaptive strategies, thus potentially reshaping how we conduct environmental health research.

49. This AAUP member lost funding for 15 percent of their effort with just this one grant cancellation, with a large part of their salary also impacted by termination of other grants on which they were a co-investigator. It is uncertain how much longer Columbia University will continue paying salaries to research faculty.

50. This member received an official communication from NIH on March 17, 2025 in the form of a revised notice of award informing them that the grant was terminated, backdated to March 14th. According to the communication, the grant had been terminated due to unsafe conditions for Jewish students at Columbia.

51. The member understands that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and opportunity for a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. The member was not providing any such notice and is not aware of any such notice having been provided or any such hearing occurring prior to the termination of $ 400 million in federal funding to Columbia.

52. None of the work funded by this grant was related to Israel, Palestine, Judaism, or any topic related in any way to antisemitism. The program has never faced any investigation or complaint related to antisemitism.

AAUP Member # 5

53. Another member of the AAUP and AFT is a faculty member in the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation.

54. This AAUP member has noticed that students and faculty are far more self-conscious in the classroom as a result of the recent federal pressure on the University. The AAUP member believes that in the classroom, it is important for robust discussions to have a

degree of spontaneity. That tendency has noticeably lessened now. This AAUP/AFT member also tends to pause more in the classroom themselves, often reflecting on how their words may be misrepresented or taken out of context. This member feels that the teaching environment is now akin to talking to a reporter, resulting in a learning environment that is substantially less honest and open.

55. This AAUP member, who also has substantial experience working in the humanities across campus, believes that it is crucial that people can openly dispute the meaning of certain facts. They believe that it is important to be able to look at a fact, an artwork, or a text and debate its meaning openly—a debate that is now severely constrained.

56. This AAUP member tries not to let their concerns affect their speech and their teaching, but they often find themselves hesitating in the classroom. For example, when they teach about Israeli architecture and urban planning, they find it much more difficult to fully explain how that planning has been interpreted differently across groups.

57. This AAUP member is concerned that feeling constrained in the classroom will harm teaching in the humanities well beyond the areas mentioned above. They believe in the mantra "teach, don't preach," and in the science of scholarly interpretation. They therefore believe that professors must be able to share challenging interpretations of controversial artworks, objects, processes, and facts, independent of outside influence.

58. This AAUP member also feels chilled in their speech while advising students. They are concerned about retaliation if they engage with students around ideas which are disfavored by the federal government or Columbia University.

59. This AAUP member believes that the March 7 funding withdrawal has contributed to the chilling of speech. They felt that the classroom environment, for example, has

become noticeably less open and more repressed than before. This learning environment is profoundly harmful to students, who are now challenged less frequently because they do not feel like they can think openly about difficult subjects.

60. There is also the case of students who propose to reflect on what is happening at Columbia University for their class assignments. This AAUP member wants to encourage them to work freely with their ideas, but they also are concerned that promoting that thinking would encourage students to be taking on a risk to themselves.

AAUP Member # 6

61. Another AAUP and AFT member is a tenure-track professor at the Mailman School of Public Health who has an active, government-funded research program with the objective of improving public health.

62. This individual is very concerned about the cancellation of federal scientific funding and Columbia's concession to Defendants' demands in the March 13 letter. This member feels strongly that such actions are a threat to academic freedom in higher education and, more broadly, our democratic system.

63. In the past, this individual has felt comfortable speaking about contentious issues on campus. They have spoken up when they felt that the administration was headed in the wrong direction. They have supported their students in making their voices heard and thinking through difficult social and political issues.

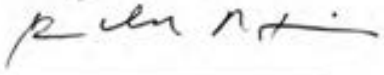
64. But in the present moment, this member feels unable to step forward and speak freely.

65. This member was invited to speak at an AAUP rally in recent days. They had prepared a speech encouraging their fellow faculty and students to rally together and stand up for

academic freedom and independent scientific inquiry. However, this member ultimately decided it was not safe to participate in such a public forum because they are concerned about government retaliation against their vulnerable loved ones. Specifically, a close family member is a non-US citizen with permanent residence status. They felt that making their voice heard they would put the safety of their family at risk: that speaking out might result in revocation of the family member's permanent residence, with or without an excuse based on scrutiny of the family member's social media accounts for any statement that could be perceived as criticizing Trump or the current administration. A lawyer acquaintance was consulted, and failed to provide reassurance that the fear was ill-founded in the current political context. As a result, they withheld speech on issues where they had strong convictions.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 2 April 2025

Signed: 

Reinhold Martin

Professor of Architecture

Exhibit A



From: Katrina Armstrong <officeofthepresident@COLUMBIA.EDU>
Subject: **Responding to Federal Action**
Date: March 7, 2025 at 5:30:33 PM EST
To: PRESIDENT@LISTS.COLUMBIA.EDU
Reply-To: officeofthepresident@adcu.columbia.edu

Dear members of the Columbia community:

Columbia's mission is to teach, create, and advance knowledge. For over 270 years, that mission has been grounded in an enduring and essential commitment to freedom of expression, open inquiry, and generous, respectful debate.

Today, we were notified of federal action from Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Education (ED), and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) cancelling $400 million in federal funding to the University. The federal agencies cite "the school's continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students."

There is no question that the cancellation of these funds will immediately impact research and other critical functions of the University, impacting students, faculty, staff, research, and patient care.

But let me be very clear: Columbia is taking the government's action very seriously. I want to assure the entire Columbia community that we are committed to working with the federal government to address their legitimate concerns. To that end, Columbia can, and will, continue to take serious action toward combatting antisemitism on our campus.

This is our number one priority.

Today's announcement will undoubtedly create anxiety and concern for our entire community. These impacts will touch nearly every corner of the University. But it is during periods like this that our collective dedication to this institution and our mission takes on critical importance.

Our north star has not changed. We are committed to education and research that will benefit our nation and our world. We believe in the power of knowledge to drive progress and improve lives. Our mission as a great research university does not waver.

Sustaining this mission requires us to actively nurture a community that values viewpoint diversity and rigorous, fact-based debate built upon mutual respect and personal accountability. Our ability to successfully fulfill our purpose depends on us defending these values. Antisemitism, violence, discrimination, harassment, and other behaviors that violate our values or disrupt teaching, learning, or research are antithetical to our mission. We must continue to work to address any instances of these unacceptable behaviors on our campus. We must work every day to do better.

When I accepted the role of Interim President in August 2024, I knew Columbia needed a reset from the previous year and the chaos of encampments and protests on our campus. The University also needed to acknowledge and repair the damage to our Jewish students, who were targeted, harassed, and made to feel unsafe or unwelcome on our campus last spring.

My first action as Interim President was to clarify our Rules of University Conduct and strengthen our disciplinary process. We did that by appointing a new Rules Administrator, establishing an Office of Institutional Equity to combat antisemitism and all forms of harassment and discrimination on campus, and increasing resources and training for our Public Safety team.

We have transformed the University's approach to managing demonstrations, built and put into action disciplinary processes that previously existed only on paper, created collaboratives across our campuses to provide relevant education and training, implemented new anti-discrimination policies and trained our entire community on those policies, changed our protocols for campus access, and redesigned our leadership structures to more swiftly respond to incidents of antisemitism and discrimination on campus. As a result, our campus has retained its focus on our academic mission throughout this academic year.

Each morning, I remind myself that I am standing up for our students. Because every student deserves to have the best possible experience and because our nation deserves to have the best leaders that the best universities can create. The only way we can achieve that goal is to look honestly and deeply at not just our achievements, but at our failures and shortcomings, and ask ourselves how we can do better. That's something doctors do for their patients every day, and something I'm committed to doing for as long as I have the privilege of serving as the leader of this distinguished and storied institution.

At this time of great risk to our University, I challenge every member of our community, including our students, faculty, and staff, to reaffirm your commitment and participation in building a Columbia that truly reflects the ingenuity, curiosity, excitement, and sense of purpose we share as part of this unique institution.

No one can forecast with certainty what the future will hold. However, I do know this: a unified Columbia, one that remains focused on our mission and our values, will succeed in making the uncommonly valuable contributions to society that have distinguished this great university from its peers over the last 270 years. Being part of this esteemed institution of learning and research is a privilege that we should never take for granted.

We must hold firm and summon the courage to meet this moment with determination, integrity and humility. I look forward to working with all of you to achieve exactly this.

Sincerely,

Katrina Armstrong
Interim President, Columbia University in the City of New York

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

Declaration of Susan Witte

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

DECLARATION OF SUSAN WITTE

I, Susan Witte, declare as follows:

1. I am a Professor of Social Work. I have been on the faculty of the School of Social Work since 2001.

2. I received my Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Social Work from Columbia University. I also have a Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) from the University of Connecticut and a Bachelor of arts (B.A.) cum laude in Public Policy Studies from Duke University.

3. My research focuses on community and global health.

4. I am over the age of 18 and competent to testify as to the matters set forth in this affidavit based on my own personal knowledge.

5. I am a member of AAUP and AFT.

6. I am a researcher on a team that has had multiple grants terminated as a result of the $400 million in funding cuts. I supervise work on this team, and I am the faculty mentor of the principal investigator.

7. One of the grants was an approximately $3.5 million NIH grant categorized as a P20, a 3-year center grant. Another was an over $370,000 NIH grant categorized as an R21, a research grant. The principal investigator (PI) of the grant got an email from Columbia University informing the team of these terminations around March 11 or so.

8. The notices cancelling the grants stated, "This project has been terminated due to unsafe antisemitic actions that suggest the institution lacks concern for the safety and well-being of Jewish students."

9. The grants support research on how extreme weather and climate change influence health, mental health, and well-being among women in East Africa. The implications of this work are far-reaching, and they inform the understanding of health in low-resourced US areas experiencing extreme weather as well.

10. Because the center grant was awarded recently, hiring had not yet begun for the US-based team of that part of the project. Now, we are not able to move forward with this hiring at all.

11. We had already hired staff in Nairobi, Kenya, who were all laid off due to these grant terminations. If not for the terminations, they would have continued on as key staff for this new center grant. When we hired these individuals, we looked for life experience and standing in the community. These individuals were informal leaders and community health champions. It will be very detrimental to our research on this project to lose the expertise of these individuals.

12. This team of already-hired and now laid-off individuals included 16 community women from informal settlements in Nairobi who were going to move into research leadership positions because of their expertise. They would have had salaries under this grant for the next three years. That is now lost.

13. The team of already-hired and now laid-off individuals also included three individuals who would have made up full-time operations staff to build the sustainability of a Climate Change and Health Research Center in East Africa. We were going to hire three more individuals in addition to these three people. This is a huge loss of infrastructure and human resource capacity.

14. We have had to tell these already-hired individuals that we need to break our promises to them and that we can no longer work with or pay them. We have been having these conversations, and it is really difficult. These individuals currently do not have a way to replace not only the consistent salary but also the career growth this would have meant for them.

15. The center grant was also going to provide salary support for a team of nine scientific leaders from four countries, the United States, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. We had already identified all of these scientific scholars, who were all co-investigators and Multiple Principal Investigators (MPIs) to the project. I was one of them. We had already been meeting regularly and were engaged with moving forward this project until now.

16. The center grant was also to provide financial support for a new cohort of four PhD students from four different countries, the United States, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Three of the four PhD students had already been identified and now will have no training opportunity.

17. The project supported by the center grant was also going to involve the enrollment of 1854 women from across these 18 communities in Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya. Individuals from six pastoralist communities, six farming communities, and six informal settlements were going to participate in a study that would have strengthened knowledge, capacity, and climate adaptation strategies. We were also going to hire a cohort of 36 women in these communities to engage in this research, providing them with a stipend and growth opportunities. We had already identified some of the communities that we were going to be working with. We had told those communities about this work, and we had been so thrilled that they trusted us enough to agree to work with us. We have now had to go back to these communities and tell them that we cannot work with them on this project anymore.

18. The termination of the center grant also means loss of support for the Trans-African Hydrometeorological Observatory (TAHMO), in whom we were investing in setting up weather stations in these 18 communities, including training community members, developing climate-related curriculums in schools, and linking data to national meteorological authorities.

19. The termination of the grant also now means the loss of opportunities for conferences and knowledge-sharing across countries, communities, cultures, and disciplines.

20. Stopping this work and laying off these individuals also breaks the trust of the community. For those women we had agreed to work with in the pastoral and farming communities and informal settlements, it is hard to explain why we are now breaking our promises. Community trust is vital for rigorous, relevant, productive research.

21. As a result of the loss in expertise and trust, even if it were possible to eventually get funding again, I and the research team would struggle to bring this center together with the same quality and comprehensiveness.

22. This center grant was supposed to be a keystone of research on climate vulnerable communities in the region. It was the base upon which other grants could grow. The loss of this grant is about more than just this project – it completely upends the entire trajectory of knowledge building and sharing for this type of climate and community work in that region. The future impact and potential are gone.

23. The work on the project funded by the terminated $379,000 NIH research grant has also stopped. For example, efforts to share the substantive results with stakeholders in the regions and for them to make use of findings have been unable to continue.

24. Stopping this sharing of knowledge will also harm the trust and long-standing relationships with the local stakeholders critical to this research.

25. It will be difficult for me and the other members of the research project team to establish future projects in that area as a result of this damaged trust and relationship.

26. I have no ability to do long-term planning for my work. I have no idea what to expect in terms of access to resources. I do not know why these grants were selected for termination, as the grants have no conceivable connection to concerns over antisemitism. I do not know how best to move forward with future grants.

27. None of the work funded by either of these two grants were related to Israel or Palestine. The work was not related in any way to antisemitism. The projects funded by these two grants have never faced any investigation or complaint related to antisemitism. If there had

ever been any type of Title VI complaint or investigation against these projects, I would have fully participated as appropriate under the law.

28. I understand that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and opportunity for a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. I was not provided any such notice, and I am not aware of any such notice having been provided or any such hearing occurring prior to the termination of $400 million in federal funding to Columbia.

29. I feel chilled in my speech because of the government's actions with these funding cuts. I am uncertain about what I can and cannot say in the classroom or in public. I must now consider what I say and am afraid of people recording me and photographing me in spaces that may be in proximity to a rally or protest. I have to be careful about what I write publicly and privately. I am concerned in the classroom, at the School of Social Work, and on the main campus. I am also concerned in private and social media spaces. I am very careful and mostly do not post on social media at all anymore.

30. I try to join with other professors and students to promote Palestinian freedom and an anti-war perspective. I believe this viewpoint is very different from antisemitism. Nevertheless, I have seen how Defendants' actions have equated any support for Palestinian freedom and an anti-war perspective with antisemitism. I feel that Defendants' actions have prevented me from expressing what should be a valid and legal viewpoint in the United States.

31. I have observed that many others at the University feel similarly.

32. I teach a class on reproductive justice. After the $400 million funding cuts, I assigned a self-reflection asking students to write about how they perceive reproductive justice

issues based on their own experiences and identities. A student refused to complete the assignment because it needed to be uploaded to the course website, and the student was afraid that the government would be able to access the answer and target the student.

33. I have taught that class for a number of semesters. No student has ever before expressed that concern.

34. The funding cuts also impact what I teach, as I am concerned about students and their confidentiality. Now I must consider what is safe to ask my students, so what the student says in the classroom doesn't make the student a target if repeated outside of the classroom. This applies to the questions I ask in class and the materials I post for the course.

35. I find myself second-guessing how my words may be taken out of context, particularly where funding and reputational harm can follow from even principled, professional speech.

36. I also feel that my academic freedom is chilled. I now hesitate before speaking on issues of race, equity, or global human rights, even when such topics are directly relevant to the curriculum I am responsible for delivering.

37. Even though I am scared to publicly speak out about the funding cuts as part of this lawsuit, I feel a particular responsibility to do so because I have more vulnerable colleagues who I know feel unable to express how the government's actions have affected them.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 3/31/25

Signed:
Susan Witte
Professor of Social Work

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

Declaration of Victoria Frye

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

DECLARATION OF VICTORIA FRYE

I, Victoria Frye, declare as follows:

1. I am a Professor of Social Work in the School of Social Work. I have been on the faculty at Columbia University since 2023.

2. I received my Bachelor of Arts (BA), Master of Public Health (MPH), and (Doctor of Public Health) all from Columbia University.

3. My research focuses on HIV-prevention science.

4. I am over the age of 18 and competent to testify as to the matters set forth in this affidavit based on my own personal knowledge.

5. I am a member of AAUP and AFT.

6. I am the mentor of a pre-doctoral graduate student who lost a T32 training program grant as part of the $400 million funding cuts. We found out about the cuts the week of March 10. I think the students were told that on the Monday of that week or so, and then notices went out a couple days afterwards.

7. The student works on data analysis for my research. This research project is a multilevel modeling analysis of the relationship between violence exposure and HIV care engagement.

8. I am concerned that in the future, I will not have any more pre-doctoral students to work with, given all the training grant cuts. Pre-doctoral students benefit my research because the students do work on my projects.

9. Furthermore, training program grants are critical to the development of future scientists in HIV-prevention and in research generally – the cutting of training program funding risks decimating a generation of scientists. This has huge negative ramifications to the work that I have dedicated my career.

10. These funding cuts have harmed my ability to do any long-term planning. I have no way to know what funds might be terminated without warning in the future. This uncertainty has both affected the research and also taken a significant emotional toll on me and my team.

11. The harm to HIV research threatens the health of all our communities. HIV-prevention science is vital. Without this research of my team and my colleagues, many of whom are also clinicians, we risk having a renewal and resurgence of the HIV epidemic.

12. None of the work funded by this grant was related to the Israel/Palestine conflict. I have no knowledge of any Title VI investigations of any projects I am involved in. If there were such investigations, I would have complied with the investigation. I am opposed to discrimination of any kind.

13. I understand that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and opportunity for a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. I was not provided any such notice, and I am not aware of any such notice having been provided or any such hearing occurring prior to the termination of $400 million in federal funding to Columbia.

14. I am concerned that I will not be allowed to write grants in the future that use words that the government bans. For example, many words that I understand the government to have deemed as related to "DEI" are core to my HIV research. Furthermore, speaking authentically, including in grant proposals, is an important part of being an HIV-prevention researcher and HIV-prevention activist; being open and honest myself is necessary to destigmatizing HIV and asking people to engage in health-maintaining behavior.

15. I now no longer talk freely in my work building. I and my colleagues look around to see who's around before speaking and speak in lower voices. I am afraid of people I do not know. For example, if someone hears me complaining about the way things are being handled, I am afraid that the unknown person will report me.

16. I have also made a change to a reproductive health rights information session event that I was organizing. It was originally going to be in person, but then I made the decision to move it online for participant safety. Now I have decided that I am just going to do the info-sharing as the only speaker, and everyone's cameras will be off and names hidden. I have taken the Columbia logo off the event, and I will not use the Columbia videoconferencing Zoom account. The federal government's funding withdrawals have contributed to these decisions.

17. After the government's funding withdrawal, I am concerned that if I speak out, I will lose funding or others close to me will lose funding, and then our research study participants will be harmed.

18. It is scary to speak out publicly in this lawsuit, but I know there are many colleagues and students who are more vulnerable than me who are being affected by the government's actions. I feel a responsibility to speak out for all of us.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 03/30/2025

Signed: Victoria Frye

Victoria Frye
Professor of Social Work

ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT – ATTORNEY CLIENT PRIVILEGED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. et al., Defendants.	**Case No.1:25-cv-02429-MKV**

Declaration of Jennifer S. Hirsch

I, Jennifer S. Hirsch, declare as follows:

1. I am a Professor of Sociomedical Sciences at the Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health. I have been a member of the Columbia faculty since 2004.

2. I have an AB from Princeton University and a PhD from Johns Hopkins University. I was a 2012 Guggenheim Fellow, a 2014–2015 Columbia Public Voices Fellow, and a 2018–2019 visiting research scholar at Princeton University's Center for Health and Wellbeing. In 2020, I was coauthor of Sexual Citizens: A Landmark Study of Sex, Power, and Assault on Campus.

3. My research spans five intertwined domains: the anthropology of love; gender, sexuality and migration; sexual, reproductive and HIV risk practices; social scientific research on sexual assault and undergraduate well-being, and the intersections between anthropology and public health. From 2010-2024, I served as Director of the Doctoral Program in the Department of

Sociomedical Sciences. I am currently Co-Director of the Columbia Population Research Center (although while I am on sabbatical this year, the center is being led by a colleague), on the steering committee for the Institution for Research on Women, and a faculty affiliate of the Institute of Latin American Studies. For the 2024-2025 academic year, I am serving as a fellow at the Harvard Radcliffe Institute, where I am writing a book about social, cultural, and institutional constraints on marital, sexual, and reproductive self-determination among Orthodox Jews based on more than a year of intense research.

4. I am a member of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

5. I am a practicing Jew and an active synagogue member.

6. I am aware that the current administration has taken a series of actions targeting Columbia. In particular, I am aware that on February 3, 2025, the U.S. Department of Education announced an investigation into Columbia. I am aware that on February 28, the federal Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism announced that it would visit the Columbia campus. I am aware that on March 3, 2025, several federal agencies announced that they would review funding to Columbia. I am aware that on March 7, 2025, several federal agencies announced $400 million in grant cancellations to Columbia, and stated that "[t]hese cancellations represent the first round of action and additional cancellations are expected to follow." Most recently, I am aware that on March 13, 2025, officials from the General Services Administration (GSA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Education (ED) sent a letter to Columbia that was made public, and demanded that Columbia immediately take a long list of actions as a precondition of further negotiations regarding federal funding. I am aware that Columbia adopted numerous of these policy demands on March 21, 2025.

ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT – ATTORNEY CLIENT PRIVILEGED

7. I am over the age of 18 and competent to testify as to the matters set forth in this declaration based on my own personal knowledge.

8. I am the principal investigator on a 5-year training grant ("GSH Training Grant") from the National Institutions for Health ("NIH"). This grant funds a unique and highly successful predoctoral research training program currently in its 18th year. This program was the first in the nation to provide NIH support for predoctoral level training in gender, sexuality, and health within a school of public health. That training takes place in my department, Sociomedical Sciences, where students funded by the GSH Training Grant matriculate (alongside students funded by other mechanisms) in the nation's only combined PhD-level training in both public health and a specific social science discipline, preparing students to conduct rigorous, high-impact research on historical, social, cultural, and psychological dimensions of health. Matriculating students choose a specific discipline (anthropology, history, or sociology). Given the foci of the GSH training grant, our students focus on gender and sexuality as they impact reproductive and sexual health and the health of gender and sexual minorities, both nationally and globally. The NIH-funded GSH training grant which I direct has a strong track record of success in terms of trainee diversity, productivity, and post-graduate accomplishments.

9. The GSH Training Grant provided $2.1 million in federal funding over 5 years. We are currently in year 3 of the 5-year GSH Training Grant term. Grant funding provides funding for about 45 percent of the expenses (stipend, tuition and fees, travel, training-related expenses, and childcare) for each of the 4 trainees currently enrolled in the program.

10. Six of the current 15 students in our doctoral program are currently funded or were funded by the GSH Training Grant, and another five were or are currently funded by another NIH-funded training grant that was terminated. As someone who led the doctoral program for 14 years,

I can confidently say that the end of these two training grants puts the survival of the doctoral program as a whole in peril.

11. I learned that the GSH Training Grant was terminated in an email from the Columbia Executive Vice President for Research on March 10, 2025. I have not received any official communication from NIH.

12. In terms of the financial impact of the grant termination, Columbia has committed to providing salary coverage during this immediate period of uncertainty for personnel whose grants have been terminated, which will include continuing approximately $20,000 of my annual salary in recognition of the time I spend leading GSH. Beyond this initial period, I do not know whether they will continue to do so, nor do I know how I could in short order replace that salary coverage, as faculty in "soft money" positions are expected to do. Regarding the students, our matriculated PhD students are guaranteed five years of support for stipend, tuition, and fees, regardless of the source. Current trainees are experiencing harm as a result of the grant termination, as they are unable to submit reimbursements against the $1,310 in annual travel and training expenses that is budgeted for each trainee in the grant – in some cases, for expenses that they have already incurred.

13. One trainee's request for GSH support to attend and present at the World Psychological Association regional meeting was denied, as was another's request to attend the American Sociological Association conference, where she had a paper accepted for oral presentation (which is an extraordinary accomplishment for a third-year doctoral student). In both cases, the students secured alternative internal Mailman school funding to support travel to these meetings, but that funding is not unlimited. Moreover, students are unable to submit non-travel-related expenses such as hardware or software or other research-related expenses, as there are no

internal sources of support for those things. Even if the termination is temporary, it may have consequences, such as having them refrain from submitting future conference abstracts. Presentation at scientific meetings is a crucial part of their scientific and professional development, honing their scientific and presentation skills and creating irreplaceable opportunities for networking, all of which are vital for success in a very competitive academic job market.

14. If the grant is not reinstated expeditiously, we will not advertise this spring and summer for applicants to the program for the coming cycle, who would enter with support from the grant in its last year of funding (the 2026-27 academic year). Failing to do so would mean that even if the grant *is* reinstated at some point in the future, we will have funded slots which we cannot fill (because students will not have applied to the program); this delay would virtually guarantee that a competitive resubmission for a fifth funding cycle would fail, as having 'empty slots' is regarded by reviewers as not running a program that prospective trainees regard as desirable.

15. The magnitude of the sudden financial shock that the department has to manage, with eight faculty members whose grants were terminated, represents an enormous and potentially unmanageable financial burden of lost federal funding for the department. I am not privy to the department chair's planning in terms of where the funding will come from, but in a year where MPH applications are down, we are facing substantial precarity, and I imagine that we will see cuts from other places if it is not restored. This will certainly include limits to further faculty hiring, and will also limit resources for research assistants, infrastructure and supplies we need to conduct research effectively.

16. No faculty or students funded by the GSH Training Grant has ever worked on any topic related to Israel, Palestine, Judaism, or any topic related in any way to antisemitism. The program has never faced any investigation or complaint related to antisemitism.

17. I understand that Title VI and its implementing regulations require the government to provide notice and a hearing, followed by a finding on the record, before terminating federal funding to any program or part thereof based on a violation of Title VI. To the best of my knowledge, the government did not provide notice, or hold any hearing or provide any opportunity to be heard, before terminating $400 million in federal funding to Columbia or the GSH Training Grant in particular and did not provide notice, or hold any hearing or provide any opportunity to be heard, before announcing that Columbia's compliance with the demands in the government's March 13, 2025 letter was a "precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government." If the government had provided notice and held a hearing as required, I would have sought to participate in that hearing directly or as an amicus curiae, as permitted by the applicable regulations, to protect the federal funding supporting my work.

18. I understand that Title VI requires federal agencies to provide a full report to Congress thirty days before terminating federal funds under Title VI. I am not aware of any federal agencies providing any such report to Congress regarding funding to Columbia. If any such report had been filed, I likely would have submitted testimony to my congressional representatives opposing termination of the federal funding that supports my work.

19. I am concerned that as a consequence of my work as a scholar (and more precisely my work as a scholar, in intersection with my decision to be a public declarant in this case, in combination with my own history of political activism), I will be doxxed or subject to harassment.

Already, because of my own political speech and my support for my students' political speech, I recently learned that I am listed on CanaryMission.org as antisemitic (an accusation with which I deeply disagree). I was chilled to see that that listing of me included tweets of mine from last spring which had been deleted *before* the listing was posted, suggesting that I have been subject to surveillance for some time.

20. I am currently working on a book about coercion and consent in sexual relationships within Orthodox Judaism. Looking ahead, I am concerned that excerpts from my book will be taken out of context to further this incorrect narrative of me as anti-Semitic, and that as a result I will face professional consequences or retaliation, which could include difficulty finding another academic position should I choose to seek one in the future.

21. While many of these issues have been contentious for years, the federal government's intervention at Columbia has greatly increased my level of concern. I am afraid that even participating in this case will have consequences for me, to the extent that I sought input both from my husband and from our young adult children, as I worry about exposing them to harm.

22. I am afraid that speaking out in these ways will lead to professional consequences beyond chastisement, to the extent that my husband and I are meeting soon with a financial planner to run through scenarios that include me losing my job.

23. I understand that much of my work does not align with the priorities of the current administration. It is of course entirely legitimate for Congress and NIH to shift funding priorities; when I began my career, NIH supported social science research on vulnerability to HIV in a way that is no longer the case, and so I have moved away from doing research in that area. NIH has substantially more funding available for topics like Alzheimer's and cancer than for child health or sexual and reproductive health, and so it has always been a struggle to secure federal funding

for my work. Despite that, I have received millions of dollars of research funding over the course of my career, reflecting the importance of my work as a scientist, as evaluated by my peers.

24. What I am facing now is entirely different: the intrusion of politics into grants that are already funded, or that might be funded in the future. I worry that speaking out in any way – in the media, through participating in this case, or on social media – will lead to me being blacklisted at NIH, so that regardless of how any future application fares in the peer review process, it will not lead to funds being awarded. This is a very near-term threat: I submitted a grant in October to do research on peer victimization in higher education (looking at sexual violence as well as anti-LGBTQ victimization and racist harassment). It was to be reviewed in February, but that study section was canceled, and is now listed as occurring in April. Whenever the grant is reviewed, if it is reviewed, I fear that regardless of the score it receives in peer review, at the NIH Council level there will be pressure not to fund it. This is a project that I have been working to develop since 2018, and the application that we submitted in October was the third time we have submitted it, each time seeking to be responsive to the prior round of scientific feedback. A widely cited study estimates the total US taxpayer burden incurred by sexual violence at $3.1 trillion, and I am trying to do research that will in some small measure prevent that sexual violence. So it is not just me as a researcher who is harmed by these clawbacks; it is the progress of science, and as a result the well-being of Americans.

25. The GSH grant that was terminated is a training grant, so beyond the impact on me as a scientist, in some ways the greater impact is on trainees' assessment of the viability of a career doing research on these topics. Our trainees work on questions that include sexual violence, gender diversity, and the experiences of immigrants and racial minorities. The termination of the grant sends a powerful message about the lack of support at the federal level for research on these topics.

ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT – ATTORNEY CLIENT PRIVILEGED

26. I am scared to submit this testimony. However, I feel very strongly about both the importance of my programs and protecting academic freedom, and perhaps even more importantly I feel a particular responsibility as a tenured faculty member in a position of relative security to speak out. I know from conversations with my students and colleagues that others with less privilege are scared or unable to speak out for fear of retaliation against themselves or their loved ones.

27. Legend has it that my great grandfather escaped Russia in a garbage can. That's never fully made sense to me - was it a can just to get across the border? Did he spend the whole time on the ship in a garbage can? But I know why he came: so that he could live and raise his family in a country where he didn't have to fear violence from the government because of what he said or how he prayed. And it is in his blessed memory that I submit this testimony, in the hopes that we can continue to do our science, in the service of humanity, and not be silenced.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 2 April 2025

Signed:

Jennifer S. Hirsch
Professor of Sociomedical Sciences

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *et al.*, Defendants.	Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

Declaration of Veena Dubal

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. et al., Defendants.	**Case No.1:25-cv-02429-MKV**

Declaration of Veena Dubal

I, Veena Dubal, declare as follows:

1. I currently serve as General Counsel for the American Association of University Professors ("AAUP"), one of the Plaintiffs in this case. I am licensed to practice law in California.

2. I am also a Professor of Law at University of California, Irvine.

3. I received a B.A. from Stanford University and J.D. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Berkeley.

4. I received the documents attached to this declaration as Exhibit A from multiple AAUP members on the faculty at Columbia University who had grants frozen as part of Defendants' termination of $ 400 million in grant funding to Columbia.

5. It is my understanding that those members received these communications from the Columbia Office of the General Counsel on or around March 24, 2025.

6. It is my understanding that these members had not sought legal counsel from the Columbia Office of the General Counsel and did not understand themselves to have any sort of attorney-client relationship with that office.

7. Further, it is my understanding that the communications were received by many, if not all, faculty members who had grants terminated. The correspondence does not appear to be personalized to individual faculty members but instead is generally addressed to: "Dear Principal Investigators with terminated awards."

8. These communications advised AAUP members that the government had identified certain "non-aligned" ideas and areas of research that might impact the ability of AAUP members to receive grants. The communications asked AAUP members to consider how they could rescope their federally-funded research to avoid topics and ideas that are "non-aligned" with the current federal administration. That members have been asked to avoid certain topics in research for political reasons presents a clear harm to academic freedom– and protecting academic freedom is AAUP's core mission.

9. These communications suggest that Columbia understands the question of whether grant funding will resume to turn not on whether it cures any claimed violation of Title VI with respect to antisemitism, but on whether the research funded by the terminated grants can be revised to avoid "non-aligned" areas. The prospect of the government identifying–and Columbia accepting–areas of academic inquiry as off limits or non-aligned for purposes of scholarly research is particularly troubling to AAUP given its commitment to academic freedom.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: April 3, 2025

Signed: VDJ

Veena Dubal
General Counsel, AAUP

EXHIBIT A

[redacted]

From: Danna Drori <dd1@gc.columbia.edu>
Date: Monday, March 24, 2025 at 11:15 AM
To: Danna Drori <dd1@gc.columbia.edu>
Subject: Time-Sensitive: Potential Appeal of Termination of Your Award(s)

> Some people who received this message don't often get email from dd1@gc.columbia.edu. Learn why this is important

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Dear Principal Investigators with terminated awards:

Many of you have asked how you can help with a potential appeal of the termination of your award(s). Please read through this entire email and then respond via the attached form as soon as possible and **no later than Friday, March 28, 2025** either (a) indicating that you do *not* wish to pursue an appeal or (b) providing the specific information requested in this email.

If you do not respond via the attached form, we will assume that you do not wish to pursue an appeal. However, we would appreciate your filling out the attached form with a “no appeal” response, rather than not responding at all.

Potential Appeals

The University continues to assess the strategies most likely to protect and restore the University’s federal research portfolio. Individual appeals of terminated awards may be a part of that strategy. We need your help to be prepared to file such appeals on time.

Earlier this year, the University conducted a risk analysis of its federal portfolio in relation to the new administration’s Executive Orders concerning DEI, gender ideology and climate/environmental justice. Through AI and human review, your award was identified as containing some content in one or more of these areas. Since the risk assessments were completed, the government has also identified additional “non-aligned” areas, including vaccine research, research on COVID-19, and research involving global collaborations with countries such as China and South Africa.

The success of a potential appeal may turn on the ability to persuade the government that your proposal can be rescoped to address any potential concern, by eliminating or revising those areas in such a way that does not affect the science being proposed.

What we need from you if you wish to pursue an appeal

For this reason, if you wish to file an appeal and you believe that your award could be rescoped to avoid the "non-aligned" areas in such a way that does not affect the science being proposed, we ask that you draft a statement explaining how. Please do not submit a rewrite of your proposal now – that might happen at a later stage. At this time, all we want is your best arguments for why the termination could be reversed with some modification of the underlying proposal.

Please Note: Some of you may have received modified Notices of Award or other notifications that cited "unsafe antisemitic actions" or other similar statements. We are *not* asking you to address these Title VI-based statements in your response. Rather, please focus your response on the government's "non-aligned" areas only.

I recognize that you have already been asked for a great deal of information in the RAP process and the impact statements I requested last week. However, as PIs, you are best positioned to articulate the factual bases we need if we are to pursue appeals. For this reason, please provide your response to me no later than March 28, 2025.

If you do not believe that your award contains any of the "non-aligned" areas, or you do not know which "non-aligned" area might apply, please consult in the first instance with your Vice Dean for Research. However, the attached form should only be returned to me - and not cc'ed to anyone else - in order to preserve privilege.

If you have questions, please reach out to me at dd1@gc.columbia.edu.

Thank you.

Danna Drori

Office of the General Counsel

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LEGAL NOTICE
This message (including any attachments) contains confidential information which may be legally privileged. If you are not the intended recipient of this message, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, or distribution of this message, or the taking of any action based on its content, is strictly prohibited. If you received this message in error, please immediately notify the sender by

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Name of PI:
Title of Award:
ARC Project Number: GG –
Agency Award Number:
Year of
Is this award currently in a no-cost extension year (Y/N):

Please return to the Office of the General Counsel at dd1@gc.columbia.edu no later than Friday, March 28, 2025. Please send this survey *only* to OGC; please do not share elsewhere at this time.

Please complete a separate survey for each award that has been terminated.

If you are a sponsor of students and/or post docs, please provide your responses on their behalf.

1. If the University determines that individual appeals are an appropriate strategy, do you wish to pursue an appeal of the termination of this award?

   _____Yes

   _____No

2. If you answered YES to Question #1, please indicate which of the following "non-aligned" areas may be present in your award. Please select as many as you believe may apply.

   _____ DEI

   _____ Gender Ideology

   _____ Climate/Environmental justice

   _____ Vaccine research

   _____Research on COVID-19

   _____ Research involving global collaborations

   _____ Other, please identify: _____

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3. Did the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) require you to include content in what are now considered "non-aligned" areas? If yes, please describe the requirement.**[100 words]**

4. If you believe your proposal can be rescoped to avoid the "non-aligned"areas you identified in Question #2 in such a way that does not affect the science being proposed, please provide a statement here explaining how you would do so. **[400 words]**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS,

and

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *et al*.

Defendants.

Case No.: 1:25-cv-02429-MKV

DECLARATION OF JONATHAN ROSENTHAL IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I, Jonathan Rosenthal, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney at the law firm Altshuler Berzon LLP in San Francisco, CA, and am a member of the State Bar of California. I am co-counsel for Plaintiffs in this matter, and have been admitted to practice *pro hac vice* in this case. I make this statement based on personal knowledge, and if called as a witness could and would testify competently thereto.

2. This declaration is submitted in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction.

3. At my direction, a litigation assistant at my law firm searched the public websites of each agency Defendant—the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institutes of Health, and General Services Administration—for records regarding Defendants' recent Title VI enforcement actions against Columbia, including any legal notices, findings, records of any hearing, or reports to Congress. The litigation assistant could identify no such records other than the press releases referenced below in paragraphs 23, 24, 26, 28, 33, 61, 62, and 65, and the spreadsheet referenced in paragraph 36.

4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Lydia Gall, *Hungary Continues Attacks on Academic Freedom*, Human Rights Watch (Sept. 3, 2020), downloaded from https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/09/03/hungary-continues-attacks-academic-freedom, and available at https://perma.cc/Q96R-2S52.

5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Muzaffer Kaya, *Turkey's Purge of Critical Academia*, Middle East Research and Information Project (2018), downloaded from https://merip.org/2018/12/turkeys-purge-of-critical-academia/, and available at https://perma.cc/C4CJ-CBT8.

6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Pedro Salgado, *The Crisis of Brazilian Universities: Higher Education Under Bolsonaro*, International Research Group on Authoritarianism and Counter-Strategies (July 22, 2021), downloaded from https://irgac.org/articles/the-crisis-of-brazilian-universities-higher-education-under-bolsonaro/, and available at https://perma.cc/4H5U-RMPM.

7. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: Agenda 47, *Protecting Students from the Radical Left and Marxist Maniacs Infecting Educational Institutions*, DonaldJTrump.com (July 17, 2023), downloaded from https://www.donaldjtrump.com/agenda47/agenda47-protecting-students-from-the-radical-left-and-marxist-maniacs-infecting-educational-institutions, and available at https://perma.cc/7HZN-5MW8.

8. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: Agenda 47, *The American Academy,* DonaldJTrump.com (Nov.1, 2023), downloaded from https://www.donaldjtrump.com/agenda47/agenda47-the-american-academy, and available at https://perma.cc/B66V-ZXMT.

9. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 6** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Henry Reichman, *"The Professors Are the Enemy"*, The Chronicle of Higher Education (Dec. 14, 2021), downloaded from https://www.chronicle.com/article/the-professors-are-the-enemy.

10. I watched the YouTube video, National Conservatism, J.D. Vance | The Universities are the Enemy | National Conservatism Conference II, YouTube (Nov. 10, 2021), available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0FR65Cifnhw, and at https://perma.cc/WQF6-QU6V. The video is of a speech given by J.D. Vance. The speech is titled "The Universities are

the Enemy." At 30 minutes and 22 seconds into the video, Mr. Vance states, "the professors are the enemy."

11. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 7** is a true and correct copy of the article Rob Dreher, *"I would like to see European elites actually listen to their people for a change": An Interview with J.D. Vance*, The European Conservative (Feb. 22, 2024), downloaded from https://europeanconservative.com/articles/dreher/i-would-like-to-see-european-elites-actually-listen-to-their-people-for-a-change-an-interview-with-j-d-vance/, and available at https://perma.cc/5WJK-KC8P.

12. I watched the YouTube video, Mark McMillan, *Leo Terrell with Mark Levin- How we'll defeat antisemitism in the USA* (Mar. 9, 2025), available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOFIKRr2Sco, and at https://perma.cc/5V4R-M692. The video is of an interview segment on Fox News. At 2:41, Defendant Leo Terrell states, "The academic system in this country has been hijacked by the left, has been hijacked by the Marxists. They have controlled the mindset of our young people . . . and we have to put an end to it." At 1:42 and 4:16, Mr. Terrell states, "We're going to bankrupt these universities. We're going to take away every single federal dollar... If these universities do not play ball, lawyer up, because the federal government is coming after you."

13. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 8** is a true and correct copy of a transcript of an interview with Defendant Leo Terrell: *Leo Terrell, Senior Counsel to the Attorney General for Civil Rights, On Crushing Anti-Semitism on Campus*, Hughniverse Podcast (Mar. 19, 2025), downloaded from https://hughhewitt.com/leo-terrell-senior-counsel-to-the-attorney-general-for-civil-rights-on-crushing-anti-semitism-on-campus, also available at https://perma.cc/6YHF-VZKG.

14. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 9** is a true and correct copy of a letter from Edward R. Martin, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, to William M. Treanor, Dean, Georgetown Law Center, (Feb. 17, 2025), downloaded from https://www.ncronline.org/files/2025-03/3.7.24%20Ed%20Martin%20letter%20%20to%20Georgetown%20law.pdf, and available at https://perma.cc/JBE9-UJZK.

15. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 10** is a true and correct copy of the following article: *Sleep Patterns May Reveal Comatose Patients with Hidden Consciousness*, Columbia University Irving Medical Center (Mar. 3, 2025), downloaded from https://news.columbia.edu/news/sleep-patterns-may-reveal-comatose-patients-hidden-consciousness.

16. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 11** is a true and correct copy of the following article: *Nerves Electrify Stomach Cancer, Sparking Growth and Spread*, Columbia University Irving Medical Center (Feb. 19, 2025), downloaded from https://www.cuimc.columbia.edu/news/nerves-electrify-stomach-cancer-sparking-growth-and-spread, and available at https://perma.cc/AE3J-R87L.

17. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 12** is a true and correct copy of the following article: *Training Your Electronic Record to Think Like a Liver Doctor*, Columbia University Irving Medical Center (Feb. 20, 2025), downloaded from https://www.cuimc.columbia.edu/news/training-your-electronic-health-record-think-liver-doctor, and available at https://perma.cc/B5LC-BU5H.

18. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 13** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *Financial Overview*, Columbia University, downloaded from https://www.columbia.edu/content/financial-overview, last accessed on March 23, 2025.

19. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 14** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *Economic Engine for New York*, Columbia University, downloaded from https://economicimpact.columbia.edu/, last accessed on March 23, 2025.

20. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 15** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Ian Bogost, *A New Kind of Crisis for American Universities*, The Atlantic (Feb. 10, 2025), downloaded from https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2025/02/nih-trump-university-crisis/681634/, and available at https://perma.cc/4PD3-8SY4.

21. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 16** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Willem Marx, *Campus Protests over the war in Gaza have gone international*, Nat'l Public Radio (May 3, 2024), downloaded from https://www.npr.org/2024/05/03/1248661834/student-protests-gaza-universities-international, and available at https://perma.cc/WES8-P4Z5.

22. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 17** is a true and correct copy of Executive Order No. 14188, titled "Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism," available at 90 Fed. Reg. 8847 (January 29, 2025).

23. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 18** is a true and correct copy of the following press release: Office of Public Affairs, *Justice Department Announces Formation of Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism*, U.S. Dept. of Justice (Feb. 3, 2025), downloaded from https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-formation-task-force-combat-anti-semitism, and available at https://perma.cc/KCF4-LB52.

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https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-education-probes-cases-of-antisemitism-five-universities, and available at https://perma.cc/M547-JNKP.

25. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 20** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *Statement on Notice from U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights*, Columbia University Office of Public Affairs (Feb. 3, 2025), downloaded from https://communications.news.columbia.edu/news/statement-notice-us-department-education-office-civil-rights.

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27. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 22** is a true and correct copy of a social media post of President Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump), from Truth Social, posted on March 4, 2025, 7:30AM, downloaded from https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/114104167452161158.

28. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 23** is a true and correct copy of the following press release: *DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA announce initial cancellation of grants and contracts to Columbia University worth $400 million*, U.S. General Services Administration (Mar. 7, 2025), downloaded from https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/news-releases/doj-hhs-ed-and-gsa-announce-initial-cancellation-of-grants-and-contracts-03072025, and available at https://perma.cc/6GA5-JSB5.

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30. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 25** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: Katrina Armstrong, *Responding to Federal Action*, Columbia University Office of the President (Mar. 7, 2025), downloaded from https://president.columbia.edu/news/responding-federal-action.

31. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 26** is a true and correct copy of a letter from Josh Gruenbaum, Sean R. Keveney and Thomas E. Wheeler, to Katrina Armstrong, Interim President of Columbia University (Mar. 13, 2025), downloaded from https://static01.nyt.com/newsgraphics/documenttools/6d3c124d8e20212d/85dec154-full.pdf, and available at https://perma.cc/6ZZE-HRFF.

32. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 27** is a true and correct copy of the following document: *Advancing Our Work to Combat Discrimination, Harassment, and Antisemitism at Columbia*, Columbia University Office of the President, downloaded from https://president.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/content/03.21.2025%20Columbia%20-%20FINAL.pdf, and available at https://perma.cc/3FFS-4NR4.

33. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 28** is a true and correct copy of the following press release: *HHS, ED, and GSA Respond to Columbia University's Actions to Comply with Joint Task Force Pre-Conditions,* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Mar. 24, 2025), downloaded from https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/columbia-comply-anti-semitism-task-force-preconditions-met.html.

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36. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 31** is a true and correct copy of a spreadsheet published online by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services entitled "HHS Grants Terminated", downloaded from https://taggs.hhs.gov/Content/Data/HHS_Grants_Terminated.pdf, last accessed March 24, 2025, and available at https://perma.cc/CZJ6-LDP9.

37. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 32** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Ryan Quinn, *Trump's Columbia Cuts Start Hitting Postdocs, Professors*, Inside Higher Ed. (Mar. 13, 2025), downloaded from https://www.insidehighered.com/news/faculty-issues/research/2025/03/13/trumps-columbia-cuts-start-hitting-postdocs-professors.

38. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 33** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Humberto Basilio, *'My career is over': Columbia University scientists hit hard by Trump team's cuts*, Nature (Mar. 14, 2025), downloaded from https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-00812-x.

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41. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 36** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Isabella Cueto, *ME/CFS research program shuts down at Columbia after Trump cuts*, STAT News (Mar. 19, 2025), downloaded from https://www.statnews.com/2025/03/19/myalgic-encephalomyelitis-chronic-fatigue-syndrome-columbia-program-shutdown/.

42. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 37** is a true and correct copy of the following document: *Open letter in response to federal funding cuts at Columbia* (Apr. 1, 2025), downloaded from https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E-0lkZCSzUbrBpyxCRSM-rIU8Xdh9Xbe/view, and available at https://perma.cc/9AJT-JCN5.

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45. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 40** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Jocelyn Kaiser, *After Columbia's 'nightmare,' dozens more universities brace for Trump NIH cuts*, Science (Mar. 18, 2025), downloaded from https://www.science.org/content/article/after-columbia-s-nightmare-dozens-more-universities-brace-trump-nih-cuts.

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53. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 48** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *Task Force on Antisemitism*, Columbia University, downloaded from https://www.columbia.edu/content/task-force-antisemitism.

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57. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 52** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *President Shafik Welcomes the First Set of Recommendations from the Task Force on Antisemitism*, Columbia University Office of the President (Mar. 4, 2024), downloaded from https://president.columbia.edu/news/president-shafik-welcomes-first-set-recommendations-task-force-antisemitism.

58. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 53** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *Report #2: Task Force on Antisemitism*, Columbia University (Aug. 2024), downloaded from https://www.columbia.edu/content/report-2-task-force-antisemitism.

59. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 54** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *Combatting Antisemitism*, Columbia University Office of the President, downloaded from https://president.columbia.edu/content/combatting-antisemitism.

60. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 55** is a true and correct copy of the following webpage: *University Statement Regarding UJB Determinations*, Columbia University Office of Public Affairs (Mar. 13, 2025), downloaded from https://communications.news.columbia.edu/news/university-statement-regarding-ujb-determinations.

61. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 56** is a true and correct copy of the following press release: *Federal Task Force to Combat Antisemitism Announces Visits to 10 College Campuses that Experienced Incidents of Antisemitism*, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 28, 2025), downloaded from https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/federal-task-force-combat-antisemitism-announces-visits-10-college-campuses-experienced, and available at https://perma.cc/LPX4-URGP.

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63. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 58** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Maya Sulkin, *Columbia President Says One Thing to Trump Admin—and Another in Private*, The Free Press (Mar. 25, 2025), downloaded from https://www.thefp.com/p/columbia-president-says-one-thing, and available at https://perma.cc/RTG2-QLDU.

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65. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 60** is a true and correct copy of the following press release: *Joint Task Force statement regarding Columbia University's steps to advance negotiations* (Mar. 28, 2025), downloaded from https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/news-releases/joint-task-force-statement-regarding-columbia-universitys-steps-to-advance-03282025, and available at https://perma.cc/36BV-5XKB.

66. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 61** is a true and correct copy of the following article: Eugene Volokh, Michael C. Dorf, David Cole, and 15 other scholars, *A Statement from Constitutional Law Scholars on Columbia*, The New York Review of Books (Mar. 20, 2025),

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: April 3, 2025

Signed: /s Jonathan Rosenthal

Counsel for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT 1

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September 3, 2020 12:00AM EDT | Dispatches

Hungary Continues Attacks on Academic Freedom

EU Should Act to Ensure Autonomy of Universities



Lydia Gall
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LydsG



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Students barricading themselves at the University of Theatre and Film Arts, displaying banners reading, “We stand up for the freedom of our university” and “We won’t stay silent,” Budapest, Hungary, September 2, 2020. © 2020 Lydia Gall/Human Rights Watch

In its latest attack on academic freedom and free expression, the Hungarian government has placed control of the University of Theatre and Film Arts in Budapest into the hands of Prime Minister Orban loyalists. The school’s entire administration and several teachers have resigned in protest. Since August 31, students have barricaded themselves inside the university and blocked the entrance.

A new law, which came into effect September 1, transferred ownership of the state-run theater university to a private foundation whose members have close links to the Orban government. The Ministry of Technology and Innovation appointed five members to the new board of trustees, rejecting members proposed by the university’s senate – the university’s main decision-making body. The government claims the university will be more independent in private ownership. But the government effectively controlled all appointments to the supervisory board and the board of trustees, making that “independence” claim ring hollow.

In fact, the school’s senate has been effectively deprived of its decision-making powers on budgetary, organizational, and staffing issues. And those on the supervisory board, who have no knowledge of arts, are former advisors or rich businessmen loyal to Orban.

These autocratic and illiberal moves have become trademarks of the Orban government, which has spent the last decade dismantling rule of law, curbing free press, and exerting control over academia and sciences in an effort to root out teaching or scientific research that counter the conservative government’s agenda. Examples include shutting down the Central European University, banning gender studies, and stripping the Academy of Sciences of its autonomy.

Meanwhile, Hungary is under scrutiny by the European Commission for repeated failures to comply with European Union law, including article 7 proceedings – a mechanism that scrutinizes governments putting the EU’s values at risk, and which could strip Hungary of its EU voting rights. The EU is also discussing tying funding to respect for the rule of law. This latest example of disregard for freedom of expression and independent academia showcases the urgency with which EU institutions need to act to reverse the Orban government’s rights-abusing trajectory.

In the meantime, students protesting at the University of Theatre and Film Arts say they won’t give up until their demands are met, including the resignation of the new board of trustees and supervisory board, as well as guarantees that the school can operate without government interference.

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EXHIBIT 2

Middle East Research and Information Project:
Critical Coverage of the Middle East Since 1971

Turkey's Purge of Critical Academia

Muzaffer Kaya *In:* 288 (Fall 2018)

Academic freedom has always been limited and under threat by the state in Turkey. But since the beginning of 2016, academic freedom in Turkey—and the broader field of higher education—has been subject to a sustained campaign of state repression that is unprecedented in the history of the Turkish Republic.

The crackdown on academia undertaken by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and his ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) began in early 2016 with the repression of the group of anti-war university professors and scholars who became known as the "Academics for Peace." It was followed by an all-out government purge of higher education—including the mass expulsion of more than 6,000 academics and the prosecution of hundreds more, university closures and institutional restructuring—during the emergency rule that followed the failed July 2016 coup attempt against President Erdoğan. Authorities also routinely interfere with student protests on campus and monitor academic research on sensitive topics.

The unprecedented government intervention since 2016 has caused irreparable damage to higher education, creating a climate of fear and self-

censorship, which will have long-term effects on education and critical thought in Turkey. This catastrophic assault on academia was driven by a number of factors: most importantly, the return to war politics regarding Turkey's Kurdish question, the power struggle between the AKP and its former partner the Gülen organization and, ultimately, Erdoğan's ambition to establish a fundamentally new regime in Turkey that controls all the institutions of power, including the education system.

The Political Evolution of Turkish Academia

The most significant previous period of Turkish government repression of academia followed the harsh 1980 military coup, but even this period does not reach the levels of post-2016 repression.

The military coup leaders placed great importance on taking control of the universities, which they viewed as the main source of anti-establishment and subversive ideas and organizations. The military rulers abolished the relative autonomy and democratic procedures of the universities, introduced strict disciplinary regulations against students and faculty members and centralized higher education under the command of the Higher Education Council (YÖK) established after the coup. They imposed the conservative ideology known as the "Turkish-Islamic synthesis" on universities. 148 faculty members were expelled and many more resigned due to political and administrative pressure.[1] Arrest and imprisonment of academics only occurred in exceptional cases, unlike the current purge.

The authoritarian regulations of the 1980s were followed by the neoliberal restructuring of higher education in the 1990's through their commercialization via the establishment of private universities, the privatization of university cafeterias, security and cleaning services and an increase in hourly-paid contract work for staff.[2] Neoliberal restructuring continued after the AKP came to power in 2002, with a boom in the number of universities after 2006. Under the motto "one university for each province," the government opened new public universities in many small and medium sized Anatolian cities, which, unsurprisingly, constitute the AKP's electoral

support base. In the same period, private entrepreneurs, including many religious sects, notably the Gülenist organization, began to invest in the increasingly profitable "university sector" by establishing new universities. Between 2005 and 2015, the number of universities increased from 94 to 221 and the number of faculty members increased from 79,555 to 147,969. During this period, private universities increased from 28.7 percent to 41.2 percent of the total number of universities.[3]

In this context, three different types of universities emerged as the norm within Turkish higher education: a small number of higher tier public and private universities in the metropolises; lower tier private universities that serviced the lower classes mostly located in the metropolises; and lower tier public universities located mostly in smaller and middle-sized cities. The last two types of institutions became popularly known as "signage universities" (*tabela üniversiteleri*) due to their prominent advertising but lack of necessary infrastructure and staffing. The academic positions in the latter two categories were often filled by those close to the AKP government and the religious sects, regardless of merit.

Before it came to power in 2002, the AKP had promised to abolish YÖK in order to democratize higher education. After coming to power, taking control of YÖK became the party's main priority. The election of Erdoğan's second in command, Abdullah Gül, as Turkey's president in 2007, brought YÖK under AKP control because the majority of its board members were appointed by the president. YÖK's priority during this period was lifting the head-scarf ban in universities, a continuous source of dispute between secularists and Islamists since the 1980s. The 2010 constitutional referendum enabled the government to reconfigure and dominate higher judicial bodies, breaking the resistance against abolishing the head-scarf ban, the only act by YÖK that improved freedom in higher education. Scholars who conducted research in sensitive issues like the Kurdish question or took an overtly political stance with their academic work, however, continued facing repression by university administrations and the government.[4]

Cracking Down on Academics for Peace

On January 11, 2016, a petition titled "We Will Not Be a Party to This Crime!" signed by 1,128 academics was released by the Academics for Peace Initiative.[5] The petition strongly criticized human rights violations by Turkish security forces taking place during renewed fighting in Kurdish cities in the southeast, and urged the AKP government to resume peace negotiations with the Kurdish movement that had collapsed after the June, 2015 elections. The Turkish military had just launched a major assault upon several Kurdish cities, resulting in more than 100 civilian causalities—including babies, children and elderly people—as well as the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurdish people and the total destruction of several urban areas.[6]

The petition for peace had a tremendous impact at a time when anti-war opposition in the western part of the country was silenced by state repression and ISIS attacks on Kurdish communities.[7] A day after its announcement, Erdoğan accused the signatories of treason and supporting terrorists. Public prosecutors and university administrations quickly started investigations, and the pro-government media launched a smear campaign against the Academics for Peace. Despite these assaults even more Turkish academics signed it, raising the number of signatories from 1,128 to 2,212. In solidarity, 2,279 foreign academics also signed the petition.

Soon after the petition was released, a number of signatories were suspended in several universities and forced to resign from their administrative positions; others were threatened by ultra-nationalist groups inside and outside the campuses. The suspensions began in private universities where employment was more insecure. In some cities, criminal investigations were launched by public prosecutors resulting in home raids and detentions of signatories. The four academics who read a second press release against these investigations and dismissals were imprisoned for 40 days and a criminal case was filed against them for spreading "terrorist propaganda." Approximately 100 Academics for Peace signatories were dismissed from their positions before the state of emergency was declared in July 2016.[8]

Post-Coup Purge

The growing repression within academia significantly worsened after the state of emergency was declared on July 21, 2016, following the failed military coup attempt against Erdoğan. The coup leaders were alleged to have secret relations with the Gülen organization, which had invested heavily in universities and had developed a considerable network of support institutions in the education field, both within Turkey and abroad. The Gülen organization had been closely allied with the AKP until 2013 and had taken over key positions in the state bureaucracy (primarily in education, the judiciary, the army and police) in return for their political allegiance. In fact, academics affiliated with this organization had actively supported the purge of both Academics for Peace and leftist academics until they too were eliminated by Erdoğan after the failed coup.

The state of emergency lasted for two years—from July 21, 2016 to July 19, 2018. During this period nearly 150,000 civil servants were expelled through emergency decrees without any juridical oversight. The largest share of this enormous purge took place in the educational field: 41,705 employees (30 percent of total expulsions) were expelled from educational institutions.[9] 6,081 academics and 1,427 administrative staff from 122 universities including 300 graduate students studying abroad with state scholarships were also dismissed.[10] 15 private universities were shut down. 2,808 academics working in these universities lost their jobs and 64,533 students were transferred to other universities.[11] Even though the majority of expulsions were of civil servants accused of association with the Gülen organization, many Academics for Peace, civil servants associated with the Kurdish movement, trade unionists and leftist activists were also added to the expulsion lists. A total of 407 Academics for Peace signatories were dismissed from their positions by the emergency decrees, bringing the total number who lost their jobs to 519.[12]

The dismissal of so many academics during the state of emergency was a chaotic and arbitrary process without any judicial oversight. The “to be expelled” lists were prepared by the university administrations.[13] The few

universities where massive dismissals did not take place were the ones who did not submit any "to be expelled" lists to the YÖK. The majority of university rectors, however, submitted "to be expelled lists" with great eagerness in order to ingratiate themselves with the government.

Those dismissed by the emergency decrees were both prohibited from working in another public institution and unable to work in the private sector due to an inscription on their insurance register. They were effectively banned from travelling internationally because their passports were invalidated. In the words of a pro-government columnist, they were sentenced to "civil death."[14] In some cases, however, this "civil death" led to the literal termination of lives: 37 of the expellees committed suicide out of despair due to these unjust and severe sanctions.[15]

The persecution of the Academics for Peace has not been limited to academic expulsion. 434 academics are facing charges for "terrorist propaganda," with more on the way.[16] Although signing the petition for peace was a collective action, prosecutors have sought to isolate each signatory by opening individual investigations in different courthouses, beginning in December, 2017. 33 signatories have been sentenced to prison for 15 months, which was delayed through a conditional process called "the deferral of the verdict" that requires the acquitted to refrain from breaking the law for five years, at the end of which the sentence is annulled.[17]

In addition to mass expulsions, additional laws and regulations were enacted to increase the recruitment of government loyalists to the academy. Perhaps the most effective procedure to ensure political conformity is the new obligatory "security clearance" required for all academic appointments, granted by the National Security Department only if the person in question is not considered to be a security threat. Furthermore, an emergency decree issued in October, 2016 gave the president direct authorization to appoint university rectors and, in some cases, to bypass the academic qualifications historically necessary for such appointments. For example, Yusuf Tekin, the former undersecretary of the Ministry of Education of the AKP, who had been

a professor for only one month, was appointed rector of a newly established university in Ankara.

Moreover, an amendment to the law of higher education in December 2016 subjected faculty to strict disciplinary codes and directives, such as the directive to not "make statements or give information to the press, news agencies, radio and TV channels without having been assigned an authority."[18] The new disciplinary code and regulations make it nearly impossible for academics to inform the public about social problems or to conduct scientific research that may have a critical tone. This policy forces dissident academics who have not yet lost their positions into silence and self-censorship; many dissident academics have simply moved abroad.[19] Students have been adversely affected due to the decrease in the overall quality of education and an increase in police violence on campuses. Boğaziçi University, one of the most autonomous and top-tier universities in Turkey, has experienced the routinization of police violence on its campuses. Students protesting against supporters of the Turkish military invasion of the Kurdish city of Afrin in Syria in March, 2018 were arrested, tortured and imprisoned for three months; 22 await pending trials.[20] The Boğaziçi University rector appointed by Erdoğan issued a declaration condemning his own students rather than supporting their freedom of speech.[21]

Resisting Academic Expulsion

Despite government repression and the criminalization of many individuals within academia, academics are engaged in ongoing and often courageous struggles to protect their own professional values and academic freedom. The collective efforts of expelled academics to survive, to continue their professional work and to support the struggles for peace and democracy in Turkey should also be taken into consideration when considering the repressive crackdown on the field of higher education.[22]

Most of the Academics for Peace signatories continue to defend their stand for peace and democracy, including those behind prison bars and in the courts. Against the isolation policies of the government, they have organized

collective resistance with the support of other democratic social forces. They formed a coordinating body to collectively follow the individual cases in order to counter the prosecutors' isolation tactics.[23] They established solidarity networks to provide their expelled colleagues economic and legal support, in which the teachers union Eğitim-Sen has played a vital role. Academics for Peace members also established alternative educational centers under the name of "Solidarity Academies" in eight cities where they have been dismissed in large numbers. They organize open lectures, conferences, workshops and summer schools. Despite their limited financial resources, with international support "Solidarity Academies" may be able provide a new institutional framework where critical thinking purged from the universities can flourish, though they face considerable challenges.[24]

With Erdoğan and the AKP establishing a one-man constitutional dictatorship through the newly enshrined "Turkish-style presidential system," it appears that universities are being restructured to reflect and uphold this new system. Academic freedom and institutional autonomy, always weak in Turkey, have now been wiped out completely. The expulsion of the Academics for Peace and other independent scholars signifies the possible elimination of critical thought from academia in Turkey. Although different, the purges against alleged Gülenist academics are also part of the broader intimidation of academia and society by the state. This intimidation seems to have worked so far. The academics whom Erdoğan favorably defines as "domestic and national" are currently those occupying the administrative bodies of Turkish higher education. At the present, the government has absolute control over the universities. The struggle, however, continues and the outcome is far from determined as academics create new spaces to produce critical knowledge and practices.

Endnotes

[1] Most of these faculty members were able to return to their positions at universities in the early 1990s.

[2] Even though they are legally described as "foundation universities," these universities actually are run by their owners according to commercial principles.

[3] Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu, İstatistikler.

[4] GIT Türkiye, *Türkiye'de Araştırma Özgürlüğü ve Akademide Hak* İhlalleri (Istanbul: Mayıs, 2013).

[5] An initiative established by a group of academics to promote a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem in Turkey by conducting critical academic research in the field in 2012 during the hunger strikes by the Kurdish political prisoners.

[6] Some reports about the issue include: OHCHR, "Report on the Human Rights Situation in South-East Turkey: July 2015 to December 2016" (February 2017); Nils Muižnieks, "Memorandum on the Human Rights Implications of the Measures Taken Under the State of Emergency in Turkey" (Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, 7 October 2016); İnsan Hakları Derneği, *Çatışmalı Ortamlarda Meydana Gelen İnsan Hakları İhlalleri: 24 Temmuz 2015–24 Temmuz 2016* (Diyarbakır, August 30, 2016).

[7] 103 peace activists were killed and hundreds injured by two suicide attacks against a Peace, Democracy and Labor Meeting in Ankara on October 10, 2015.

[8] T. Deniz Erkmen, "Turkey's Cautionary Tale," *Open Democracy*, July 4, 2016; Bahar Baser, Samim Akgonul, and Ahmet Erdi Ozturk "'Academics for Peace' in Turkey: A Case of Criminalizing Dissent and Critical Thought via Counter-Terrorism Policy," *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 10/2 (June 2017).

[9] Eğitim Sen, "Eğitimde ve Yükseköğrenimde OHAL Raporu," July 19, 2018.

[10] THİV Akademi, "Bülten 2: OHAL Koşullarında Üniversite," June, 2018.

[11] Beyza Kural, "Sayılarla Kapatılan Üniversiteler," *Bianet*, August 2, 2016.

[12] "Rights Violations against Academics for Peace," October 27, 2018.

[13] T.C., "Yükseköğretim Kurulu, Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müşavirliği,"; Fundanur Öztürk "Akademisyenleri ihraç eden üniversitelerin rektörleri anlatıyor," *BBC Türkçe*, February 23, 2017.

[14] Cem Küçük, "'Medeni Ölüm' Mekanizmaları!," *Star*, January 16, 2016.

[xv] THİV Akademi, "Bülten 2: OHAL Koşullarında Üniversite," June 2018.

[15] "Rights Violations against Academics for Peace," October 27, 2018.

[17] "The deferral of the verdict" is granted by the judge upon the request of the defendant. Füsun Üstel and Büşra Ersanlı are the only defendants who have not yet asked for a deferral. Tansu Pişkin, "13 Akademisyenin İlk Duruşmaları Görüldü," *Bianet*, October 26, 2018.

[18] Bilim Akademisi, "Akademik Özgürlükler Raporu 2016-2017," August 9, 2017.

[19] Vezir Aktas, Marco Nilsson, and Klas Borell, "Social Scientist Under Threat: Resistance and Self-Censorship in Turkish Academia," *British Journal of Educational Studies*, August 3, 2018.

[20] "Boğaziçili Öğrencilerin Tamamı Tahliye Edildi," *Bianet*, June 6, 2018.

[21] "Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü'nden Açıklama," *Bianet*, March 21, 2018.

[22] Peace Academics have received many national and international awards for their efforts. See "Turkish Academics Win Aachen Peace Prize" *Deutsche Welle*, January 1, 2016 and "Turkey's Academics for Peace to Receive 2018 Courage to Think Defender Award," Scholars at Risk April 16, 2018.

[23] For an insider's view on the trial process see: Aslı Odman, "Barış Bildirisi ve Dev Şirketin," *'Yeni' Akademisi-1: Büyük Dönüşüm*, February 13, 2018.

[24]Aslı Odman, "Barış Bildirisi ve Dev Şirketin," *'Yeni' Akademisi-4: Dayanışma Akademileri: Yakıcı İhtiyacı Erdeme Dönüştürmek*.

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EXHIBIT 3

LATIN AMERICA | COVID-19 | ACADEMIA

THE CRISIS OF BRAZILIAN UNIVERSITIES: HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER BOLSONARO

INTERVIEW The attack on science and knowledge production is known to be one of the main elements of the rise of the authoritarian right in the past decade. As one of the main global expressions of contemporary authoritarianism, Jair Bolsonaro is no exception to that. His government has been an important part of the context of difficulties for the higher education sector in Brazil, especially since research is highly dependent on public universities and funding agencies in the country. On top of that, the COVID pandemic in 2020 created difficulties for universities all around the world. If such a global crisis is expected to generate differentiated pressures across the Global North and South, the impact of authoritarian politics is surely prone to making the situation particularly delicate for universities.

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© FOTOS: ROBSON CARNEIRO AND FILIPE MENDONÇA

ROSA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG

BY **PEDRO SALGADO**
22. JULI 2021

The crisis that haunts Brazilian Universities precedes in many ways the current authoritarian far-right government, and yet it is severely aggravated by it. To provide some insight on how these elements are currently combined, I reached out to two higher education workers from the Federal University of Uberlandia (UFU). Filipe Mendonça is a professor of International Relations, a former vice-president of the union for UFU's academic staff (ADUFU) who recently became the director for the local postgraduate programme on International Relations (PPGRI-UFU; although he remarks that the answers below reflect his own personal views, and not those of the programme). Robson Carneiro is a member of UFU's administrative staff since 2009, being directly involved as an activist in the category's union (SINTET-UFU, which he currently presides) since 2016. I posed the same four questions to each of them, which were transcribed and translated as follows.

How are the attacks by the Bolsonaro government perceived by the University?

Filipe: The austerity policies commanded by Bolsonaro and his minister of economics, Paulo Guedes, have strangled Brazilian public service as a whole. The constitutional amendment popularly known as teto dos gastos (expenditure limit), allied to the ultra-liberal measures spearheaded by Guedes is responsible for serious disturbances on public education in its entirety. It is not known, for instance, whether Universities will have the budget to cover for their expenses until the end of 2021. This policy of defunding universities forbids new hirings and strangles the financing of research, especially in the case of the humanities (which are constantly targeted by bolsonarismo).

Besides these economic attacks, bolsonarismo[1] also offers a great deal of anti-intellectualism. This means that, in general, universities and intellectuals are broadly held by the president and his supporters as "enemies of the people". As a result, the president himself and his sons have deployed many

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tactics to discredit public universities. The last minister of education, Abraham Weintraub, was an important part of these plans.

The anti-intellectualism displayed by Bolsonaro and his allies is extremely dangerous. Before the pandemic, it was displayed in countless policies completely out of touch with reality. Its most dramatic turn came precisely because of the pandemic, when pseudoscience took form of a range of magical solutions for COVID-19, which took Brazil to the second place in global ranks of deaths per capita.

Robson: Among UFU non-academic staff we find a wide range of views on Bolsonaro's regime. A first part of the workers ignores the dangers presented by him, and his far-right ideology. A second one supports him unconditionally, for reasons that still challenge our understanding of bolsonarismo. The third, and fortunately the largest one by far, is extremely critical of the president and of everything he represents. The university has been heavily affected by bolsonarismo since 2019, through its brutal enforcement of the constitutional reform that freezes public investment (actually a product of Temer's government[2]). There have been many violations of the universities` autonomy, especially on cases where the internal democratic processes are bypassed by the appointment non-elected chancellors.

How has the rise of authoritarianism impacted activism and research at UFU?

Filipe: Bolsonaro's authoritarianism has affected the research conducted at PPGRI-UFU in direct and indirect ways. In a direct sense, as I mentioned above, there are deep budget cuts that target research funding and the functioning of universities as a whole, added to a general harassment of intellectuals that is typical of bolsonarismo.

Indirectly, I have also noticed that many colleagues are avoiding adopting clear stances against the government, as a way of protecting themselves from political persecution. In other words, there is some degree of "self-censorship" among Brazilian scholars. Which is understandable, given how real this danger has been under Bolsonaro: the ministry of justice, the federal police, and ABIN (Brazil's intelligence agency) have been mobilised to monitor researchers' use of social networks and directly intimidate them.

In sum, it is a tough scenario for research in Brazil. Some groups have also been looking for partnerships with foreign research networks to avoid domestic persecution.

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Robson: SINTET-UFU has not been directly targeted by Bolsonaro's authoritarianism, but many difficulties were encountered as outcomes of the postures disseminated by the president. The main example was the judicialization of a peaceful democratic demonstration in Uberlandia, in a clear case of intimidation by the police and the judiciary system. The absence of more serious cases does not mean that the government is "not that bad". Instead, it is because of the union's own combative posture and the support it finds among workers. We do not let ourselves be intimidated.

The pandemic has posed many challenges for Universities over the past 18 months, and still they manage to be an important part of actions and campaigns against the virus, despite the president's insistence on denying the pandemic's relevance (which became an important part of his genocidal agenda). How did his actions affect UFU`s attempts to cope with these difficult times?

Filipe: The pandemic gave us plenty of proof that bolsonarismo kills. That became clear in the many policies of viral dissemination promoted by the current Brazilian government. It has increased uncertainties, and contributed to extend the crises indefinitely.

Universities have suffered from it in many ways. The sudden switch to online teaching, although understandable in this scenario, has left many students behind. Besides that, there is a generalized concern that this forced migration to virtual environments might be used as an argument to implement a broad transition towards long-distance and asynchronous teaching in Brazil, both in public and private universities. This is a major concern, since, in such a large and unequal country, face-to-face teaching is a strategic pedagogical tool to increase the quality of teaching and reduce social inequalities.

Robson: Universities have faced huge challenges throughout Brazil not only because of the pandemic, but also through the posture adopted by the current government, constantly rejecting scientific knowledge and all forms of education. During the pandemic, UFU in particular struggled with this rejection of science also through Uberlandia's mayor. Instead of reaching out to UFU as an ally in the city's efforts to contain the spread of the virus, he followed the postures adopted by the president and disqualified the University's role and potential. It took a lot of effort by many actors in the city, among which SINTET played an important role, to challenge the mayor and defend the University's image and its many contributions to society.

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Massive street demonstrations against Bolsonaro took place across Brazil in in 2021 (May 29 and June 19). How were they perceived? What are the next challenges in the fight against authoritarianism?

Filipe: The Brazilian Left decided to face the paradox: occupy the streets, even facing the possibility of a third wave of the COVID pandemic, or continue resisting to Bolsonaro's regime from home. After 18 long months, the option of protesting on the streets grew in popularity (although it is by no means consensual). It seems correct to say that bolsonarismo became itself a bigger danger than the virus.

Personally, I support these protests, although the measures ensuring sanitary safety must be observed. This is the only way of containing the advance of authoritarianism in Brazil, which has occupied the streets with clear support from the military since the early days of the pandemic.

The coming year will be a decisive one in Brazilian history. In general, the next election will serve not only to appoint the next president, but will effectively also represent a referendum on the current constitution. It has sustained the fragile Brazilian democracy through its ups and downs for the past 32 years, and it has not been through a more strenuous test than this.

Robson: Recent protests against Bolsonaro were an important demonstration of strength from the popular opposition to his government. If crowds are still not as large as we would like, they were significant given the long and ongoing period of isolation during which we have struggled to find new forms of activism, even adopting a model traditionally employed by the right: to do demonstrations in cars (carreata). We still had uncertainties about how to do this kind of large demonstrations, given that the pandemic is far from over. Thanks to the discipline and responsibility of everyone involved, we were able to safely mobilize over 4,000 people in Uberlandia in each of these demonstrations. Next challenges include maintaining the current level of safety and social distancing, increasing the volume of people on the streets. Of course, if vaccination proceeds, people will feel progressively safer to participate in these demonstrations. But perhaps the biggest challenge, besides maintaining the viral containment measures, is to spread among the population the notion that it is crucial to dismantle the current government as quickly as possible. We cannot think of "bleeding out" the government until the next election in 2022 when it can be defeated by popular vote. Our health, our economy, our education, and the entire country cannot continue to be submitted to this government's nonsense for another year. Adopting

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this strategy means allowing this suffering to continue for another year, and our people do not deserve that.

[1] The notion of bolsonarismo used by both interviewees appears on Brazilian public discourse as the ideology shared – even if loosely – by social forces that support Bolsonaro and have led him to the presidency. It should be understood here as a descriptive term, not as a theoretical category. For a discussion of what it entails, see the edited volume O Ódio como Política:a reinvenção das direitas no Brasil (org. Esther Solano Gallego, Boitempo Editorial, 2018), and the special report Quem são e no que acreditam os eleitores de Jair Bolsonaro, organised in 2018 by Isabela Kalil (available here)

[2] Michel Temer was the president in charge before Bolsonaro was elected. Temer came into power himself through the parliamentary coup against Dilma Rousseff. The 95th Constitutional Amendment was one of the main legacies of Temer's government. Known as teto dos gastos and pec da morte (death's amendment), it creates a new regulation of the state's budget that limits its expenses to the values of 2015 (adjusted for inflation). For more detail on the coup against Rousseff and Temer's role in the rise of Bolsonaro, see The Edge of Democracy (Costa, 2018, Netflix).

AUTHORS

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EXHIBIT 4

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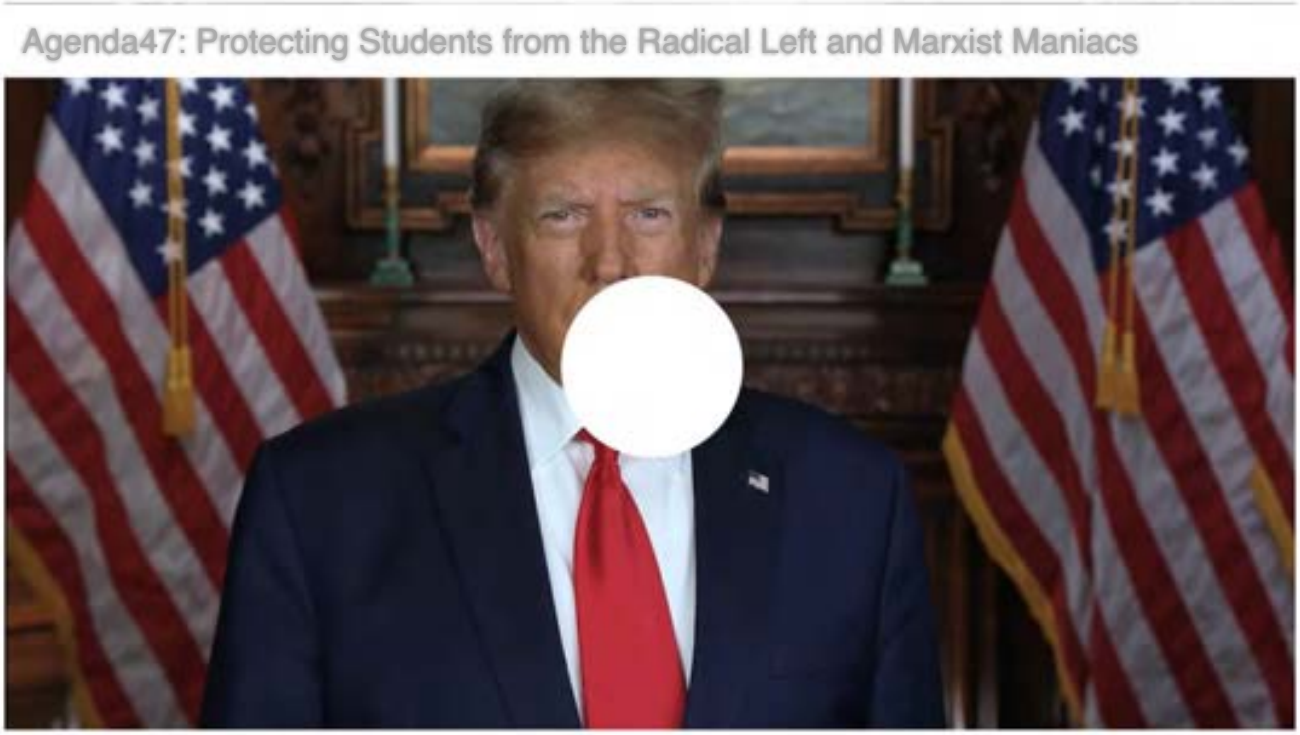
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BACK TO VIDEOS

Agenda47: Protecting Students from the Radical Left and Marxist Maniacs Infecting Educational Institutions

July 17, 2023



Mar-a-Lago, FL— In an Agenda47 policy video, President Donald J. Trump announced his plan to reclaim our once great educational institutions from the

radical Left and Marxist maniacs.

President Trump will protect American students, impose real standards on higher education, and hold colleges and universities accountable.

“For many years, tuition costs at colleges and universities have been exploding, and I mean absolutely exploding while academics have been obsessed with indoctrinating America's youth," President Trump said. "The time has come to reclaim our once great educational institutions from the radical Left, and we will do that.”

President Trump has pledged to fire the radical Left accreditors that have allowed our colleges to become dominated by Marxist Maniacs and lunatics.

He will impose real standards on American colleges and universities, to include defending the American tradition and Western civilization, protecting free speech, eliminating wasteful administrative positions that drive up costs, removing all DEI bureaucrats, offering options for accelerated and low-cost degrees, providing meaningful job placement and career services, and implementing college entrance and exit exams to prove that students are getting their money's worth.

Once back in the White House, President Trump will direct the Department of Justice to pursue federal civil rights cases against schools that continue to engage in racial discrimination and will advance a measure to have schools that continue these illegal and unjust policies fined up to the entire amount of their endowment.

TRANSCRIPT

For many years, tuition costs at colleges and universities have been exploding, and I mean absolutely exploding while academics have been obsessed with indoctrinating America's youth. The time has come to reclaim our once great educational institutions from the radical Left, and we will do that.

Our secret weapon will be the college accreditation system. It's called accreditation for a reason.

The accreditors are supposed to ensure that schools are not ripping off students and taxpayers, but they have failed totally. When I return to the White House, I will fire the

radical Left accreditors that have allowed our colleges to become dominated by Marxist Maniacs and lunatics.

We will then accept applications for new accreditors who will impose real standards on colleges once again and once and for all.

These standards will include defending the American tradition and Western civilization, protecting free speech, eliminating wasteful administrative positions that drive up costs incredibly, removing all Marxist diversity, equity, and inclusion bureaucrats, offering options for accelerated and low-cost degrees, providing meaningful job placement and career services, and implementing college entrance and exit exams to prove that students are actually learning and getting their money's worth.

Furthermore, I will direct the Department of Justice to pursue federal civil rights cases against schools that continue to engage in racial discrimination. And schools that persist in explicit unlawful discrimination under the guise of equity will not only have their endowment taxed, but through budget reconciliation, I will advance a measure to have them fined up to the entire amount of their endowment.

A portion of the seized funds will then be used as restitution for victims of these illegal and unjust policies, policies that hurt our country so badly. Colleges have gotten hundreds of billions of dollars from hard-working taxpayers and now we are going to get this anti-American insanity out of our institutions once and for all.

We are going to have real education in America.

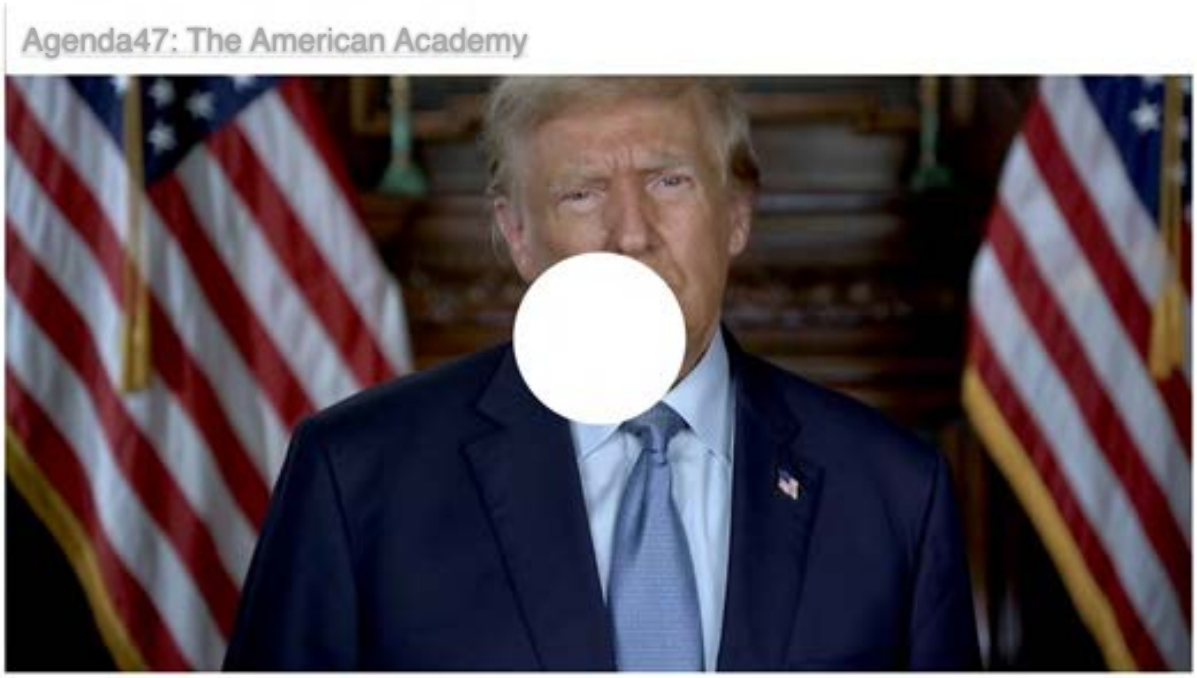
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EXHIBIT 5

BACK TO VIDEOS

Agenda47: The American Academy

November 01, 2023



President Donald J. Trump will endow the American Academy with the billions we will collect by taxing the large endowments of private universities plagued by antisemitism.

TRANSCRIPT

In recent weeks, Americans have been horrified to see students and faculty at Harvard and other once-respected universities expressing support for the savages

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and jihadists who attacked Israel. We spend more money on higher education than any other country, and yet they're turning our students into Communists and terrorists and sympathizers of many, many different dimensions — we can't let this happen. It's time to offer something dramatically different.

Under the plan I'm announcing today, we will take the billions and billions of dollars that we will collect by taxing, fining, and suing excessively large private university endowments, and we will then use that money to endow a new institution called the American Academy.

Its mission will be to make a truly world-class education available to every American, free of charge, and do it without adding a single dime to the federal debt. This institution will gather an entire universe of the highest quality educational content, covering the full spectrum of human knowledge and skills, and make that material available to every American citizen online for free.

Whether you want lectures or an ancient history or an introduction to financial accounting, or training in a skilled trade, the goal will be to deliver it and get it done properly, using study groups, mentors, industry partnerships, and the latest breakthrough in computing. This will be a truly top-tier education option for the people.

It will be strictly non-political, and there will be no wokeness or jihadism allowed—none of that's going to be allowed.

Most importantly, the American Academy will compete directly with the existing and very costly four-year university system by granting students degree credentials that the U.S. government and all federal contractors will henceforth recognize. The Academy will award the full and complete equivalent of a bachelor's degree.

In addition to help the 40 million Americans who have some college education but no degree, the American Academy will grant credit for past coursework at legacy institutions and give you the chance to complete your education at the American Academy for free and much more quickly than is now possible or available.

This will be a revolution in higher education and will provide life-changing opportunities for tens of millions of our citizens.

Enjoy it, learn from it, and thank you.



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EXHIBIT 6



‘The Professors Are the Enemy’

Right-wing attacks on academic freedom have real repercussions.

THE REVIEW

By Henry Reichman December 14, 2021

“The professors are the enemy.” So said J.D. Vance, a candidate for the U.S. Senate in Ohio, quoting Richard Nixon at last month’s National Conservatism Conference. The irony of this statement, coming from someone who has boasted of his position as scholar in residence at Ohio State University, is indisputable. But it is important to ask why it is that Vance, and others of his political ilk, appear so viscerally hostile to higher ed. One piece of the explanation comes from another Republican, George W. Bush, who, speaking of a quite different enemy, famously declared, “They hate our freedoms.”

To be sure, vilifying scholars is as old as Socrates. We have long served as convenient scapegoats for authoritarians and the closed-minded. But despite their strident claims to embrace freedom above all, it is precisely academic freedom that so incenses the J.D. Vances of the world. It is our freedom to experiment, speculate, and imagine — our freedom to go wherever our research might lead us and to share the results of that

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research, no matter how discomforting, free from censorship or the direction of the powerful. It is our freedom to teach the results of such research that leads Vance to charge that professors "teach that America is an evil, racist nation" and that we "train teachers who bring that indoctrination into our elementary and high schools." And it is our boldly asserted but often endangered claim to the freedom to speak as citizens of both society and our institutions without fear of employer sanction — a freedom unavailable to the great majority of private employees — that facilitates the demagogic stoking of popular resentment.

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The three pillars of academic freedom are the freedom of research and the publication of the results; freedom in teaching our subjects; and freedom as citizens and stewards of our institutions. These freedoms are now under attack to a degree unseen in over a century, fueled by politicians like Vance.

The most salient examples are well known to readers of the *Chronicle*.

There is, of course, the usual litany of individual outrages, often attributable to the bureaucratic cowardice of administrators frightened of criticism. Take, for instance, the case of Lars Jensen, the Truckee Meadows Community College math instructor whom the school tried to terminate for "insubordination" because he complained about diminished academic standards. Or Jason Kilborn, the University of Illinois at Chicago law professor "accused of racism for asking students to address an ordinary hypothetical, of a kind they are likely to encounter in normal legal practice." And then there's Collin College, in Texas, where two faculty members were fired because they

publicly complained the school was reopening too soon for in-person learning during the pandemic and a third was dismissed in retaliation for Twitter comments about former Vice President Mike Pence.

More troubling, however, has been the increasing number and scope of attacks from legislators and governing boards that seek to restrict the ability of the faculty as a whole to conduct research and direct the curriculum in accordance with disciplinary standards. In Florida, where a much-publicized effort to bar professors from providing expert testimony in lawsuits against the state failed (for now), faculty members face efforts to control language used by a scholar of race and legislative proposals that would seriously weaken tenure protections. In North Carolina, the American Association of University Professors has begun an investigation of extensive violations of shared governance, as well as charges of structural racism, throughout the University of North Carolina system. (I am a member of the AAUP's investigating committee, which will issue its report early next year.)

Then there is the wave of what PEN America has labeled "educational gag orders," bill that "appear designed to chill academic and educational discussions and impose government dictates on teaching and learning." While such efforts are directed primarily at K-12 schools, PEN reports that "21 bills explicitly apply to colleges and universities. Of these, 16 explicitly impose restrictions on academic courses or curricula, and 10 explicitly address training for college students or employees." In October, a group of plaintiffs, including the University of Oklahoma chapter of the AAUP, filed the first federal lawsuit challenging such a law.

Florida is not the only state seeking to weaken tenure. In South Carolina the "Cancelling Professor Tenure Act" seeks to eliminate tenure in the state's public colleges and universities for all employees hired in 2023 or later. If passed, it would be the first law of its kind in the nation. The University System of Georgia's Board of Regents voted to adopt a post-tenure review policy that makes it possible to fire a tenured faculty member without a dismissal hearing, prompting another AAUP investigation. Attacks on tenure seem to capture the public's attention every few years but are often ineffective. But this time may be different, as such attacks are coming after decades of the tenure system's erosion and the emergence of "the gig academy," in

which nearly three-fourths of those teaching in American colleges are now on term contracts.

In this environment, the ever-present threat of vicious social media and even direct physical harassment, a major focus of concern in recent years, can only intensify. And so too will pressures increase on university administrators to, in the words of the AAUP's 1956 report on the abuses of the McCarthy era, "yield a little in order to preserve a great deal."



J.D. Vance, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in Ohio.
ILLUSTRATION BY THE CHRONICLE, PHOTO BY AP IMAGES

How should we respond?

I have three suggestions. First, it is important to acknowledge context. It would be a distortion, even foolish, to argue as if the threat to academic freedom were uniform across the board. One consequence of the neoliberal moment in higher education has been the growth of a wide variety of inequities across the system.

A dwindling group of well-endowed private institutions has experienced unparalleled prosperity, while most public institutions, especially regional and master's-granting institutions, and community colleges as well as many smaller private colleges have suffered. By and large, it seems, academic freedom may be less threatened in the former group than the latter, even if the First Amendment does not apply to the private sector. The implications of this are unclear, but it is certainly reasonable to envisage that these inequities — as well as others within the ranks of the faculty, among disciplines and employment status — will only exacerbate the crisis in academic freedom. It may be alarmist, but I can foresee a time when academic freedom is essentially protected only at a limited number of institutions and even in a limited set of disciplines.

Second, we need to assert that not every pedagogical, curricular, or research issue boils down to academic freedom. It is all too common to construe arguments over contentious racial and gender issues as conflicts between commitments to diversity and to academic freedom. That is largely a false dichotomy. Academic freedom is not the same as freedom of speech — the expression of an instructor in a classroom is more limited than that of a citizen on the street or even, for that matter, of a student in that same classroom. Teachers are compelled to speak, to the best of their abilities, as disciplinary experts and as guides to learning. More often than not, problems that arise in class do not involve matters of principle as much as they do ones of pedagogy. Here it is the responsibility of the institution to provide appropriate guidance and support. We should not be afraid to acknowledge that professors are human and make mistakes. The key point, however, is that determinations of what is appropriate need to be made only by qualified scholars and not by institutional bureaucrats, trustees, or legislators — much less an enraged portion of the public.

Third, and most importantly, we must recognize that with freedom comes responsibility. The true responsibility that adheres to academic freedom is not the obligation to behave appropriately, as desirable that might be, but instead the duty to protect academic freedom and the principles of scholarly discourse wherever and however these may be threatened. It is not enough to pay lip service to the concept, defending it only when attacked. Academic freedom demands a collective and ongoing defense.

It is relatively easy to defend academic freedom when everyone is pretty much saying similar things. But in an age when public controversies and political polarization have called into question the very legitimacy of expert knowledge, the need to defend freedom of inquiry and debate has become a primary responsibility of all those who teach and conduct research. Meeting that responsibility demands attention, hard work, and most of all an informed and nuanced understanding of precisely what academic freedom does and does not entail.

It also demands stiff spines. As the previously cited 1956 AAUP report on the abuses of McCarthyism concluded, it is "the duty of all elements in the academic community — faculty, trustees, officials, and, as far as possible, students — to stand their ground firmly even while they seek, with patient understanding, to enlarge and deepen popular comprehension of the nature of academic institutions and of society's dependence upon unimpaired intellectual freedom."

A version of this article appeared in the January 7, 2022, issue.

We welcome your thoughts and questions about this article. Please email the editors or submit a letter for publication.

Tags Political Influence & Activism | Academic Freedom | Opinion

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Henry Reichman is a professor emeritus of history at California State University-East Bay; former AAUP vice president and president of the AAUP Foundation; and from 2012 to 2021 chair of AAUP's Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure. His book *Understanding Academic Freedom* was published in October.

Top Articles

EXHIBIT 7

INTERVIEW(HTTPS://EUROPEANCONSERVATIVE.COM/INTERVIEWS/)

"I would like to see European elites actually listen to their people for a change": An Interview with **J.D. Vance**



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"If you want to have a rules-based international order, you shouldn't penalize Poland or Hungary for having [views] that are different from Brussels."

Rod Dreher(https://europeanconservative.com/articles/author/rod-dreher/)
— February 22, 2024(https://europeanconservative.com/articles/2024/02/22/)

At the recent Munich Security Summit, U.S. Senator J.D. Vance, a first-term Republican from Ohio, was the skunk at the garden party. Vance, a Trump ally, has long been an outspoken skeptic of American involvement in the Russia-Ukraine war, and has angered his more establishment GOP Senate colleagues for his penetrating criticism of Washington's conduct of this proxy war.

Yet his critique is making headway. *Politico*, the voice of mainstream Washington, conceded (https://www.politico.com/newsletters/national-security-daily/2024/02/20/j-d-vance-has-a-point-00142111) this week that "J.D. Vance has a point" in saying that the U.S. cannot produce munitions and weapons to continue backing Ukraine. Immediately after the Munich conference, the *Financial Times* published a tough Vance column (https://www.ft.com/content/3c87ef13-122f-4e78-a7af-54c75c30a91d) calling on Europeans to shoulder more of the burden for their own defense. Vance wrote, in part:

> We owe it to our European partners to be honest: Americans want allies in Europe, not client states, and our generosity in Ukraine is coming to an end. Europeans should regard the conclusion of the war there as an imperative. They must keep rebuilding their industrial and military capabilities. And Europe should consider how exactly it is going to live with Russia when the war in Ukraine is over.

If Donald Trump reclaims the U.S. presidency in the November election, Vance can be expected to play a major role advancing the administration's legislative and policy goals in Trump's new term. I sat down in Munich for an interview with the senator, who in 2016 published his memoir *Hillbilly Elegy*—a book that German Chancellor Olaf Scholz said moved him to tears (https://brusselssignal.eu/2023/08/trumpist-republican-senator-j-d-vance-has-a-new-fan-chancellor-scholz/). Vance told me he and Scholz met earlier in the day at the Bayerischer Hof, and had exchanged warm greetings. It might have been one of the only times a European Munich conferee this year was happy to see the rising young Republican senator.

You are one of the U.S. Senate's leading skeptics of further aid to Ukraine. Does the Munich Security Conference feel like hostile territory?

I certainly feel like I'm in a hostile territory, I think there is a very broad consensus that the West should be funneling as many resources and weapons to create as possible. And I feel like I'm the only guy sort of shouting in the wilderness saying, 'What's the strategy here? What's the endgame? How do you get out of this conflict without completely destroying the country of Ukraine—demographically, infrastructurally, economically?"

And unfortunately, I think that the participants in the conference are, by and large, so wrapped up in an anti-Putin mindset, that they can't think rationally about the strategy and the conflict. It's fine to not like Putin, I don't like Putin. But that's not a foreign policy vision.

How do your foreign policy views differ from the Atlantic consensus?

Well, I think I'm just much less moralistic about these things. I approach these questions by asking myself, "What is in America's national interest?" And I'm much less interested in what makes people feel good, or allows them to beat their chests to declare moral superiority. I'm much more interested in identifying what's in the best interest of the country.

There are obvious ways in which our interests conflict with Vladimir Putin's. There are ways in which we are, I think, accelerating the development of his relationship with China, which is very much *not* in our best interest. And so, if I look at this conflict, I'm not just asking for an end game for Ukraine; I'm asking why are we making it more likely that Vladimir Putin aligns himself with Communist China, when we should be trying really hard not to push any country into the arms of Beijing. We are damaging our own national interest because it feels good, I guess, to hate Putin.

I think a second difference is that I'm extremely interested in questions of hard power. I don't think that most international decisions, most foreign policy decisions, are driven by anything other than national self-interest. And so, I'm less interested in how many millions or billions of dollars Germany gives to Ukraine. I'm much more interested how many artillery shells they're donating, and is Germany's capacity to produce the weapons of war in the future? I think there's a real blind spot in the West when it comes to the actual machinery of warfare. We are way too focused on financial commitments, and way to uncaring about things like manufacturing power.

There's a third difference. I think that there is a real desire, especially among people who are older than fifty, to dwell in the glory years of American foreign policy. You know, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the 1990s, when America was the true global hegemon. In that world, you really didn't have to think about scarcity in foreign affairs. America could do everything, because it was so much more powerful than any other country.

Those days are over. We live in an increasingly multipolar world. China is a real economic and military competitor. In that world, America can't just impose its will, as if it didn't face scarcity concerns. It has to make trade-offs, and has to focus. Unlike much of the foreign policy establishment, I believe we should be much more focused as a country on East Asia, much less focused on Europe.

You were four years old when Reagan left office, and in kindergarten when the Berlin Wall fell. Do you think your age gives you an advantage in seeing the world more realistically than your older colleagues, who may be nostalgic for the glory days?

Oh, certainly. I think Reagan was a good president. But I don't have nearly the hagiographic response to Reagan as most of my older conservative colleagues. For example, I think his immigration policies were disaster. You can blame the fact that California is now blue state on Ronald Reagan's immigration policies like let's not pretend that he was perfect at politics.

Actually, he was much smarter than both his critics and his supporters believe. If you go back to what the neoconservatives were writing about Reagan's foreign policy in the 1980s, he was trying to wait out the Soviet Union—to contain it where appropriate, engage it where appropriate, but build up the American economic machine to provide a useful counterbalance to the Soviet Union. The neocons of the 1980s wanted a more aggressive stance against the Soviet Union. Reagan, however, thought that could lead to nuclear war. But he also understood that we didn't have to push things to that degree.

It's interesting that in matters of restraint and realism, Reagan is much closer to Donald Trump's view than to the neoconservatives, who now use Reagan as a sort of icon.

Volodymyr Zelinsky said at the Munich Security Conference, "May our world based on rules never become the world of yesterday" But the Russians have a strong case that the West broke its word on NATO expansion. Plus, if you talk to Hungarian

conservatives, and Polish conservative living under the new, EU-backed government of Donald Tusk, they will tell you that the rules are whatever favors the policy interests of Washington and Brussels. Are they wrong?

No, I don't think they are wrong. In fact, there's a complete lack of self-awareness among the Western establishment on this point. Their efforts to turn whatever they happen to believe into the only morally upstanding and morally correct viewpoint is really insulting to everyone's intelligence.

You know, the EU has kept billions of dollars of promised aid away from Hungary, because of its views on Ukraine. It captured billions of dollars of promised aid from a previous government in Poland, because of the conservative Polish government's views. That's not a rules-based order. That's Europe, from Brussels and Berlin, imposing liberal imperialistic views on the rest of the continent. If you want to have a rules-based international order, you shouldn't penalize Poland or Hungary for having politics that are different from Brussels—but that's exactly what they've been doing. So I think it's completely absurd on its face.

A lot of Americans really mistrust the so-called rules-based international order, because it hasn't been good for a lot of American citizens. It's been really good if you're the sort of person who comes to the Munich Security Conference every year. But if you're an American whose town was destroyed, because the factory that sustained that town was moved to China as part of the rules based international order—well, you're not inclined to spend tax dollars and want to defend that order in 2024.

David Cameron, the British Foreign Secretary, said in Munich that there must be consequences for Russian dissident Alexei Navalny's death. Do you agree and if so, what should the consequences be?

Cameron's statement is completely devoid of meaning. What would additional sanctions on Russia actually accomplish given that Western sanctions against Russia for the past 18 months have proven ineffective? Are we talking about bombing Moscow? What does he actually mean by "consequences"? It sounds like a completely hollow threat from a person who hasn't thought about what his words actually mean in practice.

Now, look, Navalny was, as far as I know, a brave guy. He was an admirable guy. He was a fascinating figure, intellectually and ideologically. But this the idea that we're going to penalize Vladimir Putin, like we would spank a misbehaving child, completely overstates what America and NATO are capable of doing in the 21st century.

You recently said on the Senate floor that America needs to be focused more on its own problems. What do you mean by that?

Advocates of aggressive American foreign policy fundamentally mistake cause and effect. They say that America is strong, because our foreign policy resolve is strong., and because we aggressively push American ideals out to the rest of the world. The reality is that we are able to push America's ideals out to the world when we have a strong core at home.

The Americans who fought in World War II were incredibly brave and incredibly competent. The reason America won World War II is because we were the arsenal of democracy. Our industrial economy was booming, and we were able to send troops all over the world, armed with the best equipment and the best weapons, and still have a functioning economy at home. I am not an isolationist. America should have a leading role in the world. We really are the indispensable power. But to be the indispensable power, we actually have to be powerful. To be powerful, we have to take care of our problems at home—and right now, America has some extraordinarily pressing problems.

Such as?

Well, I'd say these are problems that a lot of European countries face as well. We have a terrible migration crisis in the United States. Probably ten percent of our population is illegal aliens, and another 15 percent are in an irregular situation with the law, in one form or another. It takes a lot of work to assimilate such a large number of people into your society, and to do it carefully, to ensure that it doesn't disrupt health services, education services, and so forth. Not to mention the amount of human trafficking, drug trafficking, and sex trafficking that happens because of the American southern border with Mexico. That's number one.

Number two, we have a massive demographic problem the United States of America. We're an aging country. We were the last western country that had healthy demographics, even 15 years ago, but it's now fallen off a cliff. We have rising suicide rates, especially among our young people. Life expectancy has fallen too. In the Kentucky county where my family from, the life expectancy rate is 67 years old. That's comparable to a lot of Third World countries today.

And oh, by the way, we de-industrialized our entire economy over a thirty-year period. I think all of these problems need to be addressed before we can meaningfully play a leading role in the 21st century.

There has been talk that you might be on the shortlist to be Donald Trump's vice presidential running mate. If he asked, would you serve?

Of course I would think seriously about it. I think he's clearly the best choice to be the next president. And as I've said, I wanted to help him as much as possible. That said, I really like being a senator. I want to make a pretty big impact doing what I do. Despite the media reports, I've never spoken with Donald Trump about becoming his vice president. My basic attitude towards this is, it's probably media speculation, and he probably won't ask me. If he does ask me, I'll cross that bridge when I come to it.

What do you think Trump got wrong in his first term? I suppose this is a way of asking what you think he needs to do differently if he gets a second one.

The single biggest problem with the first Trump administration was personnel. Think about this from Trump's perspective as an outsider to politics. He comes into the Oval Office, he has no pre-existing political network to hire from. There were a lot of people in the administration that were very solid, but there were a few people that were absolutely disastrous. John Bolton, the neocon-in-chief, should have been nowhere near the Trump White House. Jeff Sessions was a great senator from Alabama, but should not have been the Attorney General. And I think there were sort of some hiring decisions that I think were based on Trump not having a network to hire from, people who knew Washington, D.C. And I think that would be much different in a second term.

You told the *New Statesman* recently, "My grandma's politics was a sort of hybrid of left-wing social democracy and right-wing personal optimism. There are virtues in both those worldviews." What are those virtues?

On the democracy point: when people need good jobs, you can't expect people to create prosperity for themselves when the only jobs that are available are minimum-wage service sector jobs. Sometimes people get down on their luck for no fault of their own. When people get sick, people break a leg, they need health insurance. There needs to be some sort of social insurance system that covers people who are struggling.

I think the personal uplift side has virtues as well. One is that even if your life has been unfair, it's very counterproductive to see yourself as the victim of unfairness. Sometimes you have been dealt a crappy hand, and you have to play that hand as well as you can. There's real virtue in deciding to

take it on the chin and keep moving forward. There's virtue in not making excuses for yourself, again, not because people don't have bad luck, but because they do.

It's very unhealthy to deny that there's unfairness. But it's also very unhealthy to become consumed by the unfairness in your own life. And you have to kind of navigate that middle point, I think, to be certainly an effective political leader, but just an effective human being.

The valorization of victimhood is one of the main problems with American public life, because victimhood is a source of power? Do you see this breaking? Can politics play a role in breaking it?

I think culturally, it's much less powerful now than it was five years ago. People are not as willing to accept the framing of "I'm a victim, therefore, you should listen to me and defer to me." We've already gotten sick of being told that we should listen to somebody not because they have a smart idea, but because they have a certain identity. So it hasalready broken a little bit.

One of the ways that public policy should address this is that we should promote excellence, and we should reward excellence. And yeah, you've got to cover for the people who are down on their luck. But the sole focus of public policy should not be addressing unfairness. Fundamentally, if you want to address some issues of fairness, one of the most important things you can do is empower the truly gifted.

European Parliament elections are coming up in June. The populist Right parties are hoping for a really big showing. What would you like to see happen politically in Europe?

Well, aside from populist victories, I would really like to see European elites actually listen to their people for a change. What was the takeaway from Brexit? It's that British voters wanted more control over their immigration system. But what did they get? They got more immigration, with less control—from a Tory government! [Giorgia] Meloni's victory in Italy was very much a rejection of the immigration policies in Brussels. And yet, she's been a complete catastrophe when it comes to actually reducing migration to Italy.

The AfD [Alternative for Germany] is doing well was purely because there's a rising resistance to mass migration in Germany.

You hear European elites and American elites talking in frightened tones about threats to democracy. Isn't it a greater threat to democracy if people keep voting for less migration, but don't get it? I'd really, really like to see the leadership respond to what European voters are clearly crying out for. And one of the ways for that to happen, is you just keep on making the message louder and louder. In the context of these coming elections, I want to see the people who are advocating for national sovereignty and foreign policy realism dominate as much as they can.

What would a second Trump term mean for Europe?

I can't speak for Donald Trump, but I think there would be a very strong desire for the Europeans to take a much more self-sufficient role on defense. That means sufficient manpower to defend their sovereignty, but also sufficient manufacturing capacity to produce the weapons necessary to do so for a longer-term war. There's this really weird thing that happens in Europe, where, on the one hand, we're told that Vladimir Putin is an existential threat to Europe. But on the other hand, you have to drag the Europeans to spend 30 percent less of their GDP on defense than the United States spends of its GDP on defense. If Russia really an existential threat, then we shouldn't have to beg and plead to get you to spend what you are supposed to. So I think the message of the Trump administration to Europe is going to be: you need to pay your bills, and you need to step up your defense.

Given how old Trump and Biden are, I sense that whatever happens this fall, it's going to be the last hurrah for the Baby Boomers. As your generation—the Millennials—moves more and more into power, how do you think that that is going to change American conservatism? And how do you think it's going to change American politics in general?

That's a good question. First of all, I think the Boomers still have a little bit of fight left in them. If there's anything we've learned about the Baby Boom generation, it's that people always write their obituary way too early.

As for Millennials' conservatism, it's much more animated by the concerns of parents, as opposed to grandparents. Millennials are really worried that their kids have a viable pathway to the middle class. Are they being educated at their schools, or indoctrinated into weird gender ideologies? Can you actually afford to buy a home and raise a family on a reasonable middle class income. So I

think that you're going to see a conservatism that rejects the libertarian orthodoxy of the establishment Right on economics, but really leans into some of the cultural battles of the 21st century.

Last question. At the National Conservatism conference in Miami a couple of years back, you gave a speech in which you said that universities are the enemy. In light of that, and in given the fact that you are an Ivy League law school graduate, what do you make of what happened at Harvard these past two or three months? I'm talking about the plagiarism scandal that cost Claudine Gay, the first black woman to lead the university, her job.

What happened at Harvard was, in some ways, confirmation of the thesis, right? We saw identity elevated over ideas. There's this weird way in which, obviously mediocre people are protected because they fit a particular political narrative. What happened at Harvard is a perfect manifestation of the idea that the universities are not so much after the pursuit of truth, as they are about enforcing dogma and doctrine.

They are enforcing dogma that is hostile to American conservatives, but that doesn't mean that I think we can give up on the universities, I think we actually have to recognize that they are the gateways to a lot of important professions and institutions in our country. One takeaway from what happened at Harvard is that these academic institutions are just paper tigers. We should be really aggressively reforming them in a way to where they're much more open to conservative ideas.

By taxing their endowments?

Yes, and by reforming the tax code to take away their charitable status for tax purposes. European readers may not know that under current U.S. tax law, private donations to universities are tax deductible. We need to really go after the university bureaucracy focused on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

You know, the closest that conservatives have ever gotten to successfully dealing with left-wing domination of universities is Viktor Orbán's approach in Hungary. I think his way has to be the model for us: not to eliminate universities, but to give the a choice between survival or taking a much less biased approach to teaching.

Orbán is the first major conservative leader I've ever seen who refuses to accept the status quo that says the Left owns the media and the universities. The Left doesn't even recognize how destructive its own ideological hegemony is. It gets completely bent out of shape when anybody questions it.

I think it's that's why Orbán is so effective. You know, the, the late great Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan said that the great conservative insight is that politics is downstream from culture, and the great liberal insight is that culture can be affected by politics. In some ways, I think Orbán is taking an American liberal insight and using it for conservative purposes. And whether it's the incentives that you put into place, funding decisions that are made, and the curricula that are developed, you really can use politics to influence culture. And we should be doing more of that on the American Right.

Rod Dreher (@roddreher) is a columnist for europeanconservative.com. He writes daily at *Rod Dreher's Diary* (roddreher.substack.com).

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READ NEXT

EXHIBIT 8

Leo Terrell, Senior Counsel to the Attorney General for Civil Rights, On Crushing Anti-Semitism On Campus

Mar 19, 2025 / TranscriptsUNCATEGORIZED

Text Size: + − ↻

Leo Terrell is the new Senior Counsel in the Division of Civil Rights at the DOJ, who is leading a task force for Attorney General Pam Bondi aimed at stamping out anti-Semitism on the campuses of the United States.

Audio:

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Transcript:

HH: I'm pleased to welcome to the program this morning Leo Terrell. He is senior counsel to Attorney General Pam Bondi in the Civil Rights Division. And Leo may not remember this, but he was my guest on the old Life and Times show that I hosted for ten years in L.A. from 1992 to 2002, because Leo and I have been doing this a while. He's also a very expert broadcaster, superb lawyer. He's a young man. He's a year younger than I am, so he's a young man. But I am so glad to see you at the Civil Rights Division, Leo. Welcome. How are you?

LT: Hugh, I remember that. Was that on KCET?

HH: You bet. Life and Times.

LT: You better believe it. It was a great program. And to answer your question, I am extremely happy. I am very happy that President Trump appointed me to this position. I'm very happy to work with Pam Bondi. This is something that as a civil rights attorney for 30 years, it is a privilege to serve this country, and I'm glad to be on your show.

HH: You know, Leo, we've got about, out of law school about the same time, and I did a clerkship, and then I went over to DOJ working as a special assistant for Ed Meese and Bill Smith. And now it's been 40 years, and I'm in radio, and you're back at DOJ. So things turn around. You know, things change. But you did a great thing last week. You cut off

$400 million dollars to the Columbia University in order to stop their continued non-protection of Jewish students on their campus pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Do I have that right?

LT: Yes, you are 100% correct. Title VI is the mechanism to defund Columbia of $400 million dollars.

HH: So what did you actually do? Let's wonk out and be a little bit lawyerly with me. Did you send them a notice letter? Did you send a letter to everyone in the federal government saying no more money for Columbia? How did it actually roll out?

LT: Well, it's important that your viewers and listeners understand what I am doing. I am part of a task force to combat anti-Semitism. President Trump, Hugh, issued an executive order. He wants to eradicate anti-Semitism in this country. If you recall, the last administration turned their backs on the Jewish-American community, turned their backs on Jewish students. So President Trump gave Pam Bondi and the DOJ a directive. Eradicate anti-Semitism throughout the country, and at the schools – at Columbia and Harvard, NYU, at UCLA where I went to law school at. And so we created a task force. And part of that task force responsibility was to go after these anti-Semitic universities that receive federal funding. President Trump and Pam Bondi will not have taxpayers' dollars subsidize anti-Semitic behavior. And we're going to take their money away.

HH: And I am applauding this. I think this is great. My alma maters are Harvard undergrad and Michigan Law School. And you can go after then second and third. Cut them off well, because they have not protected their Jewish students, either. UCLA is an absolute disgrace. It's all over this country. Anti-Semitism has exploded. I'm just wondering how you do it. I mean, just as a practical lawyering matter, I practiced law. I'm not retired, but I'm not taking any more clients. I just don't know, did you send them a letter? Do you just cut the checks off? What do you do?

LT: Well, you first of all give them notice, because remember, Hugh, they have an obligation under Title VI to provide education opportunities and not to discriminate against protected class status – religion, color, ethnicity. And basically, they were receiving taxpayer dollars illegally, because they were not protecting Jewish-American citizens. And so what we did was we basically gave them noticed, and we stopped providing the funding. And I've got news for you. To Harvard, to NYU, to Michigan, same thing's happening to them. It's going to happen, because we're going to look at the numbers of federal dollars, and Hugh, it totals in the hundreds of millions of dollars. And we're going after them.

HH: You are, you're doing the Lord's work. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is very explicit that you may not discriminate against students based upon their ethnicity or race, and Jews are both an ethnicity and a race. And they've been discriminated against. So they shouldn't get any federal money. I just want to know the evidentiary basis that you're going to use going

forward. If you're sitting out, let's say The Ohio State University, The Ohio State University, the national football champions, they had some anti-Semitism last year. They brought the hammer down on it, and they stopped it. Are they going to get a letter? I mean, what do they have to worry about? How far back are you looking? Or are you just looking about right now?

LT: Well, no. We're looking back in the number of years that the statute of limitations allows us not only under Title VI, Hugh, but Title VII as well. Title VII protects the employer-employee relationship. There are Jewish professors, Jewish student workers. So what we have is to follow the statute of limitations on both not only Title VI, but Title VII. And it applies to all these universities that not only receive federal funds, but have to follow the Civil Rights Act regarding the employer-employee relationship. They can't discriminate based on, again, protected class status – race, religion, ethnicity.

HH: Have you got a stack of complaints from professors who feel that they've been discriminated against on the…

LT: (nods yes)

HH: Good. Investigate them all. The guy whose picture is up here, Ronald Reagan, when I was at Justice Department, his division of Civil Rights was run by William Bradford Reynolds. His deputy was Chuck Cooper. They were the brass knuckled enforcers. They were really good lawyers. The Civil Rights Division went way left, Leo. Did you find, is anyone on the task force with you? Have you got anyone else to work with there, because they went way to the left.

LT: You are 100% correct. The Civil Rights Division, when the Trump team came in, way, way, way, let me say it again, way left. Pam Bondi, President Trump have made a determination very simply. Everyone's going to be treated fairly. If you're far left, you're not going to be part of this DOJ team that's going to eradicate not only anti-Semitism. The Trump and Bondi administration just wants a level playing field. No one's treated preferentially better than others. Everyone's treated equally. The Jewish community has been treated unfairly. And I have to say this, Hugh. It's not only at the universities. Look at these blue cities that have turned their back on the Jewish community in New York, in Chicago and L.A. Where are the hate crime charges? Pam Bondi and President Trump have given us a directive to stop it. And those cities are going to lose their funding as well.

HH: So you need prosecutors, because you can prosecute people. It's a crime to violate people's civil rights. It's not only a federal forfeiture of funds, it's a crime. Are you going to have enough lawyers to work with? I mean, is there anyone in the Civil Rights Division left, because they were all wokesters? And when you came in, you knew they were all wokesters. Have they left?

LT: Well, I'll tell you right now. As you know, there are procedures. They safeguard for employees who have been here for a while. We're working through them. But I'll tell you right now. Pam Bondi has made it a directive. Get the work done, work through these people. We're hiring people, because we have an obligation to make sure Jewish-Americans can be treated fairly at the universities, and I take that order to heart, and that's why we're complying not only with Pam Bondi's directive, but President Trump's executive order. We're obligated to do it, Hugh, and we're doing it. And not only are we going to these ten schools just as our first step, we're going to these four cities – [New York], Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and talk to their mayors, talk to their district attorneys, do the job of prosecuting hate crimes, or the U.S. Attorneys office, the DOJ's office, will do it for them.

HH: So going back to nuts and bolts, Leo. You're a real lawyer, as opposed to a lot of people who play one on TV. You're a real lawyer. You know Columbia's going to come at you and try to get their money back. Have they done that, yet? Have they filed an attempt to enjoin your enforcement action against their federal funding?

LT: Let me answer that. No, they haven't, but they're trying to change their ways. But it's not good enough. They're talking about making changes. Not good enough. We haven't seen the evidence. We have not seen any type of evidence. There's been communications, Hugh. I can only go that far and disclose, but what they have done is not enough. And the motivation, Hugh, is wrong. They're only talking to us now because we took away their money. The issue is not the money. The issue is treating Jewish-American students fairly. Are they motivated by the money?

HH: Now you'll remember, Leo, whenever we had findings of discrimination that were systemic in a school district, for example, the federal judge involved would take over the school district. I'd like to see the Department of Justice get a consent decree where Columbia gets a new law school dean, they get a new president, a new board, a new department of history, a new set of reasonable time, place, and manner regulations for a speech on campus that ban masks. I'd like to see monetary payment to students whose lives were disrupted for the last two years, because they paid a lot of, they pay $75,000 dollars to go to Columbia and they couldn't go to class? I mean, I really want you to bring the hammer down. Is that your intention?

LT: Yes. Let me think about that. Yes, yes, and yes. And I'll tell you right now, Hugh, we have an investigation going on against a UC regent in California. And I'll tell you right now, injunctive relief, pattern and practice is on the table. So we're using every tool in the toolbox. I've been a civil rights attorney for 30 years.

HH: Yeah, I know.

LT: I know how to go after these guys. And I'm telling you, I cannot thank Pam Bondi and President Trump enough. They have told me to go after them. You talk about a hammer, I'm talking about a hammer, a cannon, grenades. We're going after these schools, and we're going to deter this conduct and make sure it never occurs again. What happened before…

HH: Give me a couple of bits of information. You need some nails. You are the hammer, but you need some nails. You need some young lawyers, you need some special assistants. You need Todd Blanche to return your phone call, the deputy attorney general. You need some special assistants on the 5th floor. Is there a chain of command? Or have they just sent you out there on the good ship Leo Terrell to go off and right wrongs? Or are they backing you up? Are they checking in every day and making sure you're getting what you need?

LT: I want everyone to hear this. I am blessed to have Pam Bondi and Todd Blanche. They have given me a directive, and given me the resources I need. They have never said no when it comes to eradicating anti-Semitism. And I'll tell you right now, Hugh. The Trump administration and the DOJ, we're on the same channel. Everyone's working together. We have the right management team in place with Pam Bondi and Todd Blanche.

HH: Okay, last couple of questions, Leo. You started with Columbia. Who's the next target? I want it to be Harvard, and I want it to be Michigan, and I want it to be UCLA, but I don't get to pick the targets. I'm a talking head. You're the lawyer. Who's the next target?

LT: I'm going to give you a little breaking news. It's one of those three schools. I can't disclose it right now, because I'll get in trouble. But one of those three schools. I just gave you some breaking news.

HH: All right, give me a little on that. How much money's involved?

LT: (laughing)

HH: Come on, Leo.

LT: Now you're asking for too much. I'll take you out to dinner. I'll take you out to dinner.

HH: Is it bigger than Columbia?

LT: If I tell you here, I don't want to get in trouble.

HH: Is it bigger than Columbia?

LT: President Trump and Pam Bondi are watching. They're my bosses. I can't breach my relationship with my bosses. I'll tell you right now.

HH: All right, I get it. Leo…

LT: They're going to get the hammer.

HH: God, it is good to see you on the side of the angels, and it's great to know that the Civil Rights Division's got a new Brad Reynolds and a new Chuck Cooper. God bless you. By the way, who is the assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights? Have we got one nominated, yet?

LT: Oh, yes, we have one. And she, it's Harmeet Dhillon.

HH: Oh, yes.

LT: She's going to be a tsunami in here. She's going to be great. Can't wait for her to get here.

HH: Now you know, this is like the old days. And I'm so happy you're there, Leo. Keep coming back. Keep talking to me. It's great to have someone who knows what they're doing on the side of the angels. Leo Terrell, special advisor in the division of Civil Rights, Department of Justice, thank you for joining me on the Hugh Hewitt Show.

End of interview.

EXHIBIT 9

U.S. Department of Justice

Edward R. Martin, Jr.
United States Attorney

District of Columbia

Patrick Henry Building
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

February 17, 2025

Mr. William M. Treanor
Dean, Georgetown Law
600 New Jersey Avenue, NW Suite 508
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Sir,

As United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, I receive requests for information and clarification. I take these requests seriously and act on them with letters like this one you are receiving.

It has come to my attention reliably that Georgetown Law School continues to teach and promote DEI. This is unacceptable. I have begun an inquiry into this and would welcome your response to the following questions:

First, have you eliminated all DEI from your school and its curriculum?

Second, if DEI is found in your courses or teaching in anyway, will you move swiftly to remove it?

At this time, you should know that no applicant for our fellows program, our summer internship, or employment in our office who is a student or affiliated with a law school or university that continues to teach and utilize DEI will be considered.

I look forward to your cooperation with my letter of inquiry after request. Thank you in advance for your assistance. Please respond by Monday, February 24, 2025. Should you have further questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to call my office or schedule a time to meet in person.

All the best.

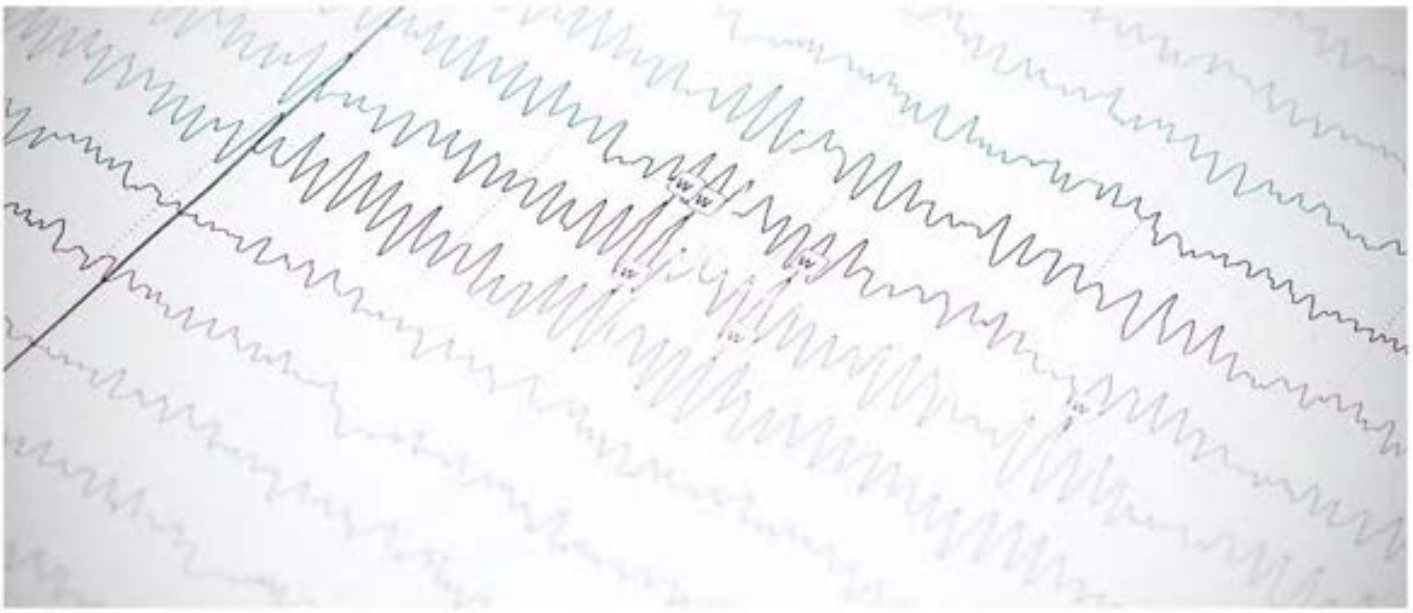
Sincerely,

Edward R. Martin, Jr.

United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

EXHIBIT 10

Case: 25-1529, 09/22/2025, DktEntry: 34.1, Page 254 of 281



Sleep Patterns May Reveal Comatose Patients with Hidden Consciousness

March 3, 2025

← News (/news)

Several studies in the past decade have revealed that up to a quarter of unresponsive patients with recent brain injuries may possess a degree of consciousness that's normally hidden from their families and physicians.

New research (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-025-03578-x) from Columbia University and NewYork-Presbyterian may soon help physicians identify unresponsive brain-injury patients with hidden consciousness who are likely to achieve long-term recovery by looking for brain waves that are indicative of normal sleep patterns.

"We're at an exciting crossroad in neurocritical care where we know that many patients appear to be unconscious, but some are recovering without our knowledge. We're starting to lift the lid a little bit."

"We're at an exciting crossroad in neurocritical care where we know that many patients appear to be unconscious, but some are recovering without our knowledge. We're starting to lift the lid a little bit and find some signs of recovery as it's happening," says Jan Claassen (https://doctors.columbia.edu/us/ny/new-york/jan-claassen-md-fncs-177-ft-washington-avenue), professor of neurology at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons, who led the study.

"Families of my patients ask me all the time, will my mother wake up? How is my mother going to look in three, six, or 12 months? Very often we cannot guide them very precisely, and it's crucial that we improve our predictions to guide their decision making."

Sleep and consciousness

Claassen, who is also chief of critical care and hospitalist neurology at NewYork-Presbyterian/Columbia University Irving Medical Center, has previously developed sophisticated techniques to identify patients with hidden consciousness by analyzing a patient's EEG recordings as they are presented with a command in the neurocritical care unit. The techniques detect EEG brain wave activity indicating that the patient can hear and understand their physicians' instructions (to open and close their hand, for example) even though the patients do not physically respond.



Jan Claassen

But the techniques can be difficult to implement and can yield false-negative results.

Claassen decided to focus on sleep, as brain circuits that are fundamental for consciousness, including cognitive motor dissociation, are also critical to control sleep.

"I'm always thinking about how my work can be best implemented and used in the real world, and looking at sleep made sense practically and scientifically," Claassen says. "Sleep brain waves are easy to record and do not require intervention from the care team."

Sleep spindles predict recovery

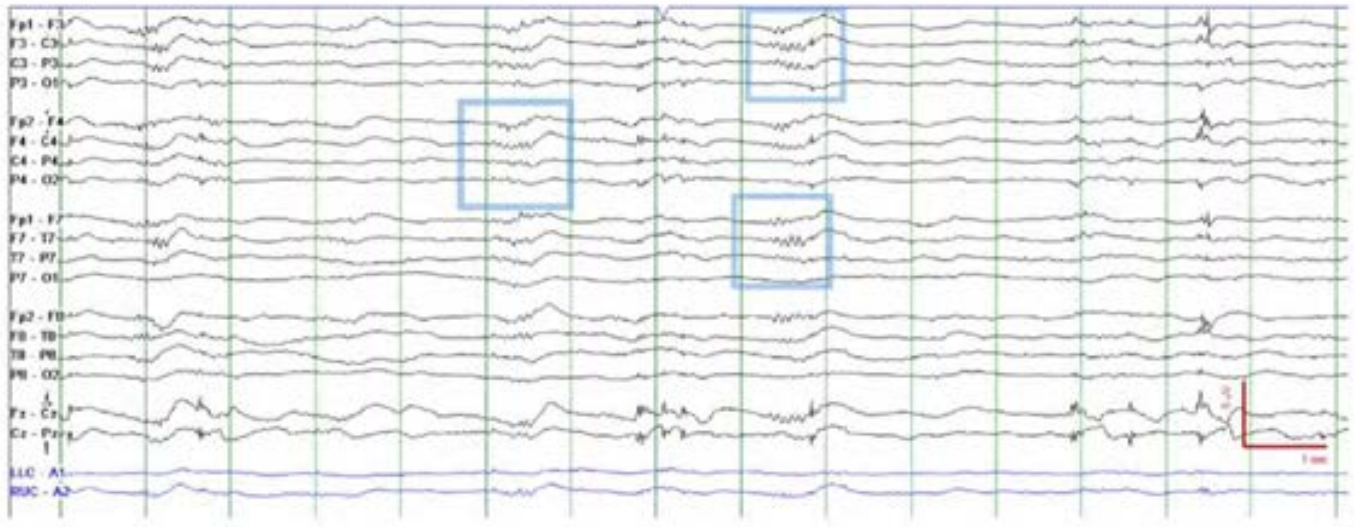
In the new study, the researchers looked through EEG recordings of overnight brain activity in 226 comatose patients who also underwent the more complex testing for cognitive motor dissociation.

"The electrical activity during sleep looks relatively chaotic, and then occasionally in some patients, these very organized, fast frequencies appear," Claassen says.

These bursts—called sleep spindles—often preceded the detection of cognitive motor dissociation with the more complex method, the return of consciousness, and long-term recovery.

"Spindles happen normally during sleep and they're showing some level of organization in the brain, suggesting circuits between the thalamus and cortex needed for consciousness are intact."

About one-third of patients had well-defined sleep spindles, including about half of patients with cognitive motor dissociation.



In a new study of unresponsive patients with recent brain injuries, bursts of activity—called sleep spindles—in EEG recordings often preceded the detection of hidden consciousness, return of consciousness, and long-term recovery. Image provided by Jan Claassen / Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Patients with sleep spindles and cognitive motor dissociation were more likely to recover consciousness and functional independence. Among those with sleep spindles and cognitive motor dissociation, 76% of patients showed evidence of consciousness by the time they were discharged from the hospital. A year later, 41% of these patients had recovered neurological function, with either minor deficits or a moderate disability, and were able to care for themselves during the day. Only 29% of patients with neither sleep spindles nor cognitive motor dissociation showed signs of consciousness by the time they were discharged and just 7% regained neurological function a year later.

Even though these findings don't prove that inducing sleep spindles would translate to better outcomes, they raise the possibility that improving a patient's sleep—possibly by changing their environment—may promote their recovery. "If you think about the ICU environment, it is rather disruptive for a good night's sleep. There is noise everywhere, alarms going off, clinicians touching them, 24/7. This is all for a good reason, but it's hard to sleep in that environment," Claassen says.

Moving toward clinical practice

Claassen cautions that the findings only apply to patients with recent injuries, not those with long-term disorders of consciousness. For most patients in the current study, normal sleep spindles appeared within days of the initial injury.

And the predictors were not perfect: 19 of 139 patients who did not show sleep spindles or signs of cognitive motor dissociation did recover consciousness. Other data will likely be needed to make more accurate predictions.

"I see these spindles as a way to direct more sophisticated testing to the patients most likely to benefit," Claassen says. "The techniques are not ready for use in clinical practice yet, but this is something that we're actively working on right now.

Topics

Neurology (/news/topics/neurology), Research (/news/topics/research)

Additional information

Jan Claassen, MD, is also medical director of the neurological intensive care unit at NewYork-Presbyterian/Columbia University Irving Medical Center.

"Sleep spindles as a predictor of cognitive motor dissociation and recovery of consciousness after acute brain injury (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-025-03578-x)," was published March 3 in Nature Medicine.

Authors (all from Columbia and NewYork-Presbyterian): Elizabeth E Carroll, Qi Shen, Vedant Kansara, Nicole Casseon, Andrew Michalak, Itamar Niesvizky-Kogan, Jaehyung Lim, Amy Postelnik, Matthew J Viereck, Satoshi Egawa, Joshua Kahan, Jerina C Carmona, Lucy Kruger, You Lim Song, Angela Velazquez, Catherine A Schevon, Sander Connolly, Shivani Ghoshal, Sachin Agarwal, David Roh, Soojin Park, Paul Kent, and Jan Claassen.

The study was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health (R01NS106104, R01LM011826, and UL1TR001873).

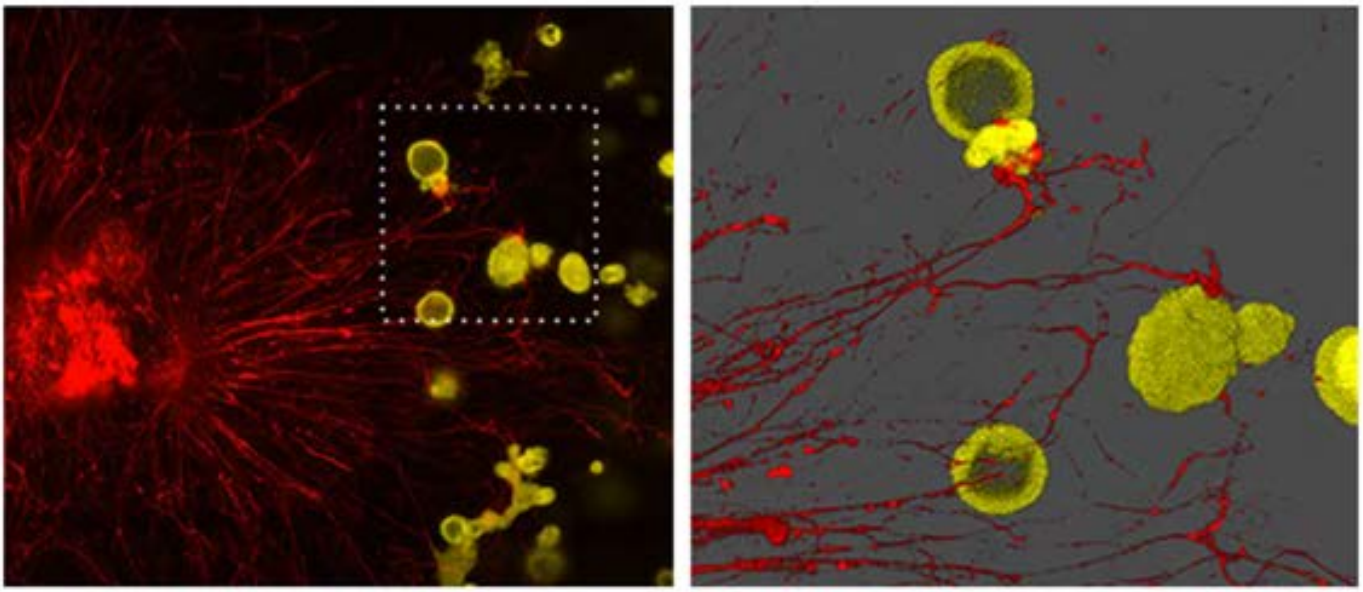
See paper for disclosures.

EXHIBIT 11

Nerves Electrify Stomach Cancer, Sparking Growth and Spread

February 19, 2025

← News (/news)



When sensory neurons (red) are cultured with stomach cancer organoids (yellow), the neuron and cancer cells create connections that resemble synapses and establish an electrical circuit among the cells. Images provided by Timothy Wang / Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Researchers have discovered that stomach cancers in mice make electrical connections with nearby sensory nerves and use these malignant circuits to stimulate the cancer's growth and spread.

It is the first time that electrical contacts between nerves and a cancer outside the brain have been found, raising the possibility that many other cancers progress by making similar connections.

Read the Paper

"**Nociceptive neurons promote gastric tumor progression via a CGRP/Ramp1 axis, (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-025-08591-1)**" was published Feb. 19 in Nature.

"We know that many cancers exploit nearby neurons to fuel their growth, but outside of cancers in the brain, these interactions have been attributed to the secretion of growth factors broadly or through indirect effects," says Timothy Wang (https://www.cancer.columbia.edu/profile/timothy-c-wang-md), the Silberberg Professor of Medicine at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons, who led the study and is one of the leaders in the growing field of cancer neuroscience.

"Now that we know the communication between the two is more direct and electrical, it raises the possibility of repurposing drugs designed for neurological conditions to treat cancer."

The wiring of neurons to cancer cells also suggests that cancer can commandeer a particularly rapid mechanism to stimulate growth.

"There are many different cells surrounding cancers, and this microenvironment can sometimes provide a rich soil for their growth," Wang says. Researchers have been focusing on the role of the microenvironment's immune cells, connective tissue, and blood vessels in cancer growth but have only started to examine the role of nerves in the last two decades.

"What's emerged recently is how advantageous the nervous system can be to cancer," Wang adds. "The nervous system works faster than any of these other cells in the tumor microenvironment, which allows tumors to more quickly communicate and remodel their surroundings to promote their growth and survival."

Cancer-neuron connections resemble synapses

As a gastroenterologist, Wang's research has focused on stomach and other GI cancers. About 10 years ago, he discovered that cutting the vagus nerve (/news/severing-nerves-may-shrink-stomach-cancers) in mice with stomach cancer significantly slowed tumor growth and increased survival rate.



Timothy Wang

Many different types of neurons are contained in the vagus nerve, but the researchers focused here on sensory neurons, which reacted most strongly to the presence of stomach cancer in mice. Some of these sensory neurons extended themselves deep into stomach tumors in response to a protein released by cancer cells called Nerve Growth Factor (NGF), drawing the cancer cells close to the neurons. After establishing this connection, tumors signaled the sensory nerves to release the peptide Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide (CGRP), inducing electrical signals in the tumor.

Though the cancer cells and neurons may not form classical synapses where they meet—the team's electron micrographs are still a bit fuzzy—"there's no doubt that the neurons create an electric circuit with the cancer cells," Wang says. "It's a slower response than a typical nerve-muscle synapse, but it's still an electrical response."

The researchers could see this electrical activity with calcium imaging, a technique that uses fluorescent tracers that light up when calcium ions surge into a cell as an electrical impulse travels through.

"There's a circuit that starts from the tumor, goes up toward the brain, and then turns back down toward the tumor again," Wang says. It's like a feed-forward loop that keeps stimulating the cancer and promoting its growth and spread."

Migraine drugs as a potential cancer treatment

For stomach cancer, CGRP inhibitors that are currently used to treat migraines could potentially short-circuit the electrical connection between tumors and sensory neurons.

In Wang's study, CGRP inhibitors administered to mice with stomach cancer reduced the size of the tumors, prolonged survival, and prevented the tumors from spreading.

"Based on our analysis of stomach cancer data from patients, we believe that the circuits we've found in mice also exist in humans and targeting them could be an additional useful therapy," Wang says.

"We know that when organs form during development, the nerves lead the way. From that point of view, it was not unexpected that nerves would be driving tumor growth as well."

Sensory neurons may also use CGRP to stimulate cancer through more indirect pathways. Unpublished findings from Wang's lab suggest that the neurons promote stomach cancer growth via contact with connective tissue cells in the tumor microenvironment. And other researchers have found that sensory nerves may, possibly through CGRP, cause T cell exhaustion and turn off immune responses directed at other types of cancers.

"But we think it all starts with the cancer cell setting up a neural circuit," Wang says.

"Nerves are an underappreciated master regulator of normal growth and regeneration in animals. We know that when organs form during development, the nerves lead the way. From that point of view, it was not unexpected that nerves would be driving tumor growth as well."

Topics

Cancer (/news/topics/cancer), Gastroenterology (/news/topics/gastroenterology), Research (/news/topics/research)

Additional information

Timothy Wang, MD (https://www.cancer.columbia.edu/profile/timothy-c-wang-md), is also the chief of the Division of Digestive and Liver Diseases at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons and is a member of Columbia's Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center.

The study, "Nociceptive neurons promote gastric tumor progression via a CGRP/Ramp1 axis (https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-025-08591-1)," was published online Feb. 19, 2025.

All authors (from Columbia unless noted): Xiaofei Zhi (now at Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University, China), Feijing Wu, Jin Qian, Yosuke Ochiai, Guodong Lian, Ermanno Malagola, Biyun Zheng (Columbia and Fujian Medical University Union Hospital, China), Ruhong Tu, Yi Zeng, Hiroki Kobayashi, Zhangchuan Xia, Ruizhi Wang, Yueqing Peng, Qiongyu Shi, Duan Chen (Norwegian University of Science and Technology), Sandra W Ryeom, and Timothy C Wang.

This work was supported by grants from the NIH (UO1DK103155, R01DK128195, R01CA272901, R01CA224428, R35CA210088, R01CA272891 and P50CA127003); NIH/NCI Cancer Center Support Grant P30CA013696 and resources of the Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center (Flow Cytometry Shared Resources, Molecular Pathology, Genomics and High Throughput Screening, the Oncology Precision Therapeutics and Imaging Core, and the Genetically Modified Mouse Model Shared Resource); and the Columbia University Digestive and Liver Disease Research Center (NIH grant P30DK132710) and its Bio-Imaging, Organoid, and Bioinformatics/Single-Cell Analysis Cores.

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

EXHIBIT 12



Training Your Electronic Health Record to Think Like a Liver Doctor

February 20, 2025

← News (/news)

Whenever a story on fatty liver disease appears in the media, Columbia hepatologist Julia Wattacheril (https://doctors.columbia.edu/us/ny/new-york/julia-j-wattacheril-md-mph-622-west-168th-street) does what most people try to avoid: she reads all the comments.



Julia Wattacheril

"I always learn a lot from what the public asks in the comment sections in public health pieces, it really reveals the gaps in communication," says Wattacheril, who directs a program for people with the disease (officially called MASLD, for metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease) at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons. "It's the most common liver disease in the world, but it's still surprising how underrecognized this disease is among people on the street, patients, and even doctors."

Until recently, MASLD was called nonalcoholic fatty liver disease to differentiate the condition from fatty liver disease caused by heavy intake of alcohol and a host of other causes of fat in the liver. In MASLD, fat progressively builds up in the liver, sometimes triggering inflammation and scarring that over the years impairs the liver's functions. It is believed to affect about 30-40% of U.S. adults and up to 45% of the global population.

"In media stories about MASLD, the most common comment I read is: 'If 30% or 40% of the population has this disease, how do I know? What do I do?'" Wattacheril says.

"It's still surprising how underrecognized this disease is among people on the street, patients, and even doctors."

Part of the issue is that patients in the early and even some more advanced stages of the condition often have no symptoms. The finding can also fall down the list of competing issues to tackle in a provider visit.

"Expertise is limited, and I'm fortunate if a patient is referred to me after someone recognizes the risk factors and does a test," says Wattacheril, who specializes in treating patients with MASLD and the more severe form of the disease, MASH (metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis), through to cirrhosis and those requiring transplant. "Tons of patients make their way to us too late and already have cirrhosis of the liver—which is about to crescendo as the leading indication for transplantation. We could do a lot better at identifying and stratifying them earlier. But it does require a proactive approach towards health. Over the past years, it's often that patients recognize the finding in their report and ask their doctor to refer. And sometimes we find they are even beyond cirrhosis—so we shift the conversation and evaluation towards transplantation."

Mining electronic health records

A new technology Wattacheril is developing may do a better job of identifying patients by mining millions of data points within electronic health records. Her machine-based approach—recently run on the EHR system at Columbia University—identified approximately 16,000 potential MASLD patients, including two-thirds whose electronic records had no indication of a MASLD diagnosis. The findings—including validating results from two other medical centers—were published (https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11686338/) in January in the journal Clinical and Translational Science.

"We have basically taught a computer to think like a hepatologist... [we're] flagging patients who have scar tissue and don't know it, patients who may have the disease and don't know it."

"Our machine-based algorithm is flagging patients who have scar tissue and don't know it, patients who may have the disease and don't know it, and patients with atypical (or no) risk factors that put them into a high-risk category," Wattacheril says.

The technique does not currently rely on machine learning or AI but instead works like an automated physician by using natural language processing to read lab data, clinical notes, and radiology reports in a fraction of the time.

"We have basically taught a computer to think like a hepatologist," Wattacheril says. "We can now leverage expertise at a systems level. It's raising the antenna on patients who have risk factors but whose diagnosis remains hidden to provider recognition, often buried in an enormous chart that's hard to find in a time- and resource-limited practice."

Future iterations of the technology may incorporate machine learning and AI, but only after the researchers ensure that the data used to train an AI system won't cause any errors or lead to unanticipated problems. Wattacheril's team is about to start their first in-human trial to validate the software's diagnoses and stratifications in conjunction with regulatory guidance. In the next few months, Wattacheril's team will start reaching out to doctors and nurses whose patients were identified as potentially having MASLD with evidence of moderate fibrosis by the software to determine if they'll refer them for research-related testing and confirmation of computer findings.

A different era of therapeutics

MASLD patients have more options today than just a few years ago, which makes identifying them and accurately staging their disease key. Patients may benefit from several interventions, including lifestyle changes, new GLP-1 weight loss drugs, and drugs approved

just last year that can reduce scarring in some patients with MASH and fibrosis, the advanced form of the disease. "We are in a different era of therapeutics, noninvasive tests, clinical trials, and public frustration with the status quo," Wattacheril says. "Therefore, we need to meet that new era with new technologies such as software as a medical device."

"The essence of our algorithm is how it makes precision medicine possible, by filtering patients into different categories of MASLD," Wattacheril says. "A lot of people will benefit from new GLP-1 drugs to reduce weight; but other patients have less-common forms of MASLD (like those with normal weight) and will need other approaches, including genomic testing to identify rare diseases like familial lipid disorders."

"If they're willing, we'll test patients for MASLD with non-invasive tests, determine if they really have the disease identified by the software, and if so, connect them to clinical care and other research studies if they are interested. Then we'll know if our technology is ready to be deployed for multisite validation. The timing could not be better."

Topics

Precision Medicine (/news/topics/precision-medicine), Research (/news/topics/research), Data Science (/news/topics/research/data-science)

Julia Wattacheril, MD, MPH, is an associate professor in the Department of Medicine (Division of Digestive and Liver Diseases) at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons.

EXHIBIT 13



Financial Overview

Advancing Columbia's academic mission depends on strategic and financial planning that provides sufficient resources for both current and future needs, ensuring that the University can support today's students and scholars as well as those of future generations. Our institution must remain nimble to seize new opportunities, as well as to adapt to broader economic conditions and operational challenges, such as those faced by the University in the pandemic.

This page offers an overview of University resources, provides answers to a range of questions about topics including the endowment, and links to information including University financial reports.

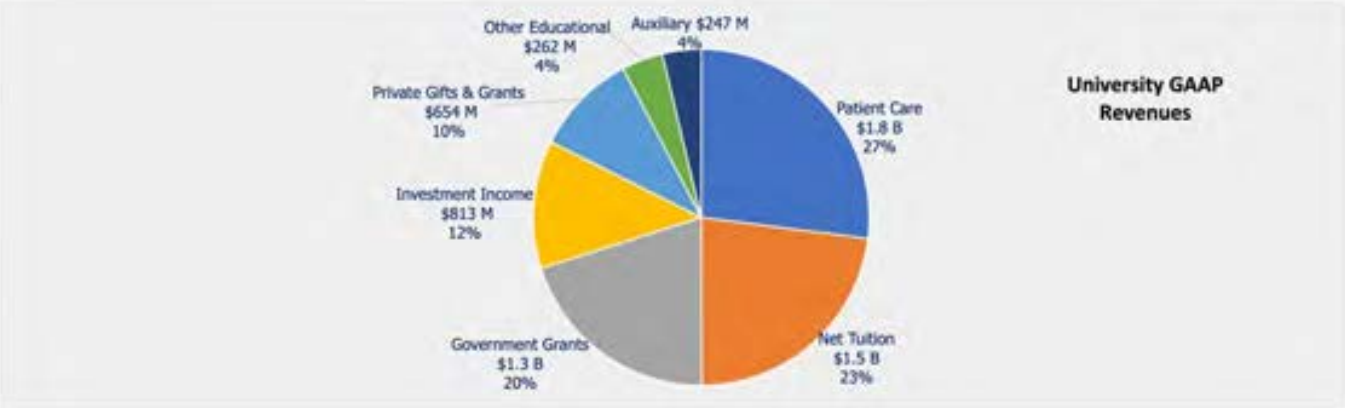
What's in the Financial Statements

Revenue

Columbia's operating revenue for the last fiscal year (2024) was $6.6 billion.

The University's mission is reflected in its three largest revenue streams: patient care revenue (clinical care delivered in our doctors' offices as well as services provided at affiliated inpatient facilities), tuition net of financial aid provided to students, and government grants and contracts (typically supporting our research activities).

Our revenue picture also conveys the critical support we receive from philanthropy through private gifts and the annual distribution from our endowment. This support enables the University to sustain programmatic excellence, maintain its physical campus and technical infrastructure, and invest in the future. The University depends on the support of our generous donors to balance our budget annually.

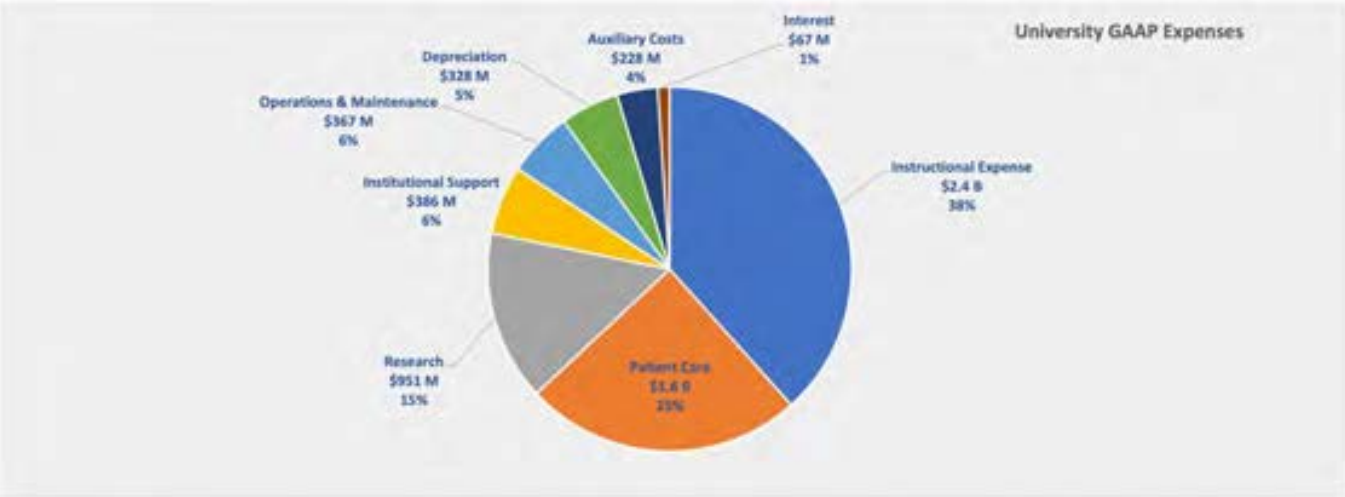


Expenses

Total operating expenses for fiscal year 2024 were $6.3 billion.

The largest category of expenditures is instruction and educational administration—the costs of delivering the courses and programs that comprise Columbia's educational enterprise, as well as services provided to students such as career advising. Additional expenditures flow from our key activities such as patient care and research, as well as the costs to support infrastructure for the entire enterprise.

Expenditures for salaries, wages, and benefits are included and cut across the categories of functional expense reported on our financial statements. These salary and benefits expenses are roughly two thirds of total University expenses.



Operating Surplus

Like most of its peers, Columbia has individual units that may generate an operating surplus in a given year. This operating surplus aggregates to a total surplus for the University, referred to in our financial statements as the "Change in net assets from operating activities."

Given the decentralized financial model at Columbia, a substantial portion of the operating surplus is restricted to school- or department-specific uses. Some portion of the operating surplus is held by the central administration. Much of the centrally held surplus provides funding for capital construction projects to maintain and improve our campuses.

Our auxiliary operations (housing and dining) and residential real estate are just two examples of units with surpluses. They generate an operating surplus in order to fund significant capital projects for renovations and upkeep. The resources expended for these projects are not in our operating expenses, but rather are capitalized, reflected on our statement of cash flows and our balance sheet as we invest resources in projects to support “land buildings and equipment” and “institutional real estate.”

Another source of operating surplus can occur when Columbia receives gift funding in one period for activities that will stretch over multiple fiscal years. This creates a build-up of funds in one period and the spending down of funds in the subsequent year. Because our operating revenue on a GAAP basis reflects the commitments for gifts (pledges, as well as outright cash gifts), there can at times be substantial fluctuations in operating surplus due to the timing of the recognition of gifts versus the receipt of funds and the expenditures of gifts.

University Endowment

Endowment funds are an important part of Columbia operations, and they play an integral role in helping the University achieve its goals. They provide Columbia with a permanent source of funding to support financial aid, faculty and research, schools, departments, institutes, centers, capital projects, and more. Roughly 12% of the University budget is currently supported through an annual distribution from the endowment.

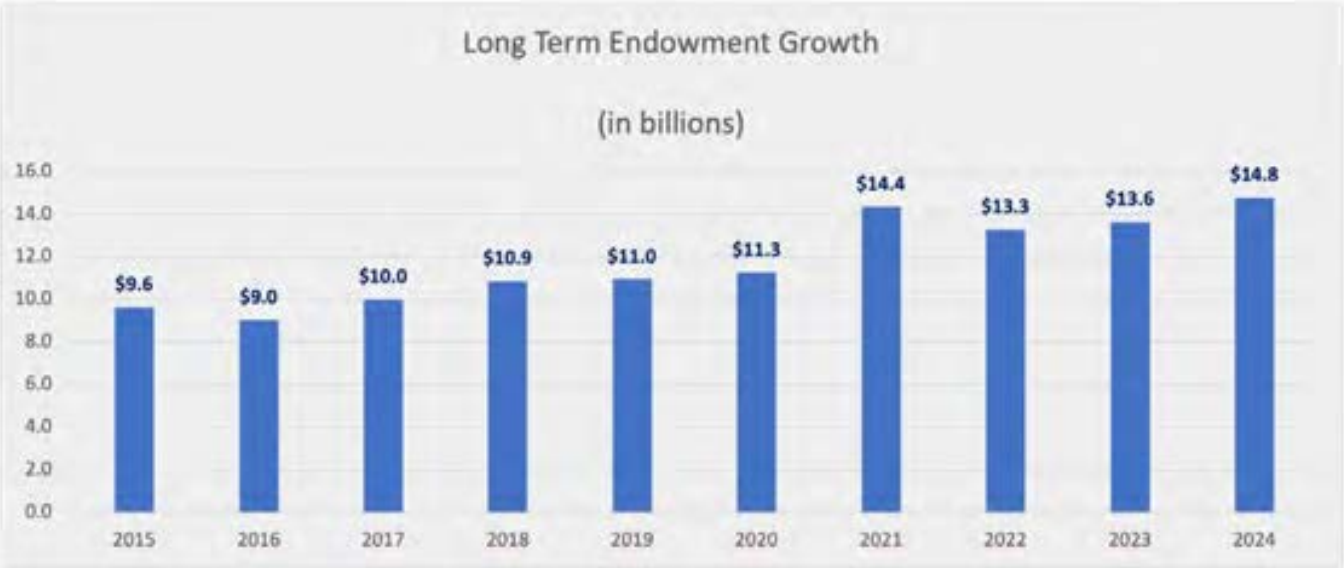
Columbia Investment Management Company

Columbia Investment Management Company (IMC) is charged with managing the bulk of University endowments. The IMC is a limited liability company of which Columbia University is the sole member. The IMC is staffed by a team of investment professionals and overseen by a board of Columbia Trustees and former Trustees, as well as a small number of non-Trustee investment experts.

Endowment funds are managed by Columbia’s investment team through one commingled pool but are tracked separately, similar to units in a mutual fund. The scale of the pooled assets allows the University to take advantage of a range of investment vehicles to provide a higher total return over time within an acceptable level of risk. The annual distribution is set by Columbia’s Board of Trustees in accordance with the Endowment Spending Rule, described below.

Growth

Columbia's endowment closed at $14.8 billion for the period ending on June 30, 2024. The University's trailing 10-year annualized net investment return was 7.4 percent (after outside manager fees).



Investing in the Future

We are often asked why Columbia can't use some of its endowment principal to pay for urgent needs. First, the gifts that comprise a university's endowment are typically restricted for specific purposes: to establish a scholarship, to provide faculty support in a particular field, to construct new facilities, or to support research on a designated topic. They cannot be repurposed for other uses, however urgent, that do not comply with the donor's instructions.

Second, endowments represent a promise by the University to sustain a commitment of resources directed to a purpose over time. It may be tempting to draw down the endowment to provide more funds for today's needs. But Columbia could not provide the level of excellence that it does today if past leaders had failed to sustain the purchasing power of the University's endowments. Columbia similarly has an obligation to future students and faculty to continue to grow the endowment to maintain the caliber of the institution.

Approximately 12% of Columbia's annual budget is funded with endowment distributions. The size of these distributions is governed by the Endowment Spending Rule. An aggressive spending policy that outpaces real returns over the long-term would erode the ability of the endowment to fund essential teaching, research, and student support in the future.

Endowment Spending Rule

The spending rule is a formula used to determine the annual endowment distribution, or payout. As already noted, it is designed to be responsive to investment returns and inflation, enabling the endowment to protect the corpus (original gift) and retain its purchasing power. Any growth in excess of the annual distributions is retained in the

endowment to buffer losses and enable growth over the long term.

The current endowment spending rule applies a target spending rate of 4.5 percent to a trailing market value of the endowment for a portion of our payout formula. It also factors in the prior year's spending grown by an inflation factor. Given the mechanics of the spending rule, the gains or losses in endowment return in any given year are generally phased in over time.

In the 2024 fiscal year, the distributions from the endowment for ongoing operations, excluding internal management fees, were effectively 5.2% of the endowment's market value at the beginning of July 2023, which is the start of Fiscal Year 2024.

A detailed explanation of the Endowment Spending Rule is provided in the notes to our financial statements.

Socially Responsible Investing

The Advisory Committee on Socially Responsible Investing (ACSRI) was established in 2000 to advise University Trustees on ethical and social issues that arise in the management of the investments in the University endowment.

The committee's twelve voting members are drawn in equal proportion from students, faculty, and alumni to ensure that it is broadly representative of the University community. The process for the appointment of its members provides for balanced representation, over time, of the University's divisions and schools. Two University officers sit as non-voting members in addition to the twelve voting members.

Any member of the Columbia community can submit a proposal to the ACSRI. The Committee's proposal submission guidelines describe the process for bringing forward proposals, as well as the criteria used to evaluate proposals. The ACSRI may decide to evaluate a proposal and then may make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees regarding specific action. The ACSRI is advisory by definition, and any investment policy decisions require the approval of the Board.

Notable Investment Policies

The IMC operates within an investment policy framework to maximize return utilizing an acceptable level of risk for the University, as approved by the Trustees. However, there are instances in which the Trustees have set specific investment guidelines to ensure consistency with the values of the institution.

Specific resolutions guiding the University's investment (or non-investment) in fossil fuels, tobacco, private prisons, and Sudan can be found on the Columbia Finance website.

Annual Financial Reports

Each fiscal year, the Trustees of Columbia University release the consolidated financial statements of the institution, which includes the opinion of independent auditors.

University Statements and News

Financial Statements Released for Fiscal Year 2024

September 27, 2024

The University has posted financial statements for fiscal year 2024.

IMC CEO Statement on FY24 Endowment Returns

September 27, 2024

The total value of Columbia's endowment as of June 30, 2024 was $14.8 billion.

Enhancements to Undergraduate Financial Aid for 2023-2024 Academic Year

October 17, 2023

Additional enhancements to financial aid will support students attending Columbia College, Columbia Engineering, and Columbia School of General Studies.

Enhancements to Undergraduate Financial Aid for 2022-2023 Academic Year

April 26, 2022

Additional enhancements to financial aid will support students attending Columbia College, Columbia Engineering, and Columbia School of General Studies.

Fossil-Free Construction Pledge

September 20, 2021

As Climate Week NYC begins, the university explores creating a fully electrified campus.

Columbia Student Support Initiative Is Announced

April 08, 2021

A new effort dedicated to raising $1.4 billion in financial assistance for students by June 2025.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on September 22, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing Joint Appendix with the Clerk of Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit using the ACMS system, which will send notice of such filing to all counsel of record in compliance with Local Rule 25.1(h)(2).

Dated: September 22, 2025

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No. 25-1529

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, ET AL.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ET AL.
Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the
Southern District of New York
Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV (Hon. Mary Kay Vyskocil)

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121	141	05/23/25	Amended Declaration of Anne Li (Witness I)	JA903
122	142-1	05/23/25	Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch, Ph.D	JA907
123	142-2	05/23/25	Exhibit A to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (*NIH Grants Policy Statement,* National Institutes of Health (April 2024))	JA914
124	142-3	05/23/25	Exhibit B to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (Dorothy A. Fink, *Secretarial Directive on DEI-Related Funding*, Department of Health & Human Services (Feb. 10, 2025))	JA921
125	142-4	05/23/25	Exhibit C to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (Matthew J. Memoli, M.D., *Directive on NIH Priorities*, National Institutes of Health (Feb. 21, 2025))	JA924
126	142-5	05/23/25	Exhibit D to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 10, 2025 Letter to Angela V. Olinto, Ph.D., from Michelle G. Bulls)	JA927
127	142-6	05/23/25	Exhibit E to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 14, 2025 Letter to Angela V. Olinto, Ph.D., from Michelle G. Bulls)	JA930
128	142-7	05/23/25	Exhibit F to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 7, 2025 Notification of Termination of Multiple Task Orders to the Trustees of Columbia University from Alice Pagán Pereira)	JA933
129	149	06/16/25	Notice of Appeal	JA935
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130	145	05/29/25	Amended Declaration of Witness J (To be filed UNDER SEAL and included in Joint Appendix contingent upon this Court's grant of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion to File Under Seal)	JA937

EXHIBIT 14

ECONOMIC ENGINE FOR NEW YORK



"Columbia is an engine of economic opportunity for New York, providing a growing source of good middle-income jobs and generating the new discoveries that drive our city's innovation economy."

– Lee C. Bollinger, Columbia University President

BY THE NUMBERS

EMPLOYMENT



$1.2 billion a year in wages for thousands of New Yorkers

INNOVATION



$737 million in funded research last year; more than 3,300 inventions over the last decade

CONSTRUCTION



$6.3 billion investment in new Manhattanville campus

ENTREPRENEURSHIP



145 new companies built around Columbia technology



$578 million paid to minority, women and local contractors

More than $150 million in local benefits and amenities

PROVIDING MIDDLE-INCOME JOBS

Columbia University is one of the top ten largest nongovernmental employers in New York State.

In addition to 4,000 faculty members, Columbia employs more than 16,600 people full-time; two-thirds live in New York City and nearly half are people of color.

The University paid nearly $1.2 billion in wages and salaries to New York City residents in 2016.

Two-thirds of the jobs at Columbia are middle-income, non-faculty jobs for New Yorkers.

Over the past five years, the Manhattanville Campus expansion generated an average of more than 1,500 local construction jobs per year.

Columbia will directly employ an estimated 2,500 people over the next ten years on its new Manhattanville Campus. More will be employed in ongoing construction and as employees of commercial spaces.

When the new campus is fully built out in 2034, the University will directly employ an estimated 6,400 people earning $600 million.







DRIVING NEW YORK CITY'S INNOVATION ECONOMY

Columbia's funded research exceeded $737 million in 2016.

More than 140,000 Columbia alumni — of 326,000 globally — live and work in the New York tri-state region.

More than 145 new companies built around Columbia technology.

More than 3,300 inventions have emerged from the University's research labs over the past decade.

More than 750 U.S. patents have been awarded to Columbia.

More than 700 licenses and options have been granted to industry or startups based on Columbia technology.

The 5,100 square foot Columbia Startup Lab co-working space is currently home to more than 70 entrepreneurs.



INVESTING IN OUR LOCAL COMMUNITY

Columbia is committed to providing meaningful economic opportunity in West Harlem.

$6.3 Billion in New Campus Construction Provides Local Jobs and Economic Opportunity

Columbia's new $6.3 billion Manhattanville Campus in West Harlem provides local jobs, economic opportunity, open public spaces and public programming.





$578 Million Paid to Minority-, Women-, and Locally-owned Businesses

Over the past 5 years Columbia has paid minority-, women-, and locally-owned (MWL) businesses more than $578 million for construction projects on the Morningside and Manhattanville campuses. In Manhattanville alone that's 34% of Columbia's overall construction spend and 50% of all workforce hours.

$150 Million in New Benefits and Amenities

As part of its Manhattanville campus development, Columbia has joined with the West Harlem Development Corporation and Empire State Development in agreements that commit $150 million in new benefits and amenities to the local West Harlem community.





Expert Support for Harlem Small Businesses

More than 1,800 local, small businesses have created or saved nearly 1,500 jobs – worth more than $20 million to the economy — through the Columbia University-Harlem Small Business Development Center partnership at Columbia Business School.

MEET SOME OF COLUMBIA'S PEOPLE

Read full stories on the men and women who make the University thrive.



NEW YORK STORIES



Explore a compendium of some of the many other ways Columbia contributes to the greater New York area.

EXHIBIT 15

HEALTH

A New Kind of Crisis for American Universities

The ivory tower has been breached.

By Ian Bogost



Photo by David L. Ryan / The Boston Globe / Getty

FEBRUARY 10, 2025

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Updated at 5:49 p.m. ET on February 10, 2025

"I PERSONALLY THINK that the post–World War II system of big research universities funded heavily by the government will not continue." That's how one professor at a big state research university responded when I asked how he was feeling about our shared profession. That system is the cornerstone of U.S. higher education—at Harvard or Princeton, yes, but also the University of Michigan and Texas A&M. The research university has helped establish the meaning of "college" as Americans know it. But that meaning may now be up for grabs.

In the past two weeks, higher ed has been hit by a series of startling and, in some cases, potentially illegal budget cuts. First came a total freeze of federal grants and loans (since blocked, perhaps ineffectually, by two federal judges), then news that the National Science Foundation, which pays for research in basic, applied, social, and behavioral science as well as engineering, could have its funding cut by two-thirds. On Friday night, the National Institutes of Health, which provides tens of billions of

dollars in research funding every year, announced an even more momentous change: According to an official notice and a post from the agency's X account, it would be slashing the amount that it pays out in grants for administrative costs, effective as of this morning.

This latest move may sound prosaic: The Trump administration has merely put a single cap on what are called "indirect costs," or overhead. But it's a very big deal. Think of these as monies added to each research grant to defray the cost of whatever people, equipment, buildings, and other resources might be necessary to carry out the scientific work. If the main part of a grant is meant to pay for the salaries of graduate students and postdocs, for example, along with the materials those people will be using in experiments, then the overhead might account for the equipment that they use, and the lab space where they work, and the staff members who keep their building running. The amount allotted by the NIH for all these latter costs has varied in the past, but for some universities it was set at more than 60 percent of each grant. Now, for as long as the Trump administration's new rule is in place, that rate will never go higher than 15 percent. Andrew Nixon, the director of communications for the Department of Health and Human Services, told me the administration takes the view that it could force universities to pay back any overhead above this rate that was received in the past. "We have currently chosen not to do so to ease the implementation of the new rate," he said.

In practical terms, this means that every $1 million grant given to a school could have been transformed, at the stroke of midnight, into one that's worth about $700,000. Imagine if your income, or the revenue for your business, was cut by nearly 30 percent, all at once. At the very least, you'd have a cash-flow problem. Something would have to give, and fast. You'd need to find more money, or cut costs, or fire people, or cease certain operations—or do all of those things at once.

It's safe to assume that those consequences now affect every American research university. Some campuses stand to lose $100 million a year or more. Schools with billions of dollars in endowments, tens of thousands of students, or high tuition rates will all be affected. Just as your family has to pay bills or your business has to pay salaries, so do universities. "I think we could lose $1 million to $2 million a week," one top university administrator, who declined to be named to avoid political scrutiny, told me. But the loss could also be much larger. Administrators can only guess right now. They don't yet know how to figure out the impact of this cut, because they've never been through anything like it.

Within an hour of this article's initial publication, a federal judge in Massachusetts put a hold on the cap on indirect costs, just as the freeze on federal funds was quickly stopped in court. (Stuart Buck, who has a law degree and is the executive director of the Good Science Project, a think tank focused on improving science policy, had told me that the cut probably wouldn't pass legal scrutiny.) But whatever happens next, a jolt has already been administered to research universities, with immediate effects. And the sudden, savage cuts are setting up these institutions for more punishment to come. A 75-year tradition of academic research in America, one that made the nation's schools the envy of the world, has been upset.

THE "POST–WORLD WAR II SYSTEM" OF RESEARCH that the state-school professor mentioned can be traced back almost entirely to one man: Vannevar Bush. His diverse accomplishments included his vision, published in *The Atlantic*, for a networked information system that would inspire hypertext and the World Wide Web. In 1941, Bush became the first director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, funded by Congress to carry out research for military, industrial, medical, and other purposes, including that which led to the atom bomb.

Universities in America received little public-research funding at the time. Bush thought that should change. In 1945, he put out an influential report, "Science: The Endless Frontier," arguing that the federal government should pay for basic research in peacetime, with decisions about what to fund being made not by bureaucrats, but by the scientific community itself. Bush advocated for a new kind of organization to fund science in universities with federal money, which was realized in 1950 as the National Science Foundation. Then his model spread to the NIH and beyond.

RECOMMENDED READING



Secrets and Lies in the School Cafeteria



Welcome. Please Remove Your Shoes



When Conservationists Kill Lots (and Lots) of Animals

Money from these agencies fueled the growth of universities in the second half of the 20th century. To execute their now-expanded research mission, universities built out graduate programs and research labs. The work helped them attract scientists—many of them the best in their field—who might otherwise have worked in industry, and who could also teach the growing number of undergraduates. The research university was and is not the only model for college life in America, but during this period, it became the benchmark.

Now many university professors and researchers believe that this special fusion of research and teaching is at risk. "I feel lost," a research scientist at a top-five university who works on climate and data science told me. (She asked not to be named, because she is concerned about being targeted online.) Like others I spoke with this week, she expressed not only fear but anger and despair. She feels lost in her own career, but also as an American scientist whose identity is bound up in the legacy of Bush's endless frontier. It's "like I don't know my own country anymore," she said. Even though her work isn't funded by the NIH, she worries that similar cuts to indirect costs will come to the NSF and other agencies. She said that her salary and benefits are paid for

entirely by federal grants. If money for overhead gets held up, even temporarily, the work could get stopped and the lab shut down—even at a wealthy and prestigious school like hers.

Others I spoke with had similar reactions. Bérénice Benayoun, a gerontologist at the University of Southern California who studies how male and female immune systems respond differently to aging, has already heard that the NIH overhead cut might lead to salary freezes and layoffs at her institution. The people working in administrative, purchasing, and shared-services roles are all funded by this pool of money, she said, so they might be the first to lose their job. Mark Peifer, a cell biologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, worries that his doctoral students and research techs might not get their paycheck if the lab's accounting staff, which is also paid from overhead, are let go.

Both Benayoun and Peifer suggested that, in addition to harming their friends and co-workers, these changes would affect the pace of science overall. Some administrative duties might be handed off to faculty. "We'll be able to do less science and train fewer talented people," Benayoun said. Support for doctoral tuition—often paid from grants—could also be at risk, which would mean fewer graduate students doing lab work. That would slow down research, too. Some of these consequences might arrive "within weeks," she told me.

Peifer told me he feels "both devastated and defiant." His research relies on advanced confocal microscopes that are priced as high as $1 million each. Indirect costs on grants help a school like UNC invest in that equipment, along with laboratory cold rooms, electricity bills, and other, more mundane needs. Universities also use overhead to cover start-up costs, sometimes millions of dollars' worth, for setting up new faculty with labs. Those kinds of investments would also be endangered if the NIH overhead cut is maintained. "It will mean the end of biomedical science in the United States," Peifer said.

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE IS PROBABLY NOT ABOUT TO END. But Peifer and his peers do have reason to worry. Many scientists have devoted most of their lives to doing research, and they've done so in a system that is designed, through its structure and incentives, to wind them up. Even as their fields have grown more crowded over time, and grant funding more competitive, they may be pressured by their universities to spend more money on their work. The schools compete for rankings, status, talent, and students based in part on the number of dollars that they dole out in doing research, a metric known as "research expenditures." Given all the pressure on professors to win more grants, and pay more bills, even just the prospect of a major funding cut can feel like a cataclysm.

The one that kicked in and then was stopped today may not be coming back. When the first Trump administration tried to limit overhead on NIH grants in its 2018

budget proposal, its plan didn't work. Congress rejected the idea, and the NIH appropriations language that lawmakers adopted in response is very clear: Indirect-cost rates cannot be touched. The fact that the administration went ahead and changed them anyway suggests "no theory of reform," Stuart Buck said.

At the very least, the cut to indirect costs has precipitated a short-lived funding crisis, of a type that should now be familiar to American scientists. George Porter, a computer-science professor at UC San Diego whose work focuses on how to reduce the energy required to run big data centers, has been through similar scares. In 2017, the Department of Energy briefly halted payment on a $12 million grant he was awarded after the administration sought (unsuccessfully) to eliminate the agency that funded it, Porter told me. Government shutdowns in 2018 and 2019 created further obstacles to his getting access to federal grants. "I've been trying to tell people that science funding is very fragile for some time," he said.

But after most of a century of success and support from the federal government, research universities and their faculties may have become inured to risk. One computer-science professor who declined to be named because he was coming up for a performance review told me that few of his colleagues believed that anything would really change that much because of Donald Trump. "Everyone was wondering whether their grant funding would be delayed. The idea that it might be canceled, or

that two-thirds of the NSF budget may be cut, just wasn't something anyone believed could happen," he said.

Now the sense of dread has reached even those in computer science, where grant money tends to come from other sources—the NSF, the Department of Defense, NASA, the Department of Energy. Any budget cuts brought on by the NIH could be felt by everyone across the university. "Suddenly there are some very serious rumors going around," the computer-science professor said, including the possibility that faculty in his department would have to pay some of their grant funds back to the university to make up for the total shortfall. Even university leaders seem surprised. "This literally breaks everything," one senior administrator at a major public university told me after learning about the NIH overhead cut. "What are they doing?"

If this cut is reinstated, or if new ones follow, universities will need to figure out how to respond. Some might press researchers to make up the deficit with future research funds, a practice that would make an already hard job even harder. Some might choose to invest more of their endowments or tuition proceeds in research, a choice that could cut financial aid, making college even less affordable. Big state schools could try to appeal to legislatures for increased funding.

Even if they head off a crisis, other institutions of higher ed might suffer in their stead. Nicholas Creel is a business-law professor at Georgia College & State

University, a small, public liberal-arts college. Schools like his focus on teaching, which might suggest that it's immune to the sort of government cuts that would be catastrophic for a large research university. But Creel worries that his college could be in trouble too, if the state government responds by shifting money to the bigger institutions. "That'll mean less funding for schools like mine, schools that operate on a budget that those major research universities would consider a rounding error."

In the meantime, the Trump administration's cuts aren't even set up to make research more efficient. The real problem, Robert Bonera, an engineering professor and the chief research operations officer at the Georgia Institute of Technology, told me, is compliance bloat. Buck agrees. More changes to the regulations and policies affecting federal grants have accrued since 2016 than they did in the 25 years prior, and

government is now weaponizing against higher ed.

Inside universities, faculty members squabble about the details. Many scientists would agree that overhead is too high—but only because they perceive that money as being taken from their own grant funds. Administrators say that overhead never covers costs, even at the rates that were in place until last week. Despite all of this, few of those I've spoken with in the past few days seem to have considered making any lasting change to how universities are run.

Maybe this was never about efficiency. American confidence in higher education has plummeted: Last year, a Gallup poll reported that 36 percent of Americans had "a great deal or quite a lot" of confidence in higher ed, a figure that had reached nearly 60 percent as recently as 2015; 32 percent of respondents said they had "very little or no" confidence in the sector, up from just 10 percent 10 years ago. These changes don't have much to do with scientific research. According to Gallup, those who have turned against universities cite the alleged "brainwashing" of students, the irrelevance of what is being taught, and the high cost of education. Destroying American university research does not directly target any of these issues. (It could very well result in even steeper tuition.) But it does send a message: The public is alienated from the university's mission and feels shut out from the benefits it supposedly provides.

Scientists, locked away in labs doing research and scrabbling for grants, may not have been prepared to hear this. The climate and data scientist, for one, simply couldn't believe that Americans wouldn't want the research that she and others perform. "I just can't understand how so many people don't understand that this is valuable, needed work," she said.

But now may not be the perfect time to make appeals to the value and benefit of scientific research. The time to do that was during the years in which public trust was lost. In a way, this error traces back to the start of modern federally funded research on college campuses. In "Science: The Endless Frontier," Vannevar Bush appealed to the many benefits of scientific progress, citing penicillin, radar, insulin, air-conditioning, rayon, and plastics, among other examples. He also put scientists on a pedestal. Universities make the same appeals and value judgments to this day. Cutting back their research funding is not in the nation's interests. Neither is insisting on the status quo.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Ian Bogost

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EXHIBIT 16

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MY PLAYLIST
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Campus protests over the Gaza war

Campus protests over the war in Gaza have gone international

MAY 3, 2024 · 11:07 AM ET

By Willem Marx

4-Minute Listen PLAYLIST



Pro-Palestinian students protest outside the Department for Education on March 22 in London. The students called for an immediate cease-fire in Gaza and for an end to links between U.K. universities and Israel.

Mark Kerrison/In Pictures via Getty Images

LONDON — A growing global student movement to occupy university campuses has continued to coalesce and expand in recent days, following dramatic scenes involving pro-Palestinian protesters and police captured on cameras at American colleges.

Student groups in the United Kingdom, France and Mexico — among others — have sought to erect what many of them are terming "solidarity encampments," prompting a variety of responses from university authorities and local law enforcement.

The efforts by students to pressure institutional leaders, and in some cases national policy makers, to change their stances on Israel's military actions reflect a widespread anger among young people in wealthy and developing nations alike.

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MIDDLE EAST CRISIS — EXPLAINED

Why a majority of Britons want the U.K. to halt arms exports to Israel

These protests are continuing against the backdrop of sustained violence in the Gaza Strip, the continued failure of negotiations led by Qatar, Egypt and the U.S. to bring about a new cease-fire between Israel and Hamas, and renewed threats by Israeli leaders about launching a ground offensive in the southern Gaza city of Rafah.

A common demand among many of the protesters is for their learning institutions to cut ties with companies that conduct business with the Israeli state, or in some cases to end collaboration agreements with universities in Israel.

Student concerns in the U.K. — for instance — seemed to echo the focus of an increasingly high-profile nationwide campaign to end British arms exports to Israel. Earlier this week, hundreds of activists surrounded a government trade office in London and protested at British aerospace manufacturer BAE Systems locations elsewhere in the U.K., leading to arrests.

That came just days after the United Nations' top court in The Hague rejected arguments by Nicaragua that Germany should immediately halt military transfers to Israel.



MIDDLE EAST CRISIS — EXPLAINED

A top U.N. court won't order Germany to halt weapons exports to Israel

The protest against arming Israel is particularly pronounced at Warwick University in central England, where a coalition of students and staff built an encampment on a central campus square late last Thursday evening, April 25, demanding the institution sever relations with companies supplying military materiel to Israel.

"The University of Warwick has some of the most partnerships of any U.K. universities with arms companies," says Fraser Amos, a student member of the group called Warwick Stands For Palestine. "We've been campaigning for the last few months for a university to break these ties — an overwhelming majority of students voted in November for it to do so, and we've seen 27,000 Palestinians die since. And so we've been forced to take this action."

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Warwick acknowledges it maintains academic and research partnerships with companies involved in the production of weapons systems or components used in weapons, including Rolls-Royce, BAE Systems and Moog.

In a statement, university spokesperson Bron Mills told NPR, "the University is working to begin discussions with the demonstration's organizers about the demands that have been made."

But so far, few of the student campaigns have seen success.

The elite French university Sciences Po has been rocked by protests over the past week, but administrators on Thursday began what were described by participants as an "emotional" dialogue with students to try and calm the situation.

"It's good to have these debates, because we are in a school that all the time says that we have to debate politics, we have to discuss," said student Ismail El Gataa, soon after participating in those conversations with university authorities.



Students set up camp on the campus of Sorbonne University to stage a protest against the war in Gaza, in Paris on April 29.

Ameer Alhalbi/Anadolu via Getty Images

Despite the students' specific demands, Sciences Po's leadership says it would refuse to cut ties or investigate its relationships with four Israeli universities. With the overnight occupation of a school auditorium into Friday morning, the student campaigners responded that their demonstrations would continue — though far more peacefully and less confrontationally than in the United States.

"I feel like the context for U.S. and here are different," El Gataa said. "Unfortunately what I've seen in the U.S. is that there's a lot of extremism in some in some settings."

But by Friday morning, police units began to gather outside Sciences Po's campus — just as they had at another high profile Paris university, the Sorbonne — after authorities requested their help evacuating the students.

Another group, Goldsmiths for Palestine, was created in November last year at Goldsmiths University in London, when students started conducting walkouts, urging university management to make a statement condemning the circumstances

facing Palestinians and to divest from a business called Nice Ltd. that sells surveillance equipment to government for use by police units and prison systems.

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Graduate student Danna Liu Macrae says their move this week to occupy part of the college's library was quite specific to Goldsmiths, where students had earlier disbanded a previous encampment after university management offered to discuss their concerns, but had then grown disillusioned with those efforts.

"We had sat in multiple meetings with them, and they had made some commitments which they pulled out of — with little explanation," says Liu Macrae, speaking of the latest library occupation. "It made sense for us to put the pressure back on to hold them accountable, make sure they follow through with their commitments."

The pro-Palestinian protests across U.S. campuses have meanwhile prompted largely positive reactions from contemporaries and peers elsewhere — without much sign of the pro-Israel counter-protests seen at several American colleges.

At the National Autonomous University of Mexico, known as UNAM, bullhorns at the country's largest college boomed across campus Thursday as students erected several tents in front of the university's administration buildings to protest Israel's military actions in Gaza.

Mexican geography student Alexa Carranza says she was heartened by the U.S. college protests, particularly since she had long considered U.S. students to be

apathetic about global injustice. "To see them wake up inspired me," she says.

Thursday was the first day of the protest, and students were demanding the state of Mexico — not just their own university — should entirely sever its diplomatic relations. "Break ties with Israel," a small crowd chanted, as some students spray-painted signs that read "Long Live Palestine."

At Warwick University, where police and university authorities have largely kept the situation calm, Fraser Amos says the treatment of American student protesters has been "appalling" and his group wants to show "full solidarity" with similar encampments from Columbia University in New York to the University of Texas in Austin.

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Ad removed. Details

For Samir Ali, an undergraduate at Goldsmiths in London, students like her are on the front foot right now, at this moment of mutual global support. "We see ourselves as part of that collective struggle and part of that collective student movement," she says.



A woman raises her fist while she shouts slogans during a demonstration against Israel's attacks on Gaza, in Mexico City, April 13.

Daniel Cardenas/Anadolu via Getty Images

It's an emotional kinship for Ana Jiménez, an 18-year-old UNAM student who grew up in Guerrero, a Mexican region ravaged by drug-related conflict. She says she can relate very powerfully to Palestinian children caught up in the Gaza conflict.

"We need global solidarity, an empathetic world," Jiménez says. "When you're young, there is no other choice but to be a revolutionary."

Eleanor Beardsley contributed reporting from Paris. Eyder Peralta contributed reporting from Mexico City.

universities israel hamas war campus protests

EXHIBIT 17

Exec. Order No. 14188, 90 FR 8847, 2025 WL 358732(Pres.)
Executive Order 14188

Additional Measures To Combat Anti-Semitism

January 29, 2025

***8847** By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Purpose. My Administration has fought and will continue to fight anti-Semitism in the United States and around the world. On December 11, 2019, I issued Executive Order 13899, my first Executive Order on Combating Anti-Semitism, finding that students, in particular, faced anti-Semitic harassment in schools and on university and college campuses. Executive Order 13899 provided interpretive assistance on the enforcement of the Nation's civil rights laws to ensure that they would protect American Jews to the same extent to which all other American citizens are protected. The prior administration effectively nullified Executive Order 13899 by failing to give the terms of the order full force and effect throughout the Government. This order reaffirms Executive Order 13899 and directs additional measures to advance the policy thereof in the wake of the Hamas terrorist attacks of October 7, 2023, against the people of Israel. These attacks unleashed an unprecedented wave of vile anti-Semitic discrimination, vandalism, and violence against our citizens, especially in our schools and on our campuses. Jewish students have faced an unrelenting barrage of discrimination; denial of access to campus common areas and facilities, including libraries and classrooms; and intimidation, harassment, and physical threats and assault. A joint report by the House Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Judiciary, Oversight and Accountability, Veterans' Affairs, and Ways and Means calls the Federal Government's failure to fight anti-Semitism and protect Jewish students “astounding.” This failure is unacceptable and ends today.

Sec. 2. Policy. It shall be the policy of the United States to combat anti-Semitism vigorously, using all available and appropriate legal tools, to prosecute, remove, or otherwise hold to account the perpetrators of unlawful anti-Semitic harassment and violence.

Sec. 3. Additional Measures to Combat Campus Anti-Semitism. (a) Within 60 days of the date of this order, the head of each executive department or agency (agency) shall submit a report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, identifying all civil and criminal authorities or actions within the jurisdiction of that agency, beyond those already implemented under Executive Order 13899, that might be used to curb or combat anti-Semitism, and containing an inventory and analysis of all pending administrative complaints, as of the date of the report, against or involving institutions of higher education alleging civil-rights violations related to or arising from post-October 7, 2023, campus anti-Semitism.
(b) The report submitted by the Attorney General under this section shall additionally include an inventory and an analysis of all court cases, as of the date of the report, against or involving institutions of higher education alleging civil-rights violations related to or arising from post-October 7, 2023, campus anti-Semitism and indicate whether the Attorney General intends to or has taken any action with respect to such matters, including filing statements of interest or intervention.

(c) The Attorney General is encouraged to employ appropriate civil-rights enforcement authorities, such as 18 U.S.C. 241, to combat anti-Semitism.

***8848**
(d) The report submitted by the Secretary of Education under this section shall additionally include an inventory and an analysis of all Title VI complaints and administrative actions, including in K-12 education, related to anti-Semitism—pending or resolved after October 7, 2023—within the Department's Office for Civil Rights.

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(e) In addition to identifying relevant authorities to curb or combat anti-Semitism generally required by this section, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with each other, shall include in their reports recommendations for familiarizing institutions of higher education with the grounds for inadmissibility under 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3) so that such institutions may monitor for and report activities by alien students and staff relevant to those grounds and for ensuring that such reports about aliens lead, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to investigations and, if warranted, actions to remove such aliens.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,January 29, 2025.
Billing code 3395-F4-P

Exec. Order No. 1418890 FR 88472025 WL 358732(Pres.)

End of Document

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EXHIBIT 18

PRESS RELEASE

Justice Department Announces Formation of Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism

Monday, February 3, 2025

For Immediate Release

Office of Public Affairs

Pursuant to President Trump's Executive Order on Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism, the Justice Department announced today the formation of a multi-agency Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism. The Task Force's first priority will be to root out anti-Semitic harassment in schools and on college campuses.

In addition to the Department of Justice, the Task Force will include representatives from the U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and other agencies as it develops. The Task Force will be coordinated through the Department's Civil Rights Division.

"Anti-Semitism in any environment is repugnant to this Nation's ideals," said Senior Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Leo Terrell, who will be heading the Task Force. "The Department takes seriously our responsibility to eradicate this hatred wherever it is found. The Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism is the first step in giving life to President Trump's renewed commitment to ending anti-Semitism in our schools."

If you have been discriminated against, you can file a complaint with the Civil Rights Division, at Contact the Civil Rights Division | Department of Justice (https://civilrights.justice.gov).

President Trump's Executive Order can be found here: Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism – The White House.

Updated February 3, 2025

Topic

CIVIL RIGHTS

Component

Civil Rights Division

Press Release Number: 25-132

Related Content

PRESS RELEASE

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March 19, 2025

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March 17, 2025

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EXHIBIT 19

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

U.S. Department of Education

PRESS RELEASE

U.S. Department of Education Probes Cases of Antisemitism at Five Universities

U.S. Department Investigating Five Universities Where Widespread Antisemitic Harassment has Been Reported

FEBRUARY 3, 2025

WASHINGTON – Pursuant to President Trump's Executive Order, Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism, the U.S. Department of Education today announced investigations into five institutions of higher education where widespread antisemitic harassment has been reported. The investigations are in response to the explosion of antisemitism on American campuses following the Hamas massacre of Israeli civilians on Oct. 7, 2023.

The Department's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is opening the investigations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act (1964), which protects students from discrimination and harassment based on national origin, including shared ancestry. The schools are:

- Columbia University
- Northwestern University
- Portland State University
- The University of California, Berkeley
- The University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

"Too many universities have tolerated widespread antisemitic harassment and the illegal encampments that paralyzed campus life last year, driving Jewish life and religious expression underground. The Biden Administration's toothless resolution agreements did shamefully little to hold those institutions accountable," **said Craig Trainor, Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights.** "Today, the Department is putting universities, colleges, and K-12 schools on notice: this administration will not tolerate continued institutional indifference to the wellbeing of Jewish students on American campuses, nor will it stand by idly if universities fail to combat Jew hatred and the unlawful harassment and violence it animates."

These investigations build upon the foundational work of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce under then-Chairwoman Virginia Foxx, which found that university administrations "overwhelmingly failed" to protect or support their Jewish students, even making "astounding concessions" to illegal, anti-American encampments.

The Department of Education looks forward to working with the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services as a part of today's announced task force to combat antisemitism.

CONTACT

Press Office | press@ed.gov | (202) 401-1576 | Office of Communications and Outreach (OCO)

Office of Communications and Outreach (OCO)

Page Last Reviewed: February 3, 2025

EXHIBIT 20

Case: 25-1529, 09/22/2025, DktEntry: 35.1, Page 59 of 204

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

STATEMENT

Statement on Notice From U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights

February 03, 2025



We are reviewing the communication from the Department of Education. Columbia strongly condemns antisemitism and all forms of discrimination, and we are resolute that calling for, promoting, or glorifying violence or terror has no place at our University. Since assuming her role in August, Interim President Armstrong and her leadership team have taken decisive actions to address issues of antisemitism, including by strengthening and clarifying our disciplinary processes. Under the University's new leadership, we have established a centralized Office of Institutional Equity to address all reports of discrimination and harassment, appointed a new Rules Administrator, and strengthened the capabilities of our Public Safety Office. We look forward to ongoing work with the new federal administration to combat antisemitism and ensure the safety and wellbeing of our students, faculty, and staff.

News

March 19, 2025

Our Next Steps

March 15, 2025

Standing Together for Columbia

March 13, 2025

Update to Our Community Regarding DHS Activity Tonight

March 13, 2025

University Statement Regarding UJB Determinations

March 10, 2025

Leading Through This Challenging Time

EXHIBIT 21

An official website of the United States government

U.S. General Services Administration

HHS, ED, and GSA announce additional measures to end anti-Semitic harassment on college campuses

March 03, 2025

Glossary

Measures will include a comprehensive review of federal contracts and grants given to institutions of higher education that are being investigated for dereliction of duties to curb or combat anti-Semitism violence and harassment

WASHINGTON — Today, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Education (ED), and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) announced a comprehensive review of Columbia University's federal contracts and grants in light of ongoing investigations for potential violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

Given Columbia's ongoing inaction in the face of relentless harassment of Jewish students, the Federal Government's Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism is considering Stop Work Orders for $51.4 million in contracts between Columbia University and the Federal Government. The task force will also conduct a comprehensive review of the more than $5 billion in federal grant commitments to Columbia University to ensure the university is in compliance with federal regulations, including its civil rights responsibilities.

"Anti-Semitism – like racism – is a spiritual and moral malady that sickens societies and kills people with lethalities comparable to history's most deadly plagues," said **HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr**. "In recent years, the censorship and false narratives of woke cancel culture have transformed our great universities into greenhouses for this deadly and virulent pestilence. Making America healthy means building communities of trust and mutual respect, based on speech freedom and open debate."

The Task Force's review is the first major action announced from the multi-agency Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism created by President Trump's Executive Order titled "Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism."

"Americans have watched in horror for more than a year now, as Jewish students have been assaulted and harassed on elite university campuses. Unlawful encampments and demonstrations have completely paralyzed day-to-day campus operations, depriving Jewish students of learning opportunities to which they are entitled," said **Secretary of Education Linda McMahon**. "Institutions that receive federal funds have a responsibility to protect all students from discrimination. Columbia's apparent failure to uphold their end of this basic agreement raises very serious questions about the institution's fitness to continue doing business with the United States government."

GSA has been asked to facilitate the review of federal funding received by Columbia including grant and contract reviews across the Federal Government.

"GSA remains committed to upholding federal acquisition standards and ensuring that government contracts reflect our nation's values, including the fight against anti-Semitism," said **FAS Commissioner and Task Force Member Josh Gruenbaum**. "With this partnership, we'll be working across the government to end the culture of anti-Semitism in our institutions of higher education — putting all institutions on notice that it will not be tolerated per President Trump's Executive Order."

At this time, no immediate contracting actions are being taken.

For more information, visit the announcement on the formation of the Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism.

###

About GSA: GSA provides centralized procurement and shared services for the federal government. GSA manages a nationwide real estate portfolio of over 360 million rentable square feet, oversees more than $110 billion in products and services via federal contracts, and delivers technology services that serve millions of people across dozens of federal agencies. GSA's mission is to deliver the best customer experience and value in real estate, acquisition, and technology services to the government and the American people. For more information, visit GSA.gov and follow us at @USGSA.

Contact

press@gsa.gov

Last updated: Mar 7, 2025

EXHIBIT 22

TRUTH.

Truth Details

7667 replies

Donald J. Trump
@realDonaldTrump

All Federal Funding will STOP for any College, School, or University that allows illegal protests. Agitators will be imprisoned/or permanently sent back to the country from which they came. American students will be permanently expelled or, depending on on the crime, arrested. NO MASKS! Thank you for your attention to this matter.

17.5k ReTruths **79k** Likes Mar 04, 2025, 7:30 AM

Reply ReTruth Like

EXHIBIT 23

An official website of the United States government

U.S. General Services Administration

DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA announce initial cancellation of grants and contracts to Columbia University worth $400 million

March 07, 2025


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
USA


DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Members of the Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism take swift action to protect Jewish students in response to inaction by Columbia University

WASHINGTON — Today, the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Education (ED), and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) announced the immediate cancellation of approximately $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia University due to the school's continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students. These cancellations represent the first round of action and additional cancellations are expected to follow. The Task Force is continuing to review and coordinate across federal agencies to identify additional cancellations that could be made swiftly. DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA are taking this action as members of the Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism. Columbia University currently holds more than $5 billion in federal grant commitments.

On March 3, the Task Force notified the Acting President of Columbia University that it would conduct a comprehensive review of the university's federal contracts and grants in light of ongoing investigations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Chaos and anti-Semitic harassment have continued on and near campus in the days since. Columbia has not responded to the Task Force.

"Since October 7, Jewish students have faced relentless violence, intimidation, and anti-Semitic harassment on their campuses – only to be ignored by those who are supposed to protect them," said **Secretary of Education Linda McMahon**. "Universities must comply with all federal antidiscrimination laws if they are going to receive federal funding. For too long, Columbia has abandoned that obligation to Jewish students studying on its campus. Today, we demonstrate to Columbia and other universities that we will not tolerate their appalling inaction any longer."

President Trump has been clear that any college or university that allows illegal protests and repeatedly fails to protect students from anti-Semitic harassment on campus will be subject to the loss of federal funding.

"Freezing the funds is one of the tools we are using to respond to this spike in anti-Semitism. This is only the beginning," said **Leo Terrell, Senior Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights and head of the DOJ Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism**. "Cancelling these taxpayer funds is our strongest signal yet that the Federal Government is not going to be party to an educational institution like Columbia that does not protect Jewish students and staff."

The decisive action by the DOJ, HHS, ED, and GSA to cancel Columbia's grants and contracts serves as a notice to every school and university that receives federal dollars that this Administration will use all the tools at its disposal to protect Jewish students and end anti-Semitism on college campuses.

"Anti-Semitism is clearly inconsistent with the fundamental values that should inform liberal education," said **Sean Keveney, HHS Acting General Counsel and Task Force member**. "Columbia University's complacency is unacceptable."

GSA will assist HHS and ED in issuing stop-work orders on grants and contracts that Columbia holds with those agencies. These stop-work orders will immediately freeze the university's access to these funds. Additionally, GSA will be assisting all agencies in issuing stop work orders and terminations for contracts held by Columbia University.

"Doing business with the Federal Government is a privilege," said **Josh Gruenbaum, FAS Commissioner and Task Force member**. "Columbia University, through their continued and shameful inaction to stop radical protestors from taking over buildings on campus and lack of response to the safety issues for Jewish students, and for that matter — all students — are not upholding the ideals of this Administration or the American people. Columbia cannot expect to retain the privilege of receiving federal taxpayer dollars if they will not fulfill their civil rights responsibilities to protect Jewish students from harassment and anti-Semitism."

For more information, read the HHS, ED, and GSA joint press release from Monday, March 3.

###

About GSA: GSA provides centralized procurement and shared services for the federal government. GSA manages a nationwide real estate portfolio of over 360 million rentable square feet, oversees more than $110 billion in products and services via federal contracts, and delivers technology services that serve millions of people across dozens of federal agencies. GSA's mission is to deliver the best customer experience and value in real estate, acquisition, and technology services to the government and the American people. For more information, visit GSA.gov and follow us at @USGSA.

Contact

press@gsa.gov

Last updated: Mar 10, 2025

EXHIBIT 24

Decades Ago, Columbia Refused to Pay Trump $400 Million

A quarter-century ago, the university was looking to expand. It considered, and rejected, property owned by Donald Trump. He did not forget it.

Listen to this article · 11:18 min Learn more



By Matthew Haag and Katherine Rosman

March 21, 2025

Donald Trump was demanding $400 million from Columbia University.

When he did not get his way, he stormed out of a meeting with university trustees and later publicly castigated the university president as “a dummy” and “a total moron.”

That drama dates back 25 years.

Today, these two New York City institutions — the billionaire president of the United States and the 270-year-old Ivy League university that has cultivated 87 Nobel laureates — have been locked in an extraordinary clash involving free speech, academic freedom and the federal government’s role in funding higher education.

The first battle between Mr. Trump and Columbia involved the most New York of New York prizes. It was over a lucrative real estate deal, according to interviews with 17 real estate investors and former university administrators and insiders, as well as contemporaneous news articles.

Some former university officials are quietly wondering whether the ultimately unsuccessful property transaction sowed the seeds of Mr. Trump’s current focus on Columbia. His administration has demanded that the university turn over vast control of its policies and even curricular decisions in its effort to quell antisemitism on campus. It has also canceled federal grants and contracts at Columbia — valued at $400 million.

On Friday, Columbia conceded some of Mr. Trump’s demands regarding its protest policies, security practices and Middle Eastern studies department. The move alarmed some faculty members who worried that the university agreed to the changes in an effort to win back the full $400 million. The Trump Organization and the White House declined to comment.

In the previous dispute, Lee C. Bollinger, the former president of Columbia who eventually opted not to pursue the property owned by Mr. Trump, chose instead to expand the Columbia campus on land adjacent to the university. “I wanted for Columbia a much more ambitious project than the Trump property would permit, and one that would fit with the surrounding properties, that would blend in with the Morningside campus and the Harlem community,” he said in an interview.

The clash had its roots in the late 1990s, when Columbia was facing a common challenge in New York: Situated in one of the most expensive and congested cities in the world, it wanted more space. The federal government was supercharging the budget of the National Institutes of Health, and to compete with other universities for research grants, Columbia needed room to house more scientists and labs.

Expanding its footprint beyond its Morningside Heights campus into neighboring Harlem would be complicated. In 1968, the university began construction on a gymnasium in Morningside Park. The design, construction delays and limited access to Harlem residents resulted in “cries of segregation and racism,” according to a Columbia University Libraries exhibit. Tension between the university and community leaders in Harlem persisted for decades.

Columbia officials and trustees hoped to mend the relationship, but they knew they also needed to look for alternatives.

Enter Mr. Trump. Not yet a reality television star, he was then a brash real estate developer, with a love of tabloid press attention. He offered a home for a Columbia expansion, an undeveloped property on the Upper West Side between Lincoln Center and the Hudson River. It was known as Riverside South before he rebranded it Trump Place.

The property was at the southern tip of a much larger 77-acre site Mr. Trump had owned since the early 1970s, a former freight yard that was once the largest undeveloped parcel in Manhattan. In the early 1990s, Mr. Trump had made no progress in developing the site after amassing more than $800 million in debt, most at very high interest rates, and couldn’t afford bank payments on the property.

But in 1994, two Hong Kong investors came to his rescue. They agreed to finance his vision of high-rise residences, with Mr. Trump remaining the public face of the project. He would also seek $350 million in federal subsidies.

Yet Mr. Trump was struggling to decide what to develop on the southern edge. He pursued buyers, including CBS. He boasted that the network was close to a deal for a 1.5 million-square-foot studio on the property.

But CBS eventually balked, deciding in early 1999 to stay put in its studios on West 57th Street.

A few months later, Mr. Trump was hyping the property every chance he could. “My father taught me everything I know, and he would understand what I’m about to say,” Mr. Trump said at the wake of his father, Fred Trump. Then Mr. Trump touted his plans for Trump Place. “It’s a wonderful project,” he said.

By 2000, Mr. Trump had set his sights on a new partner: Columbia, which he had heard was looking for space. A development there would have been a departure for the university. It was more than two miles from Columbia’s campus and relatively small, requiring it to be built up, with towering buildings.

Still, the idea captured the attention of several trustees and some top administrators. For more than a year, they discussed what could become of the land, mostly with officials at the Trump Organization and sometimes with Mr. Trump himself. Mr. Trump even coined a name for the potential development: “Columbia Prime.”

But in negotiations, he frequently changed his demands, even as reports would appear in Mr. Trump’s favored tabloid, The New York Post, claiming that Columbia was close to buying it.

In private, he tossed around numerous prices, topping out at $400 million, according to a Columbia official from that era, a figure that an anonymous source leaked to The Post a few times.

No matter the amount, Mr. Trump said to Columbia officials, the university would be getting such a great deal that it should also rename its business school the Donald J. Trump School of Business.

An administrator rebuffed Mr. Trump’s request. The university does rename buildings, the person told him, noting that its engineering school had been recently named for a businessman who had donated $26 million. If Mr. Trump wished to make such a gift, the person said, there were other officials at Columbia who would be eager to meet. Mr. Trump did not make a donation.

As the discussions dragged on, many people from Columbia grew frustrated with their dealings with Mr. Trump. Still, the two sides set up a meeting in a Midtown Manhattan conference room with the intention of moving a transaction forward.

A few trustees and administrators arrived with a report prepared on their behalf by a real estate team at Goldman Sachs, which attended every meeting between Columbia officials and representatives of the Trump Organization. It outlined what the investment bank considered a fair value for the land.

Mr. Trump showed up late, was informed of the university’s property analysis and became incensed.

Goldman Sachs had assigned a value in the range of $65 million to $90 million, according to a person who was in the room. In an attempt to soothe Mr. Trump, a trustee offered that the university would be willing to pay the top of the range.

It didn't matter. A furious Mr. Trump walked out less than five minutes after the meeting had started.

The university did not formally abandon a possible expansion on Mr. Trump's property until after Mr. Bollinger took over as president in 2002. At that time, Columbia had been considering two options: an expansion onto the Upper West Side plot or a move north into West Harlem, where Columbia had started to buy properties.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Bollinger spoke about the university's need to expand, calling the school a "great urban university" that is the "most constrained for space."

"This state of affairs, however, cannot last," he added. "To fulfill our responsibilities and aspirations, Columbia must expand significantly over the next decade. Whether we expand on the property we already own on Morningside Heights, Manhattanville, or Washington Heights, or whether we pursue a design of multiple campuses in the city, or beyond, is one of the most important questions we will face in the years ahead."

He evaluated the Trump option for a satellite campus and also began to have conversations about mending the fissure with Harlem's community leaders, and expanding northward, creating a contiguous footprint.

Lee C. Bollinger, shown in 2017, was Columbia's president when he turned down Mr. Trump's campus proposal, saying he wanted "a much more ambitious project than the Trump property would permit." Seth Wenig/Associated Press

He quickly determined that Harlem, not Donald Trump, was Columbia's future. "This is an opportunity in Manhattanville to create something of immense vitality and beauty," Mr. Bollinger told The Times in 2003. "This is not to just go in and throw up some buildings."

Mr. Trump's West Side property was eventually developed after the Hong Kong billionaires who owned a majority stake in it sold the entire site for $1.76 billion.

Yet Mr. Trump was outraged. He accused the investors of selling it for far less than what he could have. He sued them for $1 billion in damages. The case was dismissed, with the judge pointing out that the development had sold for $188 million more than its latest appraisal.

If he was underwhelmed by the success of Riverside South, Mr. Trump had another asset that was appreciating: his own fame.

"The Apprentice" made its television debut in January 2004, and became an instant hit.

But Mr. Trump's mega-stardom did not make him forget about the failed deal with Columbia.

In 2010 — about eight years after Mr. Bollinger contacted Mr. Trump to tell him the school would be expanding into Harlem — two Columbia student journalists who had written a profile of the university president received in the mail a gold-embossed letter on thick paperstock from a displeased reader, Donald J. Trump.

He included a copy of a missive he had recently sent to Columbia's board of trustees, in which he called the Manhattanville campus "lousy" and Mr. Bollinger "a dummy."

"Columbia Prime was a great idea thought of by a great man, which ultimately fizzled due to poor leadership at Columbia," Mr. Trump wrote.

He signed it with a black marker and scribbled, "Bollinger is terrible!"

Mr. Trump also shared his indignation in an interview with The Wall Street Journal. "Years after the deal fell through," the newspaper said, "Trump is still irate. 'They could have had a beautiful campus, right behind Lincoln Center,'" Mr. Trump told the reporter and called Mr. Bollinger a "total moron."

Mr. Trump was perhaps staying true to principles outlined in "How To Get Rich," an advice book he co-wrote a few years after his deal with Columbia went sour.

One chapter is titled "Sometimes You Have to Hold a Grudge."

Maggie Haberman contributed reporting. Susan C. Beachy, Kitty Bennett, Alain Delaquérière and Sheelagh McNeill contributed research.

Matthew Haag writes about the intersection of real estate and politics in the New York region. He has been a journalist for two decades. More about Matthew Haag

Katherine Rosman covers newsmakers, power players and individuals making an imprint on New York City. More about Katherine Rosman

A version of this article appears in print on , Section A, Page 19 of the New York edition with the headline: Trump's Tangle With Columbia Isn't Their First Feud Over Money

EXHIBIT 25

COLUMBIA | OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Responding to Federal Action

March 07, 2025



Dear members of the Columbia community:

Columbia's mission is to teach, create, and advance knowledge. For over 270 years, that mission has been grounded in an enduring and essential commitment to freedom of expression, open inquiry, and generous, respectful debate.

Today, we were notified of federal action from Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Education (ED), and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) cancelling $400 million in federal funding to the University. The federal agencies cite "the school's continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students."

There is no question that the cancellation of these funds will immediately impact research and other critical functions of the University, impacting students, faculty, staff, research, and patient care.

But let me be very clear: Columbia is taking the government's action very seriously. I want to assure the entire Columbia community that we are committed to working with the federal government to address their legitimate concerns. To that end, Columbia can, and will, continue to take serious action toward combatting antisemitism on

our campus.

This is our number one priority.

Today's announcement will undoubtedly create anxiety and concern for our entire community. These impacts will touch nearly every corner of the University. But it is during periods like this that our collective dedication to this institution and our mission takes on critical importance.

Our north star has not changed. We are committed to education and research that will benefit our nation and our world. We believe in the power of knowledge to drive progress and improve lives. Our mission as a great research university does not waver.

Sustaining this mission requires us to actively nurture a community that values viewpoint diversity and rigorous, fact-based debate built upon mutual respect and personal accountability. Our ability to successfully fulfill our purpose depends on us defending these values. Antisemitism, violence, discrimination, harassment, and other behaviors that violate our values or disrupt teaching, learning, or research are antithetical to our mission. We must continue to work to address any instances of these unacceptable behaviors on our campus. We must work every day to do better.

When I accepted the role of Interim President in August 2024, I knew Columbia needed a reset from the previous year and the chaos of encampments and protests on our campus. The University also needed to acknowledge and repair the damage to our Jewish students, who were targeted, harassed, and made to feel unsafe or unwelcome on our campus last spring.

My first action as Interim President was to clarify our Rules of University Conduct and strengthen our disciplinary process. We did that by appointing a new Rules Administrator, establishing an Office of Institutional Equity to combat antisemitism and all forms of harassment and discrimination on campus, and increasing resources and training for our Public Safety team.

We have transformed the University's approach to managing demonstrations, built and put into action disciplinary processes that previously existed only on paper, created collaboratives across our campuses to provide relevant education and training, implemented new anti-discrimination policies and trained our entire community on those policies, changed our protocols for campus access, and redesigned our leadership structures to more swiftly respond to incidents of antisemitism and discrimination on campus. As a result, our campus has retained its focus on our academic mission throughout this academic year.

Each morning, I remind myself that I am standing up for our students. Because every student deserves to have the best possible experience and because our nation deserves to have the best leaders that the best universities can create. The only way we can achieve that goal is to look honestly and deeply at not just our achievements, but at our failures and shortcomings, and ask ourselves how we can do better. That's something doctors do for their patients every day, and something I'm committed to doing for as long as I have the privilege of serving as the leader of this distinguished and storied institution.

At this time of great risk to our University, I challenge every member of our community, including our students, faculty, and staff, to reaffirm your commitment and participation in building a Columbia that truly reflects the ingenuity, curiosity, excitement, and sense of purpose we share as part of this unique institution.

No one can forecast with certainty what the future will hold. However, I do know this: a unified Columbia, one that remains focused on our mission and our values, will succeed in making the uncommonly valuable contributions to society that have distinguished this great university from its peers over the last 270 years. Being part of this esteemed institution of learning and research is a privilege that we should never take for granted.

We must hold firm and summon the courage to meet this moment with determination, integrity and humility. I look forward to working with all of you to achieve exactly this.

Sincerely,

Katrina Armstrong
Interim President, Columbia University in the City of New York

News

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Statement Regarding Columbia's Commitments

March 21, 2025
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March 19, 2025
Our Next Steps

March 15, 2025
Standing Together for Columbia

March 13, 2025
Update to Our Community Regarding DHS Activity Tonight

EXHIBIT 26

March 13, 2025

Dr. Katrina Armstrong
Interim President
Columbia University
Office of the President
202 Low Library
535 W. 116 St., MC 4309
New York, NY 10027

David Greenwald
Claire Shipman
Co-Chairs
Columbia Board of Trustees
202 Low Library
535 W. 116 St. MC 4309
New York, NY 10027

Dear Dr. Armstrong:

Please consider this a formal response to the current situation on the campus of Columbia University and a follow up to our letter of March 7, 2025, informing you that the United States Government would be pausing or terminating federal funding. Since that date your counsel has asked to discuss "next steps."

U.S. taxpayers invest enormously in U.S. colleges and universities, including Columbia University, and it is the responsibility of the federal government to ensure that all recipients are responsible stewards of federal funds. Columbia University, however, has fundamentally failed to protect American students and faculty from antisemitic violence and harassment in addition to other alleged violations of Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Pursuant to your request, this letter outlines immediate next steps that we regard as a precondition for formal negotiations regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government. Please ensure and document compliance with the following no later than the close of business on Wednesday, March 20, 2025:

- **Enforce existing disciplinary policies.** The University must complete disciplinary proceedings for Hamilton Hall and encampments. Meaningful discipline means expulsion or multi-year suspension.
- **Primacy of the president in disciplinary matters.** Abolish the University Judicial Board (UJB) and centralize all disciplinary processes under the Office of the President. And

empower the Office of the President to suspend or expel students with an appeal process through the Office of the President.

- **Time, place, and manner rules.** Implement permanent, comprehensive time, place, and manner rules to prevent disruption of teaching, research, and campus life.
- **Mask ban.** Ban masks that are intended to conceal identity or intimidate others, with exceptions for religious and health reasons. Any masked individual must wear their Columbia ID on the outside of their clothing (this is already the policy at Columbia's Irving Medical Center).
- **Deliver plan to hold all student groups accountable.** Recognized student groups and individuals operating as constituent members of, or providing support for, unrecognized groups engaged in violations of University policy must be held accountable through formal investigations, disciplinary proceedings, and expulsion as appropriate.
- **Formalize, adopt, and promulgate a definition of antisemitism.** President Trump's Executive Order 13899 uses the IHRA definition. Anti-"Zionist" discrimination against Jews in areas unrelated to Israel or Middle East must be addressed.
- **Empower internal law enforcement.** The University must ensure that Columbia security has full law enforcement authority, including arrest and removal of agitators who foster an unsafe or hostile work or study environment, or otherwise interfere with classroom instruction or the functioning of the university.
- **MESAAS Department – Academic Receivership.** Begin the process of placing the Middle East, South Asian, and African Studies department under academic receivership for a minimum of five years. The University must provide a full plan, with date certain deliverables, by the March 20, 2025, deadline.
- **Deliver a plan for comprehensive admissions reform.** The plan must include a strategy to reform undergraduate admissions, international recruiting, and graduate admissions practices to conform with federal law and policy.

We expect your immediate compliance with these critical next steps, after which we hope to open a conversation about immediate and long-term structural reforms that will return Columbia to its original mission of innovative research and academic excellence.

Sincerely,

Josh Gruenbaum
Comm'r of the Fed. Acquisition Serv.
General Services Administration

Sean R. Keveney
Acting General Counsel
U.S. Dep't Health & Human Servs.

Thomas E. Wheeler
Acting General Counsel
U.S. Dept. of Education

EXHIBIT 27

Advancing Our Work to Combat Discrimination, Harassment, and Antisemitism at Columbia

Columbia University has, throughout its storied history, faced many challenges and obstacles. We have worked hard to address the legitimate concerns raised both from within and without our Columbia community, including by our regulators, with respect to the discrimination, harassment, and antisemitic acts our Jewish community has faced in the wake of October 7, 2023. We are proud to share key parts of our comprehensive strategy to make our campus safer, more welcoming, and respectful of the rights of all. Columbia is announcing several additional actions as part of that effort. They include:

Implementing Our Rules and Policies

- **Application of consistent, rigorous, and effective disciplinary actions for violations of University Rules.** Students who violated our rules during Columbia's first encampment or at Hamilton Hall have been suspended, expelled, or had their degrees temporarily revoked. Disciplinary proceedings against other encampment participants are ongoing. Columbia is committed to rigorous and impartial enforcement of its rules and antidiscrimination policies to ensure a safe campus environment and continuation of all academic functions.

- **Improvements to our disciplinary processes, including the University Judicial Board ("UJB").** The University understands the critical importance of the effectiveness and impartiality of our disciplinary processes. To achieve that goal, the UJB will be situated within and overseen by the Office of the Provost, who reports to the President of Columbia. Given the risk faced by participants in this process, each UJB five-member panel will be restricted to faculty and administrators only. All panel members will undergo a rigorous vetting and conflict review process to ensure objectivity, impartiality, and commitment to following and enforcing our community's rules and policies. The Provost will have final approval of all panel members and appellate Deans. Final determination of appeals of disciplinary decisions will remain with the President.

- **Clarification of time, place, and manner restrictions.** We support free speech. Freedom of expression is what enables the rigorous debate and free inquiry on which our academic mission depends. But demonstrations and other protest activities that occur inside academic buildings and places where academic activities take place present a direct impediment to maintaining our core academic mission. Based upon the experience of peer schools, Columbia is clarifying that such protests in academic buildings, and other places necessary for the conduct of University activities, are generally not acceptable under the Rules of University Conduct because of the likelihood of disrupting academic activities. All demonstration activity is subject to the University's anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies.

- **Identification of individuals participating in demonstrations.** All individuals who engage in protests or demonstrations, including those who wear face masks or face coverings, must, when asked, present their University identification to the satisfaction of a University Delegate or Public Safety officer. Individuals who fail to comply with these policies will be subject to discipline, being escorted off campus, and detention for trespass where appropriate.

- **Addressing risk of masked individuals creating disruption.** Public safety has determined that face masks or face coverings are not allowed for the purpose of concealing one's identity in the commission of violations of University policies or state, municipal, or federal laws. We have had important instances in the recent past where individuals unaffiliated with the University have caused significant disruptions on our campus. Face masks or face coverings are always allowed for religious or medical reasons.

- **Expansion of public safety personnel with new training and staff.** The University has hired 36 special officers who will have the ability to remove individuals from campus and/or arrest them when appropriate. Those individuals are near completion of their training and credentialing under New York law to work on our campus. We will continue to assess the necessary size of this force to achieve our goals. The University has a longstanding relationship with the NYPD. While we train and credential our internal security force, we will continue to rely on our relationship with the NYPD to provide additional security assistance when needed.

- **Oversight and support of student groups.** Columbia's Office of Institutional Equity ("OIE") has promulgated a policy and processes for discipline of all student groups that stems from discriminatory conduct. OIE has the ability to sanction these groups, including to defund, suspend, or derecognize. In addition, in the next few weeks, the Office for University Life will announce a sanction policy for violations of University policy unrelated to claims of discrimination with sanctions for registered student groups. Both the existing OIE policy and the new policy will permit sanctions from defunding, suspension, to derecognition.

- **Continued compliance with legal obligations.** As a global leader in research and education, Columbia is subject to a variety of legal regulations governing our activities. These range from Education Department anti-discrimination rules, to student-visa and immigration laws, to HHS rules of our medical school and hospital services, and countless others. In all that we do, we are committed to full compliance with these other federal and state laws that govern Columbia, while safeguarding constitutional protections.

Addressing Discrimination and Harassment

- **Implementation of effective antidiscrimination policies.** The new Office of Institutional Equity substantially revised the University's antidiscrimination and discriminatory harassment policy for students and groups, including the ability to sanction groups, (i.e. defund, suspend, or derecognize). The University's approach and relevant policies will incorporate the definition of antisemitism recommended by Columbia's Antisemitism Taskforce in August 2024.

- **Requirement of University-wide Title VI training.** The University will continue to require its community to complete training on Title VI, including Columbia's commitment to protecting fairness and equal opportunity for all on campus. To date, 32,243 faculty/staff, contractors and other affiliates have completed this mandatory Title VI training. On February 13, 2025, all students were assigned a mandatory training module on the Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment Policy and Procedures for Students and Student Groups. To date, 5,232 students have completed the mandatory training, which is due by March 24, 2025.

Advancing Knowledge and Understanding

- **Appointment of new Senior Vice Provost.** As part of our ongoing efforts, we are appointing a new Senior Vice Provost this week with a focus on promoting excellence in Regional Studies. As part of this portfolio, the Senior Vice Provost, acting with the authority of the Provost Office, will conduct a thorough review of the portfolio of programs in regional areas across the University, starting immediately with the Middle East. This review will include the Center for Palestine Studies; the Institute for Israel and Jewish Studies; Middle Eastern, South Asian, and African Studies; the Middle East Institute; the Tel Aviv and Amman global hubs; the School of International and Public Affairs Middle East Policy major; and other University programs focused on the Middle East (together, the "Middle East Programs"). In this role, the Senior Vice Provost will: (1) review the educational programs to ensure the educational offerings are comprehensive and balanced; (2) review all aspects of leadership and curriculum; (3) steward the creation of new programs to address the full range of fields; (4) create a standard review process for the hiring of non-tenured faculty across the University, partnering with the Senior Vice Provost for Academic Affairs and the schools; (5) review the processes for approving curricular changes; (6) following academic procedures, make recommendations to the President and Provost about any necessary changes, academic restructuring, or investments that will ensure academic excellence and complementarity across all programs in the given academic areas.

- **Expansion of intellectual diversity among faculty.** Faculty searches have begun and will be expanded to ensure intellectual diversity across our course offerings and scholarship. As part of this effort the University will appoint new faculty members with joint positions in both the Institute for Israel and Jewish Studies and the departments of Economics, Political Science, and School for International and Public Affairs ("SIPA"). These faculty members will contribute to a robust and intellectually diverse academic environment, reinforcing the University's commitment to excellence and fairness in Middle East studies.

Engaging Our Community and Advancing Our Mission

- **Review our admissions procedures to ensure they reflect best practices.** Our current admission processes comply with existing law. Columbia has and will continue to engage outside academic experts to review our admissions practices across all of our many schools for students from the United States and around the world, and make recommendations to the President and Provost about how to improve them and ensure unbiased admission processes. As consistent with our practice when faced with concerns over discrimination against a particular group, we have established an advisory group to analyze recent trends in enrollment and report to the President. For example, we have identified a recent downturn in both Jewish and African American enrollment, and we will closely examine those issues.

- **Commitment to greater institutional neutrality.** Columbia's President has adopted a position of institutional neutrality. The Provost's Office is working with a faculty committee to establish an institution-wide policy implementing this stance.

- **Advance Columbia's Tel Aviv Center.** Columbia has many ongoing activities and collaborations through its global efforts, including in Tel Aviv. Programing for the Columbia Tel Aviv Global Hub will launch in Q2 2025.

- **Creation of additional opportunities for constructive dialogue programing.** Columbia has and will continue to introduce numerous programs to improve dialogue among those with differences of opinion, and engaging with others with different and distinct viewpoints.

- **Development of K-12 Curriculum.** Columbia will develop and make widely available to K-12 schools at no cost online products focused on topics such as how to have difficult conversations, create classrooms that foster open inquiry, dialogue across difference and topics related to antisemitism.

All of these steps have been underway and are intended to further Columbia's basic mission: to provide a safe and thriving environment for research and education, while preserving our commitment to academic freedom and institutional integrity.

EXHIBIT 28

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HHS, ED, and GSA Respond to Columbia University's Actions to Comply with Joint Task Force Pre-Conditions

Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism encouraged by Columbia University's initial steps

WASHINGTON — Today, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Education (ED), and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) welcomed the statement by Columbia University outlining actions the university is taking in response to the Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism's March 13th letter detailing 9 preconditions for formal negotiations to restore canceled federal grants and contracts. Columbia's announcement is a positive first step in the university maintaining a financial relationship with the United States government.

"Columbia is demonstrating appropriate cooperation with the Trump Administration's requirements, and we look forward to a lasting resolution," said **Secretary of Education Linda McMahon.** "I have been in communication with Columbia University Interim President Katrina Armstrong over the last few weeks and appreciate her leadership and commitment to advance truly meaningful reforms on campus."

The actions that Columbia have announced will have an immediate effect on combating anti-Semitism, holding those responsible for the harassment of Jewish students accountable, and reorienting Columbia to its academic mission. Columbia has committed to:

- Reviewing admissions procedures to ensure an unbiased admissions process and specifically studying the decline in admissions of Jewish students.
- Clarifying time, place, and manner restrictions to clearly state that protests in academic buildings, and other places necessary for the conduct of university activities, are unacceptable.
- Enforcing a strict anti-masking policy that includes appropriate enforcement mechanisms for violations, including removal from campus or detention for trespassing.
- Adhering to all student visa and immigration laws in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security.
- Reviewing the portfolio of regional studies programs, starting immediately with those that teach about the Middle East and Israel.
- Enforcing existing disciplinary policies and completing disciplinary proceedings, with meaningful consequences, for Hamilton Hall and encampments.
- Placing the University Judicial Board (UJB) under the Office of the Provost and limiting panel membership to faculty and administrators only.
- Expanding the number of Columbia security personnel and granting them the ability to arrest and remove agitators who foster an unsafe or hostile work or study environment, or otherwise interfere with classroom instruction or the functioning of the university.
- Advance Columbia's Tel Aviv Center. Programming for the Columbia Tel Aviv Global Hub will launch in Q2 2025.

"Instead of inspiring universal condemnation, the October 7 holocaust triggered a global wave of anti-Semitism. Ivy league campuses became a greenhouse for poison," said **HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.** "President Trump has ordered his cabinet to use every

constitutional tool to uproot this divisive weed. I'm glad Columbia has agreed to this first step and will begin to restore itself as a garden of tolerance, reason, compassion, and respect."

Columbia's compliance with the Task Force's preconditions is only the first step in rehabilitating its relationship with the government, and more importantly, its students and faculty. The decisive steps the Task Force has taken with Columbia have yielded positive results that should serve as a roadmap for universities with similar problems across the country.

"Columbia's early steps are a positive sign, but they must continue to show that they are serious in their resolve to end anti-Semitism and protect all students and faculty on their campus through permanent and structural reform," said **FAS Commissioner and Task Force member, Josh Gruenbaum**. "Other universities that are being investigated by the Task Force should expect the same level of scrutiny and swiftness of action if they don't act to protect their students and stop anti-Semitic behavior on campus."

The Task Force notified Columbia on March 3rd that their federal contracts and grants were under review in light of ongoing investigations for potential violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The Task force then canceled approximately $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia as a response to their continued failure to end the persistent harassment of Jewish students.

For more information, visit the announcement on the Formation of Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-formation-task-force-combat-anti-semitism>.

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Content last reviewed March 24, 2025

EXHIBIT 29

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Post

NIH
@NIH

Today #NIH is terminating more than $250 million in funding—including more than 400 grants—to Columbia University following directives from the Trump Administration's Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism. The cancellations are due to Columbia University's continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students.

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EXHIBIT 30

Gothamist

NEWS

Hundreds of research grants at Columbia canceled following Trump edict, administrator says



Spencer Platt/Getty Images



By Caroline Lewis
Published Mar 11, 2025
Modified Mar 11, 2025
70 comments

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Hundreds of researchers at Columbia University Irving Medical Center are starting to get notice of canceled grants as President Donald Trump's administration slashes $400 million in federal funding to the university.

The National Institutes of Health is terminating 232 grants for scientific research at Columbia University Irving Medical Center, about a quarter of the center's research portfolio, Dr. Joshua Gordon, the chair of psychiatry at Columbia's Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons, wrote in an email to faculty Monday.

"Individual investigators may receive communication from the NIH this evening," Gordon wrote in the email, which was shared with Gothamist.

Vanita Gowda, a spokesperson for Columbia University Irving Medical Center, said Tuesday that the university is still "in the process of tallying notices and cannot confirm how many grant cancellations have been received from federal agencies" since Trump announced the cuts on Friday.

Gordon wrote the NIH sent Columbia a list of grants being terminated and the affected researchers would be contacted "as soon as possible."

"As we learn more we will make every effort to mitigate the impacts of any effects," he wrote, adding that the university was "working to develop a strategy."

The grant cancellations — and the possibility of more to come — add to the uncertainty facing researchers at Columbia and institutions across the country since Trump took office. His administration is also seeking to cut billions of dollars to scientific research by capping how much in federal grant money labs can get for administrative and maintenance costs.

Columbia's medical school opted to freeze hiring and other expenses last month in response to that order, even though it's being held up in court.

Notice of the grant cancellations comes after the Trump administration announced Friday it was cutting $400 million in federal funding to Columbia University, saying it had failed to protect Jewish students from antisemitism amid pro-Palestine activism on campus. The administration did not initially outline how the cuts would be implemented, but added that other universities that allow what it called "illegal protests" could face similar cuts.

Katrina Armstrong, Columbia's interim president, said in an internal letter on Friday that the university was "committed to working with the federal government to address their legitimate concerns."

But critics say the cuts are an effort by the Trump administration to suppress speech on college campuses.

Federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents on Saturday arrested Mahmoud Khalil, a Palestinian graduate student at Columbia with a green card who has helped lead pro-Palestine activism at the university. Protesters supporting Khalil took to the streets in Lower Manhattan Monday evening. Trump said in a social media post Monday that Khalil's arrest would be the first "of many to come."

"This move is the latest escalation by the Trump administration to coerce colleges and universities into censoring student speech and advocacy that isn't MAGA-approved, like criticizing Israel or supporting Palestinian rights," Donna Liberman, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, said in a statement Friday.

This story has been updated to include a comment from a spokesperson for Columbia University Medical Center.

RELATED STORIES

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Caroline Lewis

Caroline Lewis is on the health care beat for WNYC and Gothamist. She has covered COVID, a nurses' strike, the overdose crisis and New York's marijuana legalization effort, and spent a year investigating patients' medical bills. She always wants to hear about how everyday New...

EXHIBIT 31

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
NIH	C06OD034040	1C06OD034040-01	WHITMAN-WALKER INSTITUTE, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 666,957.31		$ 1,333,042.69	Developing a Community-Based Facility to Support Next Generation Biomedical HIV Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	C06OD034042	1C06OD034042-01	MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE	3/21/2025	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 109,460.26		$ 1,890,539.74	Meharry HIV/AIDS Research and Training Facility	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	DP2DA058436	1DP2DA058436-01	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	3/14/2025	$ 2,280,000.00	$ 269,080.94		$ 2,010,919.06	ENTRUST - economic navigation and strengthening to realize unrestricted services for transgender women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	DP2MH132938	1DP2MH132938-01	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	3/21/2025	$ 1,444,190.00	$ 726,316.67		$ 717,873.33	Transdiagnostic Intervention to Reduce Internalized Health-Related Stigma	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	DP2MH132941	1DP2MH132941-01	HARVARD UNIVERSITY	3/14/2025	$ 1,521,000.00	$ 1,521,000.00		$ -	The Optics of Health: Race Skin Tone Minority Health and Health Disparities in the U.S.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	DP5OD037400	1DP5OD037400-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 411,250.00	$ -		$ 411,250.00	The Behavioral Cost of Carbon	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AA031420	1F31AA031420-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE KNOXVILLE	3/19/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 34,424.71		$ 14,549.29	Examining Proximal Associations between Minority Stress PTSD Symptoms and Alcohol Use among Bi+ College Students with Trauma Histories	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AA031605	1F31AA031605-01	UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS	3/18/2025	$ 40,769.00	$ 31,143.20		$ 9,625.80	A Mixed Methods Study to Enhance Alcohol Treatment Help-seeking and Engagement Among Gender Diverse Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AA031618	1F31AA031618-01	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 33,485.24		$ 15,488.76	Post-Traumatic Stress and Alcohol Use as Mechanisms Explaining IPV Among Bisexual Women Who Disclose Sexual Violence to Partners: Examining Minority Stress as a Moderator	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AG090071	1F31AG090071-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 44,270.00		$ 4,704.00	The impact of Alzheimer's disease on novel genetic signatures of hippocampal memory traces	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AI176760	1F31AI176760-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 48,974.00		$ -	Host Factors Required by Human Parainfluenza Virus 3: Determinants of entry and viral spread	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AI176851	1F31AI176851-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 36,053.00	$ 33,701.00		$ 2,352.00	Investigating the potential of wastewater surveillance data to improve SARS-CoV-2 dynamical modeling and forecasting	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AI178878	1F31AI178878-01A1	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/10/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 38,375.25		$ 10,598.75	Epidemiological factors related to human monkeypox virus (MPOX) in men who have sex with men (MSM) in the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AI181431	1F31AI181431-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 32,441.80		$ 16,532.20	Prevention of Chlamydia trachomatis infections: Evaluation of vaccination and post-exposure prophylactic antibiotic use as population-level strategies	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AI181556	1F31AI181556-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 44,270.00		$ 4,704.00	Mechanistic insights into lipid A modification by the phosphoethanolamine transferase MCR-1	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31DA062473	1F31DA062473-01	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/18/2025	$ 40,441.00	$ 17,392.82		$ 23,048.18	Social safety as a novel mechanism of risk for problematic substance use among sexual and gender minority youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31DK137600	1F31DK137600-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 48,970.43		$ 3.57	Acetylation as a novel post-translational modification of MafA	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31DK142531	1F31DK142531-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 9,852.78		$ 39,121.22	Immature neutrophil migration promotes inflammation during obesity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31GM153136	1F31GM153136-01	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/3/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 22,238.90		$ 26,735.10	Understanding how chromosomal makeup and cross-sex hormone administration affect wound healing in mice	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31HD114449	1F31HD114449-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 15,051.67		$ 33,922.33	Biomechanics and mechanobiology of human uterine fibroids	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31HD114466	1F31HD114466-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 48,874.00		$ 100.00	Brain-wide neural mechanisms enhancing maternal behavioral response to infant cues	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31HD115324	1F31HD115324-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 42,574.00	$ 28,425.00		$ 14,149.00	Associations among maternal stress infant epigenetics and behavioral and cognitive development across the first few years of life	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MD019521	1F31MD019521-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	3/12/2025	$ 36,978.00	$ 10,584.00		$ 26,394.00	A multi-level study of the link between fear of deportation and mental health in Latinx young adults: The role of systemic inflammation and related risk and protective factors	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MD019985	1F31MD019985-01	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 28,307.06		$ 20,666.94	Characterizing Economic Determinants of Violence and Safety Disparities Among Sexual and Gender Diverse Populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH134720	1F31MH134720-01A1	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 35,587.30		$ 13,386.70	Understanding Patient Level Implementation Determinants Related to Long-acting Injectable HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis among Young Men Who Have Sex with Men Living in Rural Areas	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH135828	1F31MH135828-01	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/21/2025	$ 47,694.00	$ 32,652.72		$ 15,041.28	Employment as prevention: Adapting a structural intervention to achieve HIV equity among immigrant Latino MSM.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH136729	1F31MH136729-01A1	FORDHAM UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ -		$ 48,974.00	Determining the role of discrimination in clinical presentation and treatment response among sexual minority people with OCD: A machine learning approach	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH136856	1F31MH136856-01	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 37,756.27		$ 11,217.73	Aligning HIV services with gender diverse community priorities through person-centered care: a mixed methods study in India	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH138075	1F31MH138075-01	DUKE UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 42,014.00	$ 28,262.76		$ 13,751.24	Intersectional Discrimination and Sexual Health Among Young Black Men who Have Sex with Men: A Mixed Methods Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH138212	1F31MH138212-01	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/18/2025	$ 42,749.00	$ 31,066.47		$ 11,682.53	Exploring Acceptability & Potential Reach of Game-Based & Social Network Strategies for Improving PrEP & HIV Self-Testing Uptake among Latinx Sexual Minority Men Living in an EHE Priority Jurisdiction	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH139225	1F31MH139225-01	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 42,574.00	$ 4,704.00		$ 37,870.00	Structural Stigma and Mental Health Among Transgender and Gender Diverse Adults Living in the Rural United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH139392	1F31MH139392-01	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 6,724.00		$ 42,250.00	HIV risk messaging and medical mistrust in the era of Undetectable=Untransmittable: Psychosocial and Behavioral Implications among Black Latino/a/e/x and Multiracial Sexual and Gender Minorities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31NR021239	1F31NR021239-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 46,549.00		$ 2,425.00	Personal Healthcare Networks of Transgender and Gender-Diverse Adults After Gender-Affirming Surgery	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31NR021243	1F31NR021243-01	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI CORAL GABLES	3/18/2025	$ 48,974.00	$ 22,374.39		$ 26,599.61	Intergenerational and Cultural Drivers of Depressive Symptoms in Hispanic Sexual Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31NR021247	1F31NR021247-01	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 42,104.00	$ 21,801.91		$ 20,302.09	Client and clinician priorities for same-day PrEP and DoxyPEP awareness uptake and persistence in primary care.	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
NIH	F31NR021330	1F31NR021330-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 51,974.00	$ 37,168.00		$ 14,806.00	The Role of Social Determinants in Reproductive Coercion: Understanding Health Information and Support Needs	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F32MH138253	1F32MH138253-01	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 77,908.00	$ 1,086.58		$ 76,821.42	Training in Behavioral Design Interventions to Address Stigma among Men Who have Sex with Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	G13LM014426	1G13LM014426-01	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/12/2025	$ 47,535.00	$ -		$ 47,535.00	Securing Health Equity: Philosophical Foundations for Equality and Social Justice in Public Health and Health Care	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01ES036202	1K01ES036202-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 157,841.00	$ 20,264.53		$ 137,576.47	Establishing a unified evaluation and implementation framework to inform heat-health warning systems	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01MH132899	1K01MH132899-01A1	University of Minnesota	3/10/2025	$ 187,261.00	$ 103,877.04		$ 83,383.96	Using Data Science to Quantify the Impact of Misinformation, Mistrust, and Other Key Psychosocial Factors on Vaccine Hesitancy Among Vulnerable People Experiencing Psychopathology	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23HD112599	1K23HD112599-01A1	CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3/10/2025	$ 155,322.00	$ 81,941.77		$ 73,380.23	CAREGIVER DECISION MAKING FOR SEASONAL RESPIRATORY VACCINES FOR CHILDREN	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23MH134111	1K23MH134111-01	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 205,308.00	$ 197,638.79		$ 7,669.21	Using youth-engaged methods to develop and evaluate a measure for disordered eating behaviors in transgender and gender-diverse youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23MH137389	1K23MH137389-01	HUNTER COLLEGE	3/18/2025	$ 211,103.00	$ 117,677.83		$ 93,425.17	ALIVE: Development and feasibility of a psychosocial intervention for sexual and gender minority autistic adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K43TW012850	1K43TW012850-01	HANOI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	3/18/2025	$ 66,427.00	$ 66,427.00		$ -	Adapting an evidence-based intervention to improve HIV testing and PrEP uptake among young men who have sex with men in Vietnam	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K99ES035895	1K99ES035895-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 126,333.00	$ 69,367.63		$ 56,965.37	Spatiotemporal effects and associations between deforestation and alcohol and tobacco use in Indonesia	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD035659	1OT2OD035659-01	HEALTHY TARRANT COUNTY COLLABORATION	3/22/2025	$ 1,447,396.00	$ 951,403.11		$ 495,992.89	Macro-level Health Considerations of Community and Criminal Justice System Relationships in North Texas	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD035669	1OT2OD035669-01	ASIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH COALITION	3/22/2025	$ 1,499,985.00	$ 1,142,797.50		$ 357,187.50	Asian Community-Led Health Equity Structural Intervention (Asian CHESI)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD035834	1OT2OD035834-01	ASIAN AMERICAN HEALTH COALITION/HOUSTON	3/22/2025	$ 1,491,475.00	$ 511,332.65		$ 980,142.35	Addressing Systemic Barriers Impacting Health in CHC Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD035877	1OT2OD035877-01	MY BROTHER'S KEEPER, INC.	3/22/2025	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00		$ -	Achieving Optimal Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRWH Project)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD035935	1OT2OD035935-01	URBAN HEALTH PARTNERSHIPS	2/28/2025	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,177,852.31		$ 322,147.69	Leveraging a community-driven approach to address the impact of social determinants of health on structural inequities among Miami-Dade County's intergenerational LGBTQ+ Community	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD036428	1OT2OD036428-01	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-IRVINE	3/22/2025	$ 4,300,147.00	$ 2,808,694.07		$ 1,491,452.93	All of Us Southern California Consortium (AoUSCC): Engagement Enrollment and Retention of Diverse Populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD037655	1OT2OD037655-01	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	3/22/2025	$ 450,000.00	$ 136,649.15		$ 313,350.85	Building a Diverse Network to Support and Build Pathways for Historically Underrepresented Students in Quantitative-Focused Research Areas Within the All of Us Research Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD037880	1OT2OD037880-01	COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER/ UNIV/PR	3/22/2025	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 187,837.64		$ 812,162.36	NATIONAL LATINO NETWORK (NLN) FOR PRECISION MEDICINE AND HEALTH DISPARITIES RESEARCH	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P01AI158571	1P01AI158571-01A1	Duke University	3/24/2025	$ 27,999,998.00	$ 21,031,895.04		$ 6,968,102.96	Design and Development of a Pan-betacoronavirus Vaccine	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P01AI165072	1P01AI165072-01	BRIGHAM & WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	3/24/2025	$ 19,638,315.00	$ 12,024,354.66		$ 7,613,960.34	Discovering Durable Pan-Coronavirus Immunity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P01AI165077	1P01AI165077-01	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM/BOARD OF REGENTS	3/24/2025	$ 11,618,493.00	$ 6,994,679.24		$ 4,623,813.76	PanCorVac (Center for Pan-Coronavirus Vaccine Development)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P20AG093975	1P20AG093975-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,397,411.00	$ 161,078.29		$ 1,236,332.71	Climate and Health: Action and Research for Transformational Change (CHART)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P20TW012808	1P20TW012808-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,061,973.00	$ -		$ 1,061,973.00	Anga Center for Climate Justice Health Equity and Community Wellbeing	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P50MD019473	1P50MD019473-01	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO	3/12/2025	$ 724,502.00	$ 81,501.68		$ 643,000.32	Igniting Hope in Buffalo New York communities: Training the Next Generation of Health Equity Researchers	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P50MD019475	1P50MD019475-01	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI	3/20/2025	$ 759,917.00	$ 18,974.39		$ 740,942.61	The Institute for Health Equity Research Catalyst Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA031637	1R01AA031637-01A1	PACIFIC INSTITUTE FOR RES AND EVALUATION	3/20/2025	$ 668,532.00	$ 425,705.04		$ 242,826.96	The Role of Local Structural Stigma in Alcohol Related Inequities among SGM Young Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG087121	1R01AG087121-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/21/2025	$ 1,059,015.00	$ 11,011.57		$ 1,048,003.43	ADRD risk and resilience among Black Americans: A 20-year longitudinal study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG089099	1R01AG089099-01	RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY	3/11/2025	$ 739,827.00	$ 141,547.72		$ 598,279.28	Social Networks and Cognitive Health among Black and Latino sexual minority men in NJ	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI169543	1R01AI169543-01	KECK GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED LIFE SCIENCES	3/24/2025	$ 1,851,627.00	$ 1,851,627.00		$ -	Rapid response for pandemics: single cell sequencing and deep learning to predict antibody sequences against an emerging antigen	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI181732	1R01AI181732-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/20/2025	$ 1,628,180.00	$ 72,484.33		$ 1,555,695.67	The Doxy-PEP Impact Study: a multi-city US longitudinal cohort to evaluate doxy-PEP field effectiveness investigate associated antimicrobial resistance and establish doxy-PEP to need ratios	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI182165	1R01AI182165-01	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/10/2025	$ 866,647.00	$ 388,782.55		$ 477,864.45	Text4Vax: Understanding the Effectiveness and Implementation of Text Message Reminders for Pediatric COVID-19 and Influenza Vaccines	N/A - Departmental Authority	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A seek test and treat intervention to reduce Chlamydia trachomatis disparities in Black youth living in the Deep South	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
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NIH	R01DA059240	1R01DA059240-01A1	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 701,204.00	$ 229,654.53		$ 471,549.47	Characterizing Intersectional Geospatial Stigma and Affirmation Landscapes and Their Influence on Black and Latino Bisexual Men At Risk for Substance Abuse and HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA059480	1R01DA059480-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HLTH SCIENCES CTR	3/21/2025	$ 406,246.00	$ 109,269.43		$ 296,976.57	Elucidating minority stress influences on tobacco use at the intersection of sexual orientation and rurality	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA061247	1R01DA061247-01	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/12/2025	$ 777,568.00	$ 172,284.98		$ 605,283.02	SILOS: Structural Inequities across Layers Of Social-Context as Drivers of HIV and Substance Use	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA061345	1R01DA061345-01	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	3/20/2025	$ 439,153.00	$ 4,681.37		$ 434,471.63	Race & Place: The Impacts of Racial Inequality on Substance Use and HIV Outcomes in Los Angeles	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA061661	1R01DA061661-01	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT STORRS	3/20/2025	$ 773,845.00	$ 121,168.96		$ 652,676.04	Optimizing a Just-in-Time Adaptive Intervention to Increase Uptake of Chemsex Harm Reduction Services in MSM: A Micro-randomized Trial	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DE031927	1R01DE031927-01	GENENDEAVOR LLC	3/24/2025	$ 4,504,502.00	$ 3,844,921.40		$ 659,580.60	Development of a handheld rapid air sensing system to monitor and quantify SARS-CoV-2 in aerosols in real-time	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DK132735	1R01DK132735-01	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES, BOARD OF REGENTS	3/24/2025	$ 3,636,473.00	$ 3,636,473.00		$ -	Metabolic and epigenetic reprogramming of vital organs in SARS-CoV-2 induced systemic toxicity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01ES036258	1R01ES036258-01	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/20/2025	$ 430,305.00	$ 73,867.96		$ 356,437.04	Reframing personal and community report back of consumer products by centering intersectionality	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01GM155395	1R01GM155395-01	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 879,690.00	$ 327,394.83		$ 552,295.17	Promoting Inclusive Excellence	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD110428	1R01HD110428-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/10/2025	$ 633,148.00	$ 177,430.94		$ 455,717.06	MODELING ADOLESCENT HEALTH CARE DECISION-MAKING FOR VACCINES: A COMMUNITY- BASED PARTICIPATORY APPROACH	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD111516	1R01HD111516-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	3/21/2025	$ 698,557.00	$ 171,166.03		$ 527,390.97	Intervention to improve parent communication about sexuality with sexual minority male adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD112464	1R01HD112464-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 538,719.00	$ 126,042.69		$ 412,676.31	Health and economic consequences of changing federal and state policies on reproductive health.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD115551	1R01HD115551-01	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 718,900.00	$ 5,852.91		$ 713,047.09	Understanding multilevel predictors affecting family formation among sexual and gender minority couples	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD115881	1R01HD115881-01	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/3/2025	$ 377,894.00	$ 280,949.79		$ 96,944.21	Microbiome mediated effects of gender affirming hormone therapy in mice	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD115921	1R01HD115921-01	BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	3/21/2025	$ 800,403.00	$ 378,920.04		$ 421,482.96	The effects of gender-affirming sex steroids on brain development in adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL168489	1R01HL168489-01A1	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/21/2025	$ 1,628,588.00	$ 671,672.10		$ 956,915.90	A daily diary examination of the influence of intersectional stigma on blood pressure	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL169503	1R01HL169503-01A1	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 636,567.00	$ 411,804.10		$ 224,762.90	Geographically-Explicit Ecological Momentary Assessment Protocol to Assess the Linkages Between Intersectional Discrimination and CVD Risk Among Sexual and Gender Minorities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL177518	1R01HL177518-01	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN	3/21/2025	$ 779,771.00	$ 42,222.65		$ 737,548.35	Cardiometabolic Impact of Gender-Affirming Hormone Therapy in Transmasculine Young Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018582	1R01MD018582-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 785,097.00	$ 288,924.46		$ 496,172.54	Psychosocial Predictors of Risk for Suicidal Behavior Among Gender Minority Adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD019956	1R01MD019956-01	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 1,054,907.00	$ 104,710.88		$ 950,196.12	Theoretically Informed Behavioral Intervention to Enhance QOL and Prevent HIV-related Comorbidities in Ethnic and Racial Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD020284	1R01MD020284-01	DREXEL UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 812,946.00	$ 11,712.42		$ 801,233.58	Measures of structural stigmatization and discrimination for HIV research with Latine sexual and gender minorities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH135498	1R01MH135498-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE	3/21/2025	$ 423,369.00	$ 10,779.45		$ 412,589.55	Using digital photovoice to explore the relationships between social media content and suicidality among transgender adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH137695	1R01MH137695-01	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 651,915.00	$ 153,998.35		$ 497,916.65	Measuring and Mapping Trajectories of Risk and Resilience for Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in Sexual and Gender Minority Preteens	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH138225	1R01MH138225-01	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 709,213.00	$ 80,595.01		$ 628,617.99	A Multi-Level Integrated Strategy to Optimize PrEP Adherence for Black MSM and Accelerate Implementation at Scale	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH138237	1R01MH138237-01	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI CORAL GABLES	3/20/2025	$ 788,119.00	$ 128,031.73		$ 660,087.27	Leveraging a Strategic Alliance of Community-Based Implementers and Researchers to Characterize Protocolize and Scale Up Local Implementation Strategies for Ending the HIV Epidemic among Latino MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH138335	1R01MH138335-01	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 815,881.00	$ -		$ 815,881.00	Bisexual adolescents' and young adults' risk for depression and suicidal ideation: Developmental trajectories risk and protective factors and underlying mechanisms	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH140023	1R01MH140023-01	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 722,293.00	$ -		$ 722,293.00	Mental Health Effects of Marriage Policy: Evidence from Linked Administrative Data in New Zealand	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR021461	1R01NR021461-01	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 2,432,517.00	$ 73,197.40		$ 2,359,319.60	Examining Non-Congregate Shelter Effects on Mental Health Crises through Community Health Partnerships in Connecticut	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR021691	1R01NR021691-01A1	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 676,457.00	$ 77,560.98		$ 598,896.02	Identifying multilevel facilitators of care outcomes among Positive Deviants to design an intervention for Black sexual minority men living with HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01TW012904	1R01TW012904-01	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/20/2025	$ 207,738.00	$ 76,124.17		$ 131,613.83	Kabawil: Adapting an Intervention to Reduce Intersectional Stigmas among Indigenous Sexual Minority Men and Traditional Healers in Mesoamerica	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R03AA031740	1R03AA031740-01	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY - BOZEMAN	3/20/2025	$ 80,316.00	$ 9,536.00		$ 70,780.00	Romantic Relationships, Discrimination Stressors, and Alcohol Use among Sexual and Gender Minority Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R03CA289560	1R03CA289560-01	MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER	3/20/2025	$ 80,700.00	$ 80,677.36		$ 22.64	Refinement of a Training Module to Improve Discussions of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Cancer Clinics	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R03ES035509	1R03ES035509-01	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 185,979.00	$ 123,212.70		$ 62,766.30	Drinking water contaminants and fetal loss in Northern California	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13AI188929	1R13AI188929-01	GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES	3/20/2025	$ 3,100.00	$ -		$ 3,100.00	2025 Sex Differences in Immunity Gordon Research Conference and Gordon Research Seminar	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R13HD117635	1R13HD117635-01	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HLTH SCIENCES CTR	3/20/2025	$ 10,000.00	$ -		$ 10,000.00	Be Curious Not Judgmental: The 4th National Symposium on Sexual Behavior of Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13HL173969	1R13HL173969-01	SOCIETY OF BEHAVIORAL MEDICINE	3/21/2025	$ 79,300.00	$ 79,300.00		$ -	Society of Behavioral Medicine 2024 Annual Meeting & Scientific Sessions	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13HL177880	1R13HL177880-01	GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES	3/20/2025	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00		$ -	2025 Cardiac Arrhythmia Mechanisms Gordon Research Conference and Gordon Research Seminar	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13MD019531	1R13MD019531-01	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY	3/21/2025	$ 47,451.00	$ 1,250.00		$ 46,201.00	SOCIAL MEDICINE CASES FOR HEALTH EQUITY	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13MH136663	1R13MH136663-01	NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE	3/20/2025	$ 30,000.00	$ -		$ 30,000.00	Enhancing Diversity Equity and Inclusion in Mental Health Research: American Psychopathological Association Annual Meetings	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13MH138043	1R13MH138043-01	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 20,000.00	$ -		$ 20,000.00	National LGBT Health Conference 2024	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R15AA030898	1R15AA030898-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE	3/20/2025	$ 458,269.00	$ 83,130.17		$ 375,138.83	Reconstruction of an SGM-specific sexual violence peer support program (SSS+)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R15AI176375	1R15AI176375-01	BENTLEY UNIVERSITY	3/10/2025	$ 379,139.00	$ 204,031.34		$ 175,107.66	COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake and Risk Mitigation Behaviors: Understanding the Role of Institutional Trust	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R15GM152943	1R15GM152943-01	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE CHATTANOOGA	3/10/2025	$ 331,246.00	$ 106,492.66		$ 224,753.34	Mathematical Modeling and Scientific Computing for Infectious Disease Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AA030373	1R21AA030373-01A1	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	2/28/2025	$ 397,892.00	$ 186,777.17		$ 211,114.83	Internal Sources of Minority Stress and Alcohol Consumption	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AA031548	1R21AA031548-01A1	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INST AND ST UNIV	3/20/2025	$ 218,293.00	$ 17,733.22		$ 200,559.78	Daily Impact of Sexual Minority Stress on Alcohol-Related Intimate Partner Violence among Bisexual+ Young Adults: A Couples' Daily Diary Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AG087792	1R21AG087792-01	FENWAY COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	3/21/2025	$ 443,875.00	$ 32,191.48		$ 411,683.52	Bridge to Belonging (B2B): Peer led intervention to reduce loneliness and depression among older gay and bisexual men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI161501	1R21AI161501-01	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	3/24/2025	$ 414,425.00	$ 291,135.69		$ 123,289.31	Elucidating Airborne SARS-CoV-2 Infectivity at Single Aerosol Resolution	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI178840	1R21AI178840-01A1	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 241,500.00	$ 125,345.90		$ 116,154.10	Defining the neovaginal microbiome after gender affirming vaginoplasty	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI183544	1R21AI183544-01A1	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER	3/10/2025	$ 267,121.00	$ -		$ 267,121.00	Understanding transgender women's immune and behavioral responses to seasonal COVID-19 vaccines to improve their uptake	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI183907	1R21AI183907-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/21/2025	$ 259,807.00	$ 52,895.51		$ 206,911.49	Applying a Behavioral Economic Approach on PrEP and Hormone Options among Transgender Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21CA284313	1R21CA284313-01	UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	2/28/2025	$ 325,032.00	$ 221,209.09		$ 103,822.91	TRANSforma Tu Salud Dejando de Fumar: Advancing smoking cessation among transgender individuals	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21CA292185	1R21CA292185-01	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL	3/21/2025	$ 439,966.00	$ 1,623.52		$ 438,342.48	Adapting and testing a smoking cessation intervention for transgender and gender-diverse individuals	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21DA060856	1R21DA060856-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	3/21/2025	$ 202,308.00	$ 15,974.43		$ 186,333.57	CHAMPION - Combining HIV And Stimulant Prevention and Treatment Interventions Optimized for HIV-Negative MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21DA062591	1R21DA062591-01	GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH POLICY	3/21/2025	$ 420,319.00	$ 49,287.82		$ 371,031.18	Optimizing long-acting injectable PrEP strategies for sexual minority men who use methamphetamine	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD110617	1R21HD110617-01A1	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 463,689.00	$ 278,015.35		$ 185,673.65	Development and Initial Trial of Brief Interventions to Help Parents of Stigmatized Youth Reduce Distress and Strengthen Attachment	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD110837	1R21HD110837-01A1	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY-TEMPE CAMPUS	3/10/2025	$ 419,796.00	$ 216,989.05		$ 199,806.95	REDUCING VACCINE HESITANCY AMONG HISPANIC PARENTS OF COVID-19 VACCINE-ELIGIBLE CHILDREN	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD115480	1R21HD115480-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 295,355.00	$ 34,232.81		$ 261,122.19	Strengthening informed consent for authentic participation in perinatal HIV research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD115838	1R21HD115838-01	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	3/21/2025	$ 429,000.00	$ -		$ 429,000.00	Feasibility study for assessing processes and outcomes related to gender affirming care	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD116080	1R21HD116080-01	BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	3/21/2025	$ 495,307.00	$ 25,060.90		$ 470,246.10	Confidentiality in use of health insurance coverage for reproductive health services	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MD019089	1R21MD019089-01A1	TEMPLE UNIV OF THE COMMONWEALTH	3/21/2025	$ 250,709.00	$ 30,694.58		$ 220,014.42	Advancing help-seeking and recovery measures for sexual and gender minority survivors of gender-based violence	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MD019345	1R21MD019345-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HLTH SCIENCES CTR	3/21/2025	$ 216,772.00	$ 54,116.53		$ 162,655.47	Ecological momentary assessment of daily minority stressors and cannabis and tobacco co-use among sexual minority young adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MD019829	1R21MD019829-01	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3/21/2025	$ 269,438.00	$ 50,607.99		$ 218,830.01	The Roles of Parental Mental Health and Help-Seeking: Utilizing a Family Systems Approach to Upstream Suicide Prevention for Sexual Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH130302	1R21MH130302-01A1	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 450,125.00	$ 302,025.44		$ 148,099.56	Impact of geographic mobility on PrEP and HIV care outcomes among Latino gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH133755	1R21MH133755-01	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 483,983.00	$ 200,479.83		$ 283,503.17	The TAIL-PrEP Study: Acceptability and Feasibility of a Tailored Adherence Intervention for safe discontinuation of Long-acting PrEP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH135130	1R21MH135130-01A1	LOUISIANA STATE UNIV A&M COL BATON ROUGE	3/21/2025	$ 233,101.00	$ 9,150.00		$ 223,951.00	Cultural Consensus Modeling to Identify Culturally Relevant Risk and Protective Factors for Suicide among Sexual Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH135234	1R21MH135234-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA	3/21/2025	$ 416,299.00	$ 26,628.99		$ 389,670.01	Design of a Lay Health Worker Training Intervention to Promote Mental Health Care Access for Racially Diverse Transgender Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH135779	1R21MH135779-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	3/21/2025	$ 211,326.00	$ 20,077.56		$ 191,248.44	Formative work for the development of an intervention to support combined HIV/syphilis self-testing and linkage to prevention and treatment services for transgender women in South Africa	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH136855	1R21MH136855-01	HARVARD PILGRIM HEALTH CARE, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 277,552.00	$ 57,424.12		$ 220,127.88	Over-the-Counter PrEP: Acceptability Feasibility and Potential Impact of Access without a Prescription (OFFSCRIPT)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH136915	1R21MH136915-01A1	NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER	3/21/2025	$ 308,371.00	$ 142,548.64		$ 165,822.36	Impact of geographic mobility on PrEP and HIV care outcomes among Latino gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R24DA061190	1R24DA061190-01	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT COLUMBIA	3/12/2025	$ 503,095.00	$ 154,750.10		$ 348,344.90	PRIDE-CARES Center: Patient-Responsive Initiatives for Diverse Engagement - LGBTQ+ Community Action in Research to Eliminate Substance Use Disorder	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R24NS132283	1R24NS132283-01	NEUROVATIONS	3/21/2025	$ 7,732,800.00	$ 3,426,978.38		$ 4,305,821.62	PURPOSE: Positively Uniting Researchers of Pain to Opine Synthesize and Engage	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25ES036012	1R25ES036012-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 132,347.00	$ -		$ 132,347.00	Bronx Environmental Health Summer Training for Justice	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25HD116367	1R25HD116367-01	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/21/2025	$ 428,270.00	$ 18,079.86		$ 410,190.14	Restoring equity to measuring and preventing perinatal intimate partner violence (Remap-IPV)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R34AA030662	1R34AA030662-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO	3/21/2025	$ 653,281.00	$ 210,020.63		$ 443,260.37	An Online Family-based Program to Prevent Alcohol Use and Dating and Sexual Violence among Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH132405	1R34MH132405-01	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES	3/21/2025	$ 521,875.00	$ 299,199.77		$ 222,675.23	MyPrEP Plus: Development and Pilot Testing of Novel Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Support Tools for Transgender Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH133768	1R34MH133768-01A1	LURIE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 249,765.00	$ 70,397.00		$ 179,368.00	Development and Preliminary Trial of a Digital Transdiagnostic CBT Intervention for Transgender Adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH134603	1R34MH134603-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 270,250.00	$ 33,887.75		$ 236,362.25	Feasibility acceptability and preliminary efficacy of an adapted group-based and online HIV prevention intervention for immigrant sexual minority men in the US	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH134912	1R34MH134912-01A1	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 279,366.00	$ -		$ 279,366.00	Youth Empowerment and Safety Intervention for Systems-involved Sexual and Gender Minority Youth at Risk of Suicide	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH136018	1R34MH136018-01A1	BOSTON COLLEGE	3/12/2025	$ 239,551.00	$ -		$ 239,551.00	Development of a School-Based Prevention Intervention to Promote Adolescent Mental Health Equity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH137753	1R34MH137753-01	TEMPLE UNIV OF THE COMMONWEALTH	3/21/2025	$ 264,871.00	$ 106,027.04		$ 158,843.96	Developing and pilot testing an eHealth decision support tool for young trans women to improve informed decision making about PrEP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R35GM157032	1R35GM157032-01	BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	3/12/2025	$ 442,444.00	$ 149,085.99		$ 293,358.00	Molecular Mechanisms of Hormone-Mediated Sex Differences in Wound Healing	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R36DA058830	1R36DA058830-01A1	NEW SCHOOL UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 53,501.00	$ 12,320.36		$ 41,180.64	Exploring Historical Trauma Racial Discrimination PTSD and Substance Use Among Black Young Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R36DA061635	1R36DA061635-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 51,390.00	$ 43,802.08		$ 7,587.92	Dissecting the role of loneliness on substance use- and HIV-related outcomes among sexual minority men in the United States and Canada	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R43MD019197	1R43MD019197-01	PRO-CHANGE BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 324,381.00	$ 236,702.43		$ 87,678.57	Bridges: A digital intervention to increase workplace belonging	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R44HD106855	1R44HD106855-01A1	IRIS MEDIA, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 283,526.00	$ 150,251.98		$ 133,274.02	Evidence-based Parent Training for Diverse Families (PTDF)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R56AG079510	1R56AG079510-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 3,432,146.00	$ 1,477,035.96		$ 1,955,110.04	Asian Americans & Racism: Individual and Structural Experiences (ARISE)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R56AG087032	1R56AG087032-01	RAND CORPORATION	3/21/2025	$ 1,040,387.00	$ 175,272.74		$ 865,114.26	Social Connectedness Loneliness and Health Among Aging Black Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R56AI182347	1R56AI182347-01A1	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 837,185.00	$ 738,775.67		$ 98,409.33	Doxy4STICare - Doxycycline for Sexually Transmitted Infections; A Comprehensive Assessment of Antimicrobial Resistance and Engagement	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R56AI186400	1R56AI186400-01	REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, THE	3/24/2025	$ 726,000.00	$ 208,258.04		$ 517,741.96	A Tunable Nanophage Platform for Vaccine Development	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R56CA284564	1R56CA284564-01	BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER	3/12/2025	$ 299,940.00	$ 286,927.92		$ 13,012.08	Gender-Affirming Testosterone Therapy on Breast Cancer Risk and Treatment Outcomes	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R56HD113725	1R56HD113725-01A1	INNOVATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 263,996.00	$ 148,997.30		$ 114,998.70	Examining reproductive and sexual health during the transition to adulthood	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R61DA058985	1R61DA058985-01	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 418,343.00	$ 21,642.98		$ 396,700.00	Structural Racism Neurocognition in Reward Related Decision Making and Substance Use Risk	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R61HD117134	1R61HD117134-01	HARVARD PILGRIM HEALTH CARE, INC.	3/12/2025	$ 838,837.00	$ 117,448.86		$ 721,388.14	Supportive and restrictive factors and mental health in LGBT adolescent and young adult populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R61MH133710	1R61MH133710-01A1	AUBURN UNIVERSITY AT AUBURN	3/21/2025	$ 978,986.00	$ 274,440.27		$ 704,545.73	Targeting Minority Stressors to Improve Eating Disorder Symptoms in Sexual Minority Individuals with Eating Disorders	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	RF1MH132348	1RF1MH132348-01	BROWN UNIVERSITY	2/28/2025	$ 2,368,492.00	$ 1,388,545.25		$ 979,946.75	Improving mental health among the LGBTQ+ community impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	RF1MH132360	1RF1MH132360-01	Policy	3/10/2025	$ 3,296,734.00	$ 2,442,158.73		$ 854,575.27	Brief digital intervention to increase COVID-19 vaccination among individuals with anxiety or depression	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32DA057926	1T32DA057926-01A1	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 202,337.00	$ 58,589.01		$ 143,747.99	Building an interprofessional and diverse workforce in substance use and pain	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MD019780	1T32MD019780-01	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	3/21/2025	$ 250,060.00	$ 22,842.74		$ 227,217.26	ADVANCE SGM Health for Research Diversity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T34GM149823	1T34GM149823-01A1	SPELMAN COLLEGE	3/21/2025	$ 90,514.00	$ 90,514.00		$ -	U-RISE at Spelman College	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01DA057849	1U01DA057849-01	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	3/24/2025	$ 2,029,962.00	$ 1,504,677.63		$ 525,284.37	Supported employment to create a community culture of SARS-CoV-2 rapid testing among people who inject drugs: PeerConnect2Test	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MD018310	1U01MD018310-01	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI KANSAS CITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,997,263.00	$ 1,065,333.81		$ 931,929.19	Faithful Response II: COVID-19 Rapid Test-to-Treat with African American Churches	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171110	1U19AI171110-01	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN FRANCISCO	3/24/2025	$ 67,452,049.00	$ 56,237,645.96		$ 11,214,403.04	QCRG Pandemic Response Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171292	1U19AI171292-01	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL	3/24/2025	$ 65,483,194.00	$ 47,898,650.80		$ 17,584,543.20	RAPIDLY EMERGING ANTIVIRAL DRUG DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE- AVIDD CENTER (READDI-AC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171399	1U19AI171399-01	SLOAN KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH	3/24/2025	$ 68,201,902.00	$ 45,800,686.42		$ 22,401,215.58	AI-driven Structure-enabled Antiviral Platform (ASAP)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171401	1U19AI171401-01	HACKENSACK MEDICAL CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 65,141,731.00	$ 49,200,080.29		$ 15,941,650.71	Metropolitan AntiViral Drug Accelerator	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171403	1U19AI171403-01	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 51,914,880.00	$ 34,244,377.26		$ 17,670,502.74	Antiviral Countermeasures Development Center (AC/DC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171413	1U19AI171413-01	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON	3/24/2025	$ 75,012,640.00	$ 41,509,495.81		$ 33,503,144.19	UTMB-Novartis Alliance for Pandemic Preparedness	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171421	1U19AI171421-01	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 69,058,677.00	$ 40,700,147.79		$ 28,358,529.21	Development of outpatient antiviral cocktails against SARS-CoV-2 and other potential pandemic RNA viruses.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171443	1U19AI171443-01	SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3/24/2025	$ 67,624,156.00	$ 57,984,390.17		$ 9,639,765.83	Center for Antiviral Medicines & Pandemic Preparedness (CAMPP)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI171954	1U19AI171954-01	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/24/2025	$ 66,887,966.00	$ 51,764,002.12		$ 15,123,963.88	Midwest AViDD Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U24DK138889	1U24DK138889-01	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 521,354.00	$ -		$ 521,354.00	VCU National Coordinating Center for Advancing Gender Inclusive Excellence	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UG3HD115253	1UG3HD115253-01	EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,410,608.00	$ 370,876.78		$ 1,039,731.22	Adaptable Community-Engaged Intervention for Violence Prevention: Michigan Model	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD094081	2R01HD094081-06A1	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/12/2025	$ 672,168.00	$ 423,385.38		$ 248,782.62	A Longitudinal Examination of Mechanisms Underlying Intersectional Health Disparities in the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13AG066389	2R13AG066389-06	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT COLUMBIA	3/21/2025	$ 74,959.00	$ 60,089.04		$ 14,869.96	The ADAR Summit Meeting	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM109435	2R25GM109435-10	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	3/12/2025	$ 343,158.00	$ -		$ 343,158.00	PREP at University of Georgia	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	U54MD007582	2U54MD007582-39	FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL UNIV	3/21/2025	$ 3,362,171.00	$ 427,643.45		$ 2,934,527.55	FAMU Center for Health Disparities Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54MD007598	2U54MD007598-16	CHARLES R. DREW UNIVERSITY OF MED & SCI	3/21/2025	$ 4,351,410.00	$ 1,395,736.38		$ 2,955,673.62	Center for Accelerating Excellence in Translational Science (AXIS)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01HL151902	3K01HL151902-04S1	BOSTON MEDICAL CENTER	3/21/2025	$ 696,928.00	$ 637,455.10		$ 59,472.90	Assessing the burden of dementia in transgender populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01MH116737	3K01MH116737-06S1	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 898,574.00	$ 861,017.18		$ 37,556.82	COVID-19 Administrative Supplement to K01: Adapting Pilot Testing a Behavioral Intervention to Incorporate Advances in HIV Prevention for Black Young MSM in Alabama	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01MH117142	3K01MH117142-05S1	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 878,685.00	$ 869,947.69		$ 8,737.31	Biological Mechanisms of Suicidal Behavior among Sexual Minority Adolescents - Supplement	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K12AR084217	3K12AR084217-09S1	TUFTS UNIVERSITY BOSTON	3/21/2025	$ 2,729,507.00	$ 1,782,703.55		$ 946,803.45	Supporting the Tufts BIRCWH Program with an Additional Scholar Position	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K12AR084219	3K12AR084219-26S1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 3,603,974.00	$ 3,338,187.92		$ 265,786.08	UCSF-Kaiser Department of Research Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health (BIRCWH) Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K12AR084220	3K12AR084220-21S1	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS	3/21/2025	$ 3,656,085.00	$ 3,130,973.50		$ 525,111.50	Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health at UC Davis	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2HL158287	3OT2HL158287-01S6	WESTAT, INC	3/24/2025	$ 4,000,000.00	$ -		$ 4,000,000.00	NHLBI Community Engagement Technical Assistance Center (CETAC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2HL161847	3OT2HL161847-01S1	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 33,203,136.00	$ 19,400,799.77		$ 13,802,336.23	OTA-21-015A Post-Acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Initiative: NYU Langone Health Clinical Science Core, Data Resource Core, and PASC Biorepository Core	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD035980	3OT2OD035980-01S1	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	3/22/2025	$ 2,826,653.00	$ 1,994,118.60		$ 832,534.40	Engaging Diverse Stakeholders in Genomic/Precision Medicine Research: The All of Us Research Program Engagement Core	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P30AI117943	3P30AI117943-10S1	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/12/2025	$ 19,812,684.00	$ 18,612,684.00		$ 752,751.18	Partnering and Programming for a BIPOC SGM Pathway to HIV Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P30CA016056	3P30CA016056-47S1	ROSWELL PARK CANCER INSTITUTE CORP	3/21/2025	$ 5,500,829.63	$ 3,407,087.94		$ 2,093,741.69	Two-Spirit Films in Indigenous Cancer Health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P50DA048756	3P50DA048756-04S3	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	3/24/2025	$ 18,012,501.00	$ 16,306,805.74		$ 1,705,695.26	Prevention Research Center: Parenting Among Women Who Are Opioid Users	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA029076	3R01AA029076-04S1	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 2,872,007.00	$ 2,390,563.89		$ 481,443.11	Improving Measurement of Alcohol Use and Other Disparities by Sex, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity through Community Engagement	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG075734	3R01AG075734-03S1	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/21/2025	$ 2,281,240.00	$ 1,776,632.76		$ 504,607.24	Training the Long-Term Services and Supports Dementia Care Workforce in Provision of Care to Sexual and Gender Minority Residents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI169636	3R01AI169636-03S1	ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE	3/21/2025	$ 2,722,149.00	$ 2,008,488.42		$ 713,660.58	ED2PrEP - patient focused low-burden strategies for PrEP uptake among emergency departments patients: a cross-over hybrid implementation-effectiveness trial	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AR065493	3R01AR065493-07S2	TULANE UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/24/2025	$ 4,215,616.00	$ 3,936,457.76		$ 279,158.24	Psychosocial Factors and Lupus Disease Progression Among African American Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DK122564	3R01DK122564-05S1	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,553,286.00	$ 1,394,867.12		$ 158,418.88	Skeletal Health in Youth with Type 1 Diabetes and Gender Diversity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DK130864	3R01DK130864-03S1	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/21/2025	$ 1,787,640.00	$ 1,038,873.11		$ 748,766.89	The role of circulating meta-inflammatory monocytes in adolescent insulin resistance	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD075787	3R01HD075787-08S1	RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE	3/11/2025	$ 100,507.00	$ -		$ 100,507.00	Social influences on sexual health among Latinx adolescents and emerging adults who identify as LGBTQ+ in an agricultural community	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD092347	3R01HD092347-08S1	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 1,331,119.00	$ 1,168,292.81		$ 45,300.08	Views of Gender in Adolescence	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD013907	3R01MD013907-05S1	EMMA PENDLETON BRADLEY HOSPITAL	3/21/2025	$ 1,047,555.00	$ 833,424.00		$ 214,131.00	A culturally centered CBT protocol for suicidal ideation and suicide attempts among Latinx youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD017588	3R01MD017588-03S1	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI CORAL GABLES	3/21/2025	$ 2,566,175.00	$ 2,474,400.71		$ 91,774.29	Promoting Health and Reducing Risk among Hispanic Sexual Minority Youth and their Families	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH127014	3R01MH127014-03S1	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 2,379,519.00	$ 1,520,413.56		$ 859,105.44	Dopamine Availability and Developmental Pathways of Adolescent Depression and Anhedonia	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH134176	3R01MH134176-02S1	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST	3/21/2025	$ 1,450,233.00	$ 312,537.19		$ 1,137,695.81	Effect of Medicaid Accountable Care Organizations on Behavioral Health Care Quality and Outcomes for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR020154	3R01NR020154-04S1	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 1,652,521.00	$ 1,446,967.54		$ 37,685.28	Exploring Stigma Social Support and Cancer Screenings among Sexual and Gender Diverse People Living with HIV in Georgia	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NS123639	3R01NS123639-04S1	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 3,168,286.00	$ 1,154,945.00		$ 2,013,341.00	Strengthening Healthcare and Research Engagement through Data Sharing: SHARE	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM132758	3R25GM132758-03S1	UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	3/10/2025	$ 53,996.00	$ 53,996.00		$ -	One Health Education: Connecting Humans, Animals, and the Environment	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	S06GM127983	3S06GM127983-03S1	THE CHEROKEE NATION	3/24/2025	$ 6,448,338.00	$ 4,656,427.93		$ 1,791,910.07	RAD-X UP NARCH Supplement: A Cherokee Nation Community-Driven Program for Testing and Contact Tracing (Cherokee PROTECT)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	S06GM127983	3S06GM127983-04S1	THE CHEROKEE NATION	3/24/2025	$ 6,448,338.00	$ 4,656,427.93		$ 1,791,910.07	Cherokee Nation Native AmericanResearch Center for Health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01AI138897	3U01AI138897-05S2	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 22,264,539.00	$ 21,074,777.46		$ 1,189,761.54	HOPE in Action: A Clinical Trial of HIV-to-HIV Liver Transplantation	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01AI167892	3U01AI167892-03S2	La Jolla Institute For Immunology	3/24/2025	$ 10,837,493.00	$ 9,070,076.67		$ 1,767,416.33	HIPC Data Coordinating Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01DA040381	3U01DA040381-05S2	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 9,618,541.00	$ 9,491,829.36		$ 126,711.64	Community-Engaged Research on COVID-19 Testing Among Underserved and/or Vulnerable Populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01GM132133	3U01GM132133-05S1	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 2,822,273.00	$ 2,757,193.39		$ 65,079.61	Building Up	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01GM132133	3U01GM132133-05S2	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 2,822,273.00	$ 2,757,193.39		$ 65,079.61	Building Up	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U24TR001608	3U24TR001608-06S1	Duke University	3/24/2025	$ 176,958,715.00	$ 138,261,343.17		$ 38,697,371.83	ACTIV-6	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U24TR001608	3U24TR001608-07S1	Duke University	3/24/2025	$ 176,958,715.00	$ 138,261,343.17		$ 38,697,371.83	ACTIV-6	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54EB015408	3U54EB015408-08S1	Massachusetts General Hospital, The	3/24/2025	$ 39,862,575.00	$ 37,222,241.63		$ 2,640,333.37	Point of Care Technology Research Center in Primary Care	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54EB015408	3U54EB015408-08S2	Massachusetts General Hospital, The	3/24/2025	$ 39,862,575.00	$ 37,222,241.63		$ 2,640,333.37	Point of Care Technology Research Center in Primary Care	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54MD007601	3U54MD007601-38S2	UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA	3/21/2025	$ 14,337,263.00	$ 12,420,048.20		$ 1,917,214.80	Evaluating HPV Vaccination Uptake Barriers and its Efficacy in PLWH	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54MD012523	3U54MD012523-05S1	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 7,937,590.00	$ 7,233,843.13		$ 703,746.87	Center for Health Equity Research (CHER)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM1AI068618	3UM1AI068618-18S1	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 210,411,010.00	$ 176,601,911.10		$ 33,809,098.90	CoVPN 3008 Multi-Center, Randomized, Efficacy Study of Early vs Deferred Vaccination with COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine in Regions with SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Concern - LC Repository	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	UM1AI068618	3UM1AI068618-18S2	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 210,411,010.00	$ 176,601,911.10		$ 33,809,098.90	CoVPN 3008 Multi-Center, Randomized, Efficacy Study of Early vs Deferred Vaccination with COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine in Regions with SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Concern - LC GY18	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM1AI068635	3UM1AI068635-18S1	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 187,252,221.00	$ 178,745,171.21		$ 8,507,049.79	CoVPN 3008 2022-2023	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM1AI148684	3UM1AI148684-03S1	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 4,239,265.01	$ 4,239,265.01		$ -	Leadership Group for the Infectious Diseases Clinical Research Consortium (IDCRCLG)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	OT2OD025276	4OT2OD025276-03	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	3/14/2025	$ 1,678,387.45	$ 969,339.55		$ 709,047.90	PRIDEnet for the All of Us Research Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00AA030079	4R00AA030079-03	RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL	3/21/2025	$ 348,977.66	$ 70,965.72		$ 278,011.94	Event-level Antecedents of Heavy Drinking Among Bisexual and Heterosexual Women with and without Histories of Sexual Assault	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00AA030601	4R00AA030601-03	BOSTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CAMPUS	3/21/2025	$ 509,811.00	$ 283,746.50		$ 226,064.50	Stigma Romantic Relationships and Alcohol Use Among Transgender and Nonbinary Young Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00DA055508	4R00DA055508-03	ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	3/21/2025	$ 608,748.00	$ 412,136.08		$ 196,611.92	A Gender-Affirming Stigma Intervention to Improve Substance Misuse and HIV Risk among Transgender Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00MD017967	4R00MD017967-03	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	3/21/2025	$ 502,260.00	$ 264,322.05		$ 237,937.95	Sexually Transmitted Infection Testing Risk and Prevention among Trans Women (STRIP-T)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI158060	4R01AI158060-05	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	3/24/2025	$ 3,690,197.00	$ 3,199,303.75		$ 490,893.25	Developing a Multi-epitope Pan-Coronavirus Vaccine	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI160953	4R01AI160953-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 711,960.00	$ 211,373.22		$ 500,586.78	Fusion inhibitors that block host-to-host transmission of SARS-CoV-2	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI160961	4R01AI160961-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 714,282.00	$ 204,023.66		$ 510,258.34	Engineering protease-resistant antiviral peptide inhibitors for SARS-CoV-2	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260462	4U01CA260462-02	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	3/24/2025	$ 3,969,732.00	$ 2,945,511.83		$ 1,024,220.17	Adaptive Immunity and Persistent SARS-CoV-2 Replication	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260469	4U01CA260469-02	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 3,218,089.00	$ 2,747,490.88		$ 470,598.12	Culturally-targeted communication to promote SARS-CoV-2 antibody testing in saliva: Enabling evaluation of inflammatory pathways in COVID-19 racial disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260476	4U01CA260476-02	BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL	3/24/2025	$ 725,469.00	$ 536,325.77		$ 189,083.23	Immunologic Signatures of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination and Disease	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260507	4U01CA260507-02	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 3,457,573.00	$ 3,062,979.79		$ 394,593.21	Immuno-Serological Assays for Monitoring COVID19 in Patients with Hematologic Malignancies	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260508	4U01CA260508-02	HEALTH RESEARCH, INC.	3/24/2025	$ 2,570,126.00	$ 2,054,952.85		$ 515,173.15	High-Throughput Dried Blood Spot (HT-DBS) Technologies in SARS COV-2 Serology and Vaccinology	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260513	4U01CA260513-02	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 3,389,732.00	$ 2,427,118.09		$ 962,613.91	Pre-exposure Immunologic Health and Linkages to SARS-COV2 Serologic Responses, Endothelial Cell Resilience, and Cardiovascular Complications: Defining the mechanistic basis of high risk endotypes	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260584	4U01CA260584-02	KAISER FOUNDATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3/24/2025	$ 853,103.00	$ 781,932.92		$ 71,170.08	SARS-CoV-2 Serological Antibody Testing for Disease Surveillance and Clinical Use	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA260588	4U01CA260588-02	La Jolla Institute For Immunology	3/24/2025	$ 732,439.00	$ 732,439.00		$ -	SARS-CoV-2-reactive tissue-resident memory T cells in healthy and cancer subjects	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01CA261277	4U01CA261277-02	HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,844,641.46	$ 1,102,630.27		$ 742,011.19	Casual, Statistical and Mathematical Modeling with Serologic Data	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01DA053903	4U01DA053903-02	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY RESEARCH FOUNDATION, THE	3/24/2025	$ 3,380,557.00	$ 3,258,702.58		$ 121,854.42	Wastewater Assessment for Coronavirus in Kentucky: Implementing Enhanced Surveillance Technology	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260492	4U54CA260492-02	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 10,424,709.00	$ 9,708,237.31		$ 716,471.69	Johns Hopkins Excellence in Pathogenesis and Immunity Center for SARS-CoV-2 (JH-EPICS)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260517	4U54CA260517-02	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 2,420,075.00	$ 2,410,177.47		$ 9,897.53	Mechanisms and Duration of Immunity to SARS-CoV-2	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260543	4U54CA260543-02	HILL	3/24/2025	$ 2,018,073.00	$ 1,934,428.45		$ 83,644.55	North Carolina Seronet Center for Excellence	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260560	4U54CA260560-02	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI	3/24/2025	$ 2,164,296.00	$ 2,152,902.83		$ 11,393.17	Vulnerability of SARS- CoV-2 Infection in Lung Cancer Based on Serological Antibody Analyses	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260563	4U54CA260563-02	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 2,540,466.00	$ 2,538,685.65		$ 1,780.35	Immune Regulation of COVID-19 Infection in Cancer and Autoimmunity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260581	4U54CA260581-02	TULANE UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/24/2025	$ 2,360,230.00	$ 2,002,751.88		$ 357,478.12	Tulane University COVID Antibody and Immunity Network (TUCAIN)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260582	4U54CA260582-02	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 2,434,915.00	$ 2,194,355.82		$ 240,559.18	Center for Serological Testing to Improve Outcomes from Pandemic COVID-19 (STOP-COVID)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA260591	4U54CA260591-02	CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 2,373,156.00	$ 2,373,156.00		$ -	Diversity and Determinants of the Immune-Inflammatory Response to SARS-CoV-2	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UH3AI169631	5UH3AI169631-03	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 3,827,431.00	$ 2,158,279.00		$ 1,669,152.00	Keeping it LITE 2: Exploring HIV Risk in Vulnerable Youth with Limited Interaction and Digital Health Intervention (LITE-2)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UH3AI169655	4UH3AI169655-03	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 6,429,700.00	$ 4,948,720.00		$ 1,480,980.00	Multilevel strategies to understand and modify the role of structural and environmental context on HIV inequities for sexual and gender minorities of color	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UH3AI169658	4UH3AI169658-03	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/21/2025	$ 6,295,813.00	$ 3,718,714.81		$ 2,577,098.19	MyPEEPS Mobile LITE: Limited Interaction Efficacy Trial of MyPEEPS Mobile to Reduce HIV Incidence and Better Understand the Epidemiology of HIV among YMSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UH3DE030063	4UH3DE030063-03	HealthPartners Institute	3/10/2025	$ 1,490,353.00	$ 667,999.05		$ 757,577.00	Investigating Behavioral Mechanisms and Efficacy of a Provider-Directed Intervention for HPV Vaccine Promotion in Real-World Dental Settings	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	D43TW011324	5D43TW011324-05	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,544,588.00	$ 1,428,232.21		$ 116,355.79	Malaysian Implementation Science Training (MIST) Program in HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	D43TW012189	5D43TW012189-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,052,905.00	$ 587,581.00		$ 465,324.00	Guyana Research in Injury and Trauma Training (GRITT) Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	D43TW012274	5D43TW012274-03	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE	3/21/2025	$ 3,563,052.00	$ 2,005,105.85		$ 1,557,946.15	Integrated Networks of Scholars in Global Health Research Training (INSIGHT)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	DP2AI164315	5DP2AI164315-04	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-IRVINE	2/28/2025	$ 740,971.00	$ 740,970.06		$ 0.94	One Ballroom: Understanding Intersectional Stigma to Optimize the HIV Prevention Continuum among Vulnerable Populations in the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	DP5OD031849	5DP5OD031849-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,620,000.00	$ 1,248,946.17		$ 371,053.83	Public Drinking Water Contaminants and Infant Health: Advancing Environmental Justice	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F30AG074618	5F30AG074618-04	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 199,984.00	$ 195,280.00		$ 4,704.00	Alzheimer's Disease Genetic Risk and Microglial Innate Immune Memory	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F30CA257768	5F30CA257768-04	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 199,504.00	$ 199,504.00		$ -	Targeting Neuron-Microglia Interactions at the Margin of Glioma	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F30CA271624	5F30CA271624-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 158,420.00	$ 158,420.00		$ -	Contribution of PAG to Immune Synapse Organization and PD-1 Function	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F30DC020900	5F30DC020900-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 148,420.00	$ 138,716.00		$ 9,704.00	Deciphering mechanisms for olfactory receptor choice in single cells	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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									Elucidating the role of Fra1 in pancreatic Kras-driven acinar to ductal metaplasia		
NIH	F30HD107932	5F30HD107932-02	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/10/2025	$ 85,306.00	$ 85,304.26		$ 1.74	ENHANCING K-12 SCHOOL SAFETY DURING A RESPIRATORY VIRAL PANDEMIC	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F30HD108886	5F30HD108886-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 149,924.00	$ 145,220.00		$ 4,704.00	Quantifying the interactions among maternal race vaginal metabolites and microbes in preterm birth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F30MH126504	5F30MH126504-04	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 207,969.00	$ 200,265.00		$ 7,704.00	Resting state connectivity signatures of obsessive compulsive symptoms	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AA030722	5F31AA030722-02	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 80,632.00	$ 55,257.39		$ 25,374.61	Examining differential effects of state equality-promoting policies on harmful alcohol use among sexual and gender minority adults in the U.S.: an econometrics approach for causal inference	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AA031193	5F31AA031193-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 96,668.00	$ 91,270.00		$ 5,398.00	Examining Individuals' Exposure to Alcohol Environments Using Novel Responsive Buffers	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AG079601	5F31AG079601-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 143,420.00	$ 138,716.00		$ 4,704.00	Mechanisms underlying the effects of time-restricted feeding on lipid metabolism	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AG079613	5F31AG079613-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 96,668.00	$ 91,964.00		$ -	Inhibition of CD33-sialic acid binding in Late-Onset Alzheimer's Disease	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AG079627	5F31AG079627-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 92,148.00	$ 82,412.00		$ 9,736.00	Data-Driven Discovery of Heterogeneous Treatment Effects of Statin Use on Dementia Risk	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31AI172316	5F31AI172316-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 143,420.00	$ 143,420.00		$ -	A Novel Long Noncoding RNA Associated with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Pathogenesis	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31CA271474	5F31CA271474-02	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/21/2025	$ 88,914.00	$ 82,513.77		$ 6,400.23	Low Dose Computed Tomography (LDCT) Eligibility and Outcome differences between Sexual and Gender Minorities and their Sexual and Gender Majority Counterparts	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31DA059345	5F31DA059345-02	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 76,512.00	$ 60,010.00		$ 16,502.00	Minority Stress Stimulant Use and HIV among Sexual Minority Men: A Biopsychosocial Approach	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31DC020904	5F31DC020904-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 143,420.00	$ 128,037.00		$ 15,383.00	Auditory cortical tuning to communication sounds and genetic constraints on the vocal learning landscape	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31DE031970	5F31DE031970-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 145,820.00	$ 140,316.00		$ 5,504.00	Transcriptional regulation of progenitor cell fate in craniofacial ligament regeneration	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31DE033220	5F31DE033220-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 98,268.00	$ 92,764.00		$ 5,504.00	ECM remodeling and crosstalk with cell fate in zebrafish ligament regeneration	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31ES034972	5F31ES034972-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 96,668.00	$ 82,097.00		$ 14,571.00	Prenatal exposure to phthalates and associations with gestational weight gain and fetal growth trajectories.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31ES035280	5F31ES035280-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 70,826.00	$ 67,298.00		$ 3,528.00	An equity-focused evaluation of a system-wide intervention to reduce mold in NYC public housing and its impact on asthma burden	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31ES035306	5F31ES035306-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 70,636.00	$ 61,552.00		$ 9,084.00	Long-term exposure to arsenic and the co-occurrence of uranium in public and private drinking water: associations with cardiovascular and chronic kidney diseases in the California Teachers Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31EY033660	5F31EY033660-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 145,642.00	$ 76,574.44		$ 69,067.56	Therapeutic Editing of Rod Glycolysis Rescues Retinal Degeneration	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31EY035165	5F31EY035165-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 85,148.00	$ 55,075.40		$ 30,072.60	Linking endoplasmic reticulum calcium handling to neuronal function in vivo in the Drosophila visual system	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31HD105405	5F31HD105405-04	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 189,456.00	$ 159,795.00		$ 29,661.00	Understanding and Controlling the Cellular Forces that Coordinate Epithelial Tissue Morphogenesis	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31HD110242	5F31HD110242-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 96,668.00	$ 96,668.00		$ -	Mechanisms controlling cell type-specific transcription factor activity in the development of serially homologous structures in Drosophila	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31HD110257	5F31HD110257-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 94,648.00	$ 94,647.50		$ 0.50	Does self-reported psychosocial stress in pregnancy mediate the association between maternal race/ethnicity and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy?	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31HL172648	5F31HL172648-02	UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MED CTR	3/3/2025	$ 35,098.00	$ 35,097.31		$ 0.69	Cross Sex Steroid Therapy and Cardiovascular Risk in the Transgender Female	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH132187	5F31MH132187-02	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/21/2025	$ 80,742.00	$ 68,027.84		$ 12,714.16	Applying Computational Phenotypes To Assess Mental Health Disorders Among Transgender Patients in the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH132290	5F31MH132290-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 76,832.00	$ 65,860.00		$ 10,972.00	Neighborhood Social Environment Composition and Depression in Latinx	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH133351	5F31MH133351-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 96,668.00	$ 67,034.22		$ 29,633.78	Interactions between motor learning and episodic memory	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH133472	5F31MH133472-02	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 77,790.00	$ 38,934.34		$ 38,855.66	Identifying preferences for receiving HIV prevention services among GBMSMs and for providing HIV prevention services among HCPs who are active-duty service members	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH134617	5F31MH134617-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 96,688.00	$ 96,668.00		$ 20.00	Testing competing models of the computational role of dopamine in hallucinations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH134699	5F31MH134699-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 93,368.00	$ 90,261.00		$ 3,107.00	Applying a multidimensional measure of human mobility to understand drivers of HIV incidence in Rakai Uganda	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31MH135787	5F31MH135787-02	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 96,668.00	$ 61,957.64		$ 34,710.36	Extending the Prevention Toolbox: Exploring the Acceptability and Impact of Long-acting Injectable PrEP among MSM in Baltimore: A Pilot Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31NR020760	5F31NR020760-02	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 96,668.00	$ 72,502.91		$ 24,165.09	Interpersonal Protective Factors and Mental Health Symptom Self-Management Among Black Transgender Women: A Mixed-Methods Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31NS129199	5F31NS129199-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 140,867.00	$ 128,951.00		$ 11,916.00	Regulation and function of mitochondrial motility in neurons in vivo	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F31NS130983	5F31NS130983-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 145,642.00	$ 96,668.00		$ 48,974.00	Type I Interferon Mediated Restoration of Brain Endothelial Cell Function after Cerebral Infarction	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F32AA029957	5F32AA029957-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 227,266.00	$ 187,147.00		$ 40,119.00	Understanding the individual and combined impact of childhood sexual abuse and minority stress on hazardous drinking among sexual minority women: Is emotion dysregulation a key factor?	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F32AA030194	5F32AA030194-03	UNIV OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK	3/21/2025	$ 215,194.00	$ 175,787.06		$ 39,406.94	Sexual orientation, gender identity, and alcohol use: A multi-method analysis of developmental differences and key mechanisms	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F32EY033654	5F32EY033654-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 210,154.00	$ 194,948.00		$ 15,206.00	Fast and Flexible Conjunction Coding in Biological and Artificial Vision	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	F32MD017452	5F32MD017452-03	BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	3/21/2025	$ 228,402.00	$ 172,283.29		$ 56,118.71	Sexual Minority Mental Health During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Intersectional, Social Epidemiologic Investigation	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F32MH130023	5F32MH130023-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 232,126.00	$ 150,811.00		$ 81,315.00	Functional interrogation of the mouse somatosensory thalamic interneuron in sensory perception and rhythmic states	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	F32MH135634	5F32MH135634-02	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 147,236.00	$ 77,827.00		$ 69,409.00	The psychological underpinnings of gender disparities in adolescent mental health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	G13LM013533	5G13LM013533-03	NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 143,391.00	$ 142,767.37		$ 623.63	The Use of Diversity: Managing Race and Representation in Law Politics and the Biosciences	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	G13LM014176	5G13LM014176-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 149,467.00	$ 83,393.47		$ 66,073.53	Diversity in Practice: the Quest for Inclusion in Precision Medicine	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01AA028532	5K01AA028532-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 634,636.00	$ 455,932.92		$ 178,703.08	Stress hazardous drinking and intimate partner aggression in a diverse sample of women and their partners	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01AG056669	5K01AG056669-05	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS	2/28/2025	$ 666,162.00	$ 651,998.97		$ 14,163.03	The Epidemiology of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias in Sexual and Gender Minority Older Adults: Identifying Risk and Protective Factors	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01DK125616	5K01DK125616-04	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/10/2025	$ 627,765.00	$ 539,355.30		$ 88,409.70	Implementation research to improve the uptake of influenza vaccination in CKD	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01MH120258	5K01MH120258-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 641,214.00	$ 598,708.00		$ 42,506.00	Youth-PRIDES: Implementing integrated mHealth care for adolescent depressionwithin primary care clinics of Mozambique	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01MH130270	5K01MH130270-03	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO	3/21/2025	$ 636,784.00	$ 531,316.08		$ 105,467.92	Intersectional minority stress mental health and HIV treatment and care among MSM living with HIV in Ghana	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K01MH134764	5K01MH134764-02	WHITMAN-WALKER INSTITUTE, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 417,035.00	$ 269,967.31		$ 147,067.69	Intersectional discrimination and linkage to HIV prevention and care in transgender women in Ecuador	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K08CA278706	5K08CA278706-02	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN	3/21/2025	$ 420,386.00	$ 293,009.55		$ 127,376.45	Understanding Breast Cancer Risk and Screening in Transgender Persons through a Pilot Breast Cancer Screening Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K08MD019314	5K08MD019314-03	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	3/21/2025	$ 295,003.00	$ 65,295.82		$ 229,707.18	Predicting acute and dynamic suicide risk in rural sexual minorities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K12HD000850	5K12HD000850-40	WEILL MEDICAL COLL OF CORNELL UNIV	3/21/2025	$ 3,151,572.00	$ 1,689,012.78		$ 1,462,559.22	Pediatric Scientist Development Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K12HD103084	5K12HD103084-05	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,495,441.00	$ 1,328,897.83		$ 166,543.17	Stanford Women's Reproductive Health Research Career Development Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23AI150378	5K23AI150378-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 959,976.00	$ 786,549.00		$ 173,427.00	Harnessing Bioinformatics for HIV Prevention: Understanding Persistence in Comprehensive HIV Prevention Services	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23AI163364	5K23AI163364-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 732,904.00	$ 563,465.32		$ 169,438.68	Subtyping sepsis in Uganda using clinical pathogen and host response profiling	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23AI171263	5K23AI171263-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 576,464.00	$ 437,183.18		$ 139,280.82	Evaluating the Epidemiology and Determinants of Neurologic Post-acute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23DC019678	5K23DC019678-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 714,440.00	$ 579,138.28		$ 135,301.72	Neurocognitive & neuropsychiatric impact of chemosensory alterations: Implications of olfactory dysfunction in COVID-19	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23HD107184	5K23HD107184-03	DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY	3/10/2025	$ 495,277.00	$ 373,284.05		$ 121,992.95	DIGITAL STORYTELLING TO REDUCE PEDIATRIC INFLUENZA VACCINATION DISPARITIES: A PILOT PRAGMATIC TRIAL	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23HD111624	5K23HD111624-02	SEATTLE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	3/10/2025	$ 310,555.00	$ 198,957.53		$ 111,597.47	IMPROVING VACCINE DELIVERY IN HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K23NS130143	5K23NS130143-02	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	3/12/2025	$ 449,874.00	$ 217,897.86		$ 224,924.00	Effect of pubertal hormones on Headache in Transmasculine Adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K24DA051328	5K24DA051328-06	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 517,025.00	$ 198,515.94		$ 318,509.06	Mentoring clinical investigators in patient-oriented research on substance use and HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	K99MD019060	5K99MD019060-02	TRUSTEES OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 195,966.00	$ 150,586.77		$ 45,379.23	A digital health intervention to increase condom use among adolescent sexual minority males	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P01AI045897	5P01AI045897-24	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 13,353,591.00	$ 10,507,879.40		$ 2,845,711.60	A Tolerance Approach to Xenotransplantation	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P01HD109850	5P01HD109850-03	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON	3/21/2025	$ 4,567,357.00	$ 3,513,528.19		$ 1,053,828.81	Using mixed methods to evaluate self- and other-generated TDM content as predictors of socioemotional well-being in sexual and gender minority (SGM) and non-SGM adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P20GM135007	5P20GM135007-05	UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT & ST AGRIC COLLEGE	3/21/2025	$ 12,790,189.00	$ 10,726,474.58		$ 2,063,714.42	Cardiovascular Health and Inflammation: Intersectional Impact of Structural Racism Structural Sexism and Structural Classism	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P30AG066462	5P30AG066462-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 15,867,870.00	$ 13,943,079.00		$ 1,924,791.00	Alzheimers Disease Research Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P30CA013696	5P30CA013696-49	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 28,475,336.00	$ 26,439,469.00		$ 2,035,867.00	Cancer Center Support Grant	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P30DK026687	5P30DK026687-44	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 5,660,174.06	$ 5,076,205.77		$ 583,968.29	New York Obesity Research Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P30ES009089	5P30ES009089-26	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 3,783,771.00	$ 2,605,811.80		$ 1,177,959.20	Center for Environmental Health and Justice in Northern Manhattan	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P30EY019007	5P30EY019007-14	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 3,380,958.56	$ 2,857,165.10		$ 523,793.46	Core Facilities for Vision Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P50MD017341	5P50MD017341-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 18,821,073.00	$ 11,333,732.09		$ 7,487,340.91	Center to Improve Chronic disease Outcomes through Multi-level and Multi-generational approaches Unifying Novel Interventions and Training for health EquitY (The COMMUNITY Center)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P50MD017349	5P50MD017349-04	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 18,840,443.00	$ 14,454,625.19		$ 4,385,817.81	Chicago Chronic Condition Equity Network (C3EN)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	P50MH126283	5P50MH126283-04	CAMBRIDGE HEALTH ALLIANCE	3/21/2025	$ 6,609,870.00	$ 5,668,241.82		$ 941,628.18	ALACRITY for Early Screening and Treatment of High Risk Youth (eSToRY)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00AA028049	5R00AA028049-05	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 1,049,806.00	$ 709,087.37		$ 340,718.63	Sexual Victimization and Risky Alcohol Use among Sexual Minority Youth: Understanding Mechanisms and Contexts among same-sex female couples	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00CA260718	5R00CA260718-04	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 858,221.00	$ 763,367.83		$ 94,853.17	Testing the effect of anti-tobacco message framing on polytobacco use in lesbian gay bisexual and transgender young adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00ES033742	5R00ES033742-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 635,521.61	$ 574,782.80		$ 60,738.81	Novel Assessments of the Health Impacts of Tropical Cyclones	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R00MD015770	5R00MD015770-04	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	3/21/2025	$ 738,689.00	$ 604,949.26		$ 133,739.74	Population-Specific Eating Disorder Risk Factors in Sexual Minority Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA027248	5R01AA027248-05	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE	3/21/2025	$ 2,717,142.00	$ 2,215,179.00		$ 501,963.00	Alcohol minority stress and intimate partner violence: Temporal and prospective associations in sexual minority young adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA027252	5R01AA027252-05	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/21/2025	$ 2,750,690.00	$ 2,583,176.01		$ 167,513.99	Stress hazardous drinking and intimate partner aggression in a diverse sample of women and their partners	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA028810	5R01AA028810-04	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO	3/21/2025	$ 2,351,607.00	$ 1,775,860.29		$ 575,746.71	Peer Victimization and Risky Alcohol Use among Sexual Minority Youth: Understanding Mechanisms and Contexts	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R01AA029044	5R01AA029044-04	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 2,483,960.00	$ 2,017,111.68		$ 466,848.32	Intersectional Approaches to Population-Level Health Research: Role of HIV Risk and Mental Health in Alcohol Use Disparities among Diverse Sexual Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA029076	5R01AA029076-04	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 2,872,007.00	$ 2,390,563.89		$ 481,443.11	Project Recognize: Improving Measurement of Alcohol Use and Other Disparities by Sex Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity through Community Engagement	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA029088	5R01AA029088-03	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 2,282,298.00	$ 1,474,950.40		$ 807,347.60	A unified protocol to address sexual minority women's minority stress mental health and hazardous drinking	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA029989	5R01AA029989-04	UNIV OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK	3/21/2025	$ 2,165,921.00	$ 1,525,380.22		$ 640,540.78	Long-term and Daily Associations among Intersectional Minority Stress Structural Oppression and Alcohol Use and Misuse among Sexual Minority Adolescents of Color	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA030017	5R01AA030017-02	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/21/2025	$ 1,427,557.00	$ 1,085,577.46		$ 341,979.54	A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Game-Based Intervention to Reduce Alcohol Use among Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA030243	5R01AA030243-03	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/21/2025	$ 1,063,923.00	$ 727,073.23		$ 336,849.77	Sexual Fluidity and Longitudinal Changes in Alcohol Misuse and Associated Health Consequences	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA030275	5R01AA030275-02	GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 991,531.00	$ 573,784.94		$ 417,746.06	An intersectional approach linking Minority Stressors Experienced by Transgender and Gender Diverse Adults to Alcohol and Drug Use and comorbid Mental and Physical Health Outcomes	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA030558	5R01AA030558-02	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN	3/21/2025	$ 1,009,033.00	$ 454,342.68		$ 554,690.32	Experiences of Rural Sexual and Gender Minority Couples: Does Alcohol Use Explain the Link Between Minority Stress and Intimate Partner Discord and Violence	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA031175	5R01AA031175-02	LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,150,713.00	$ 641,474.37		$ 509,238.63	Feasibility and Effectiveness of Gamified Digital Intervention to Prevent Alcohol and Mental Health Risks	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AA031213	5R01AA031213-02	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE	3/21/2025	$ 1,131,845.00	$ 424,231.05		$ 707,613.95	The Impact of Minority Stress on Alcohol-Related Sexual Assault among Sexual Minority College Students: An Intersectional Mixed-Methodological Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG037031	5R01AG037031-14	PEKING UNIVERSITY	2/28/2025	$ 5,333,930.00	$ 5,333,930.00		$ -	China Health and Retirement Longitudinal study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG060944	5R01AG060944-05	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/21/2025	$ 2,393,433.00	$ 2,383,156.54		$ 10,276.46	The All-or-Nothing Marriage? Marital Functioning and Health Among Individuals in Same and Different-Gender Marriages	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG063771	5R01AG063771-05	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	2/28/2025	$ 2,628,998.00	$ 2,503,200.88		$ 98,616.86	Effects of Social Networks and Policy Context on Health among Older Sexual and Gender Minorities in the US South	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG063954	5R01AG063954-05	BANNER HEALTH	3/21/2025	$ 9,569,272.00	$ 8,377,745.17		$ 1,191,526.83	Establishing the science behind Alzheimer's recruitment registries: opportunities for increasing diversity and accelerating enrollment into trials	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG069041	5R01AG069041-04	NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE	3/21/2025	$ 3,108,181.00	$ 1,847,264.74		$ 1,260,916.26	Social Convoys, Cognitive Reserve and Resilience, and Risk for Alzheimers Disease and Related Dementias	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG070059	5R01AG070059-03	NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER	3/21/2025	$ 2,701,741.00	$ 2,533,544.44		$ 168,196.56	Sampling Strategies and Measure Development for the LGBT Aging Project (SAMLAP)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG072592	5R01AG072592-04	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	3/21/2025	$ 5,329,542.00	$ 3,984,441.21		$ 1,345,100.79	Cerebral small vessel disease burden and racial disparity in vascular cognitive impairment and Alzheimers disease and its related dementias	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG073440	5R01AG073440-03	BROWN UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,583,325.00	$ 1,270,603.95		$ 312,721.05	Examining Health Comorbidities and Healthcare Utilization Disparities among Older Transgender and Cisgender Adults in the U.S.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG077934	5R01AG077934-03	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 2,554,402.00	$ 1,754,629.06		$ 799,772.94	Structural Racism and Discrimination in Older Men's Health Inequities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG082080	5R01AG082080-02	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/21/2025	$ 2,051,864.00	$ 259,742.96		$ 1,792,121.04	Improving Inclusivity of Alzheimers Disease and Related Dementias Research for Asian Americans and Latinx through Nationally Representative Hybrid Sampling.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG083177	5R01AG083177-02	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS	3/21/2025	$ 1,432,248.00	$ 894,476.92		$ 537,771.08	Enhancing Measurement and Characterization of Roles and Experiences of Sexual and Gender Minority Caregivers of Persons living with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI145675	5R01AI145675-05	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 2,857,104.00	$ 2,588,205.36		$ 268,898.64	Improving PrEP protection of transgender women through mechanistic pharmacokinetic understanding	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI150533	5R01AI150533-05	CHINA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	2/28/2025	$ 677,000.00	$ 677,000.00		$ -	Antigen discovery for transmission-blocking vaccines in Plasmodium vivax	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI151173	5R01AI151173-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 2,738,304.00	$ 1,872,285.96		$ 866,018.04	Targeting TB transmission hotspots to find undiagnosed TB in South Africa: a genomic geospatial and modeling study (TARGET- TB)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI153087	5R01AI153087-04	SEATTLE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	3/24/2025	$ 2,918,031.00	$ 2,163,647.64		$ 754,383.36	Viral and immune kinetics in rhinovirus infection following hematopoietic cell transplantation	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI154541	5R01AI154541-04	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 2,165,576.00	$ 1,806,966.85		$ 358,609.15	Sex Gender and the Immunopathogenesis of HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI157253	5R01AI157253-05	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL	3/24/2025	$ 3,812,960.00	$ 3,529,178.47		$ 283,781.53	Genetic Analysis of COVID-19 Susceptibility and Resistance Determinants in the Collaborative Cross	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI158177	5R01AI158177-04	PURDUE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 3,099,128.00	$ 2,784,310.49		$ 314,817.51	Novel delivery platform and antigen design for an effective COVID-19 vaccine	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI158463	5R01AI158463-04	REGENTS	3/24/2025	$ 1,738,787.00	$ 1,579,278.24		$ 159,508.76	Coronavirus RNA synthesis by multicomponent protein machines	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI158775	5R01AI158775-04	RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY	3/24/2025	$ 2,142,404.00	$ 1,627,301.00		$ 515,103.00	Development of dual inhibitors targeting the viral main protease and the host cathepsin L as SARS-CoV-2 antivirals	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI161374	5R01AI161374-03	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 2,738,360.00	$ 2,592,901.92		$ 145,458.08	Development and characterization of engineered therapeutic antibodies against SARS-CoV-2	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI165768	5R01AI165768-04	UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	3/10/2025	$ 1,643,137.00	$ 1,308,101.41		$ 335,035.59	Population-level assessment of early childhood vaccination timeliness, parental vaccine hesitancy, and immunization schedule adherence in the United States, including rural-urban disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI166967	5R01AI166967-03	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/10/2025	$ 1,899,293.00	$ 1,884,185.90		$ 10,008.35	PROmotion of COVid-19 VA(X)ccination in the Emergency Department - PROCOVAXED	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI169239	5R01AI169239-03	UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	3/10/2025	$ 1,277,429.00	$ 722,044.50		$ 382,426.00	Uptake, Safety and Effectiveness of COVID-19 Vaccines during Pregnancy	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
NIH	R01AI169643	5R01AI169643-03	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/20/2025	$ 1,468,022.00	$ 1,328,107.02		$ 139,914.98	FINISHING HIV: An EHE model for Latinos Integrating One-Stop-Shop PrEP Services a Social Network Support Program and a National Pharmacy Chain	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI170946	5R01AI170946-03	SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION	3/10/2025	$ 2,052,323.00	$ 1,404,735.86		$ 647,587.14	Alaska Native Communities Advancing Vaccine Uptake	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI171984	5R01AI171984-03	VAN ANDEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3/3/2025	$ 1,420,407.00	$ 1,420,406.52		$ 0.48	The roles of genetics, hormones, and gender in sexually dimorphic immune response	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI172092	5R01AI172092-03	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 5,299,769.00	$ 3,692,296.26		$ 1,607,472.74	Enhanced COhort methods for HIV Research and Epidemiology (ENCORE) among transgender women in the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI172469	5R01AI172469-02	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/20/2025	$ 6,034,361.00	$ 3,453,746.75		$ 2,580,614.25	Examining Social Ecological and Network Factors to Assess Epidemiological Risk in a Large National Cohort of Cisgender Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AI174862	5R01AI174862-03	HARVARD PILGRIM HEALTH CARE, INC.	3/20/2025	$ 2,500,504.00	$ 1,433,186.48		$ 1,067,317.52	Cabotegravir PrEP: Actionable Robust Evidence for Translation into Practice (CABARET)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA237670	5R01CA237670-06	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	3/20/2025	$ 3,191,343.00	$ 3,072,289.54		$ 119,053.46	Project RESIST: Increasing Resistance to Tobacco Marketing Among Young Adult Sexual Minority Women Using Inoculation Message Approaches	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA253244	5R01CA253244-03	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/20/2025	$ 1,252,467.00	$ 1,249,703.86		$ 2,763.14	HPV Oropharyngeal cancer and screening in Gay and Bisexual Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA253368	5R01CA253368-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 3,281,931.00	$ 2,845,387.00		$ 436,544.00	The linkage between Race Kaiso and the tumor microenvironment in breast cancer health disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA254576	5R01CA254576-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 2,572,620.00	$ 1,867,529.00		$ 705,091.00	Automated Digital Imaging for Cervical Cancer Screening	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA265945	5R01CA265945-03	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/20/2025	$ 2,062,633.00	$ 1,616,356.75		$ 446,276.25	Testing Effective Methods to Recruit Sexual and Gender Minority Cancer Patients for Cancer Studies	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA274564	5R01CA274564-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,152,182.00	$ 782,117.95		$ 370,064.05	Impact of Allostatic Load and Neighborhood Contextual Factors on Breast Cancer in the Women's Health Initiative	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA278500	5R01CA278500-02	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/20/2025	$ 985,786.00	$ 541,984.50		$ 443,781.50	Smoking and Cancer-Related Health Disparities among Sexual and Gender Minority Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA285198	5R01CA285198-02	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 2,023,007.00	$ 632,221.86		$ 1,390,785.14	Screening strategies and social determinants of health among people with high risk of anal cancer	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA043512	5R01DA043512-05	COLUMBIA UNIV NEW YORK MORNINGSIDE	3/12/2025	$ 3,575,164.00	$ 3,470,100.62		$ 105,063.38	Preventing Drug Abuse among Sexual-Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA045713	5R01DA045713-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 8,180,899.00	$ 6,861,765.00		$ 1,319,134.00	A Multi-site Multi-Setting RCT of Integrated HIV Prevention and HCV Care for PWID	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA045773	5R01DA045773-05	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 3,325,785.00	$ 3,295,551.65		$ 30,233.35	Reducing Black Mens Drug Use and Co-Occurring Negative Mental and Physical Health Outcomes: Intersectionality, Social-Structural Stressors, and Protective Factors	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA052016	5R01DA052016-04	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/20/2025	$ 2,927,036.00	$ 2,670,392.54		$ 256,643.46	Substance use and DNA methylation at the intersection of sex and gender	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA054236	5R01DA054236-04	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	3/12/2025	$ 3,083,363.00	$ 3,083,351.34		$ 9.27	Project SMART: Social Media Anti-vaping Messages to Reduce ENDS Use Among Sexual and Gender Minority Teens	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA054553	5R01DA054553-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 2,914,912.00	$ 2,092,120.89		$ 822,791.11	Cannabis use PrEP and HIV transmission risk Among Black MSM in Chicago	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA056235	5R01DA056235-03	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 2,102,011.00	$ 1,639,550.97		$ 462,460.03	Structural Influences on Methamphetamine Use among Black Gay and Bisexual Men in Atlanta	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA056287	5R01DA056287-02	FRIENDS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 1,533,434.00	$ 919,432.03		$ 614,001.97	Comparative- and cost-effectiveness research determining the optimal intervention for advancing transgender women living with HIV to full viral suppression	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA056888	5R01DA056888-03	FRIENDS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.	3/20/2025	$ 2,415,079.00	$ 1,640,427.60		$ 774,651.40	Optimizing PrEP Implementation and Cost-effectiveness among Sexual and Gender Minority Individuals with a Substance Use Disorder	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA057351	5R01DA057351-03	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	3/20/2025	$ 2,814,152.00	$ 2,414,735.61		$ 399,416.39	Heavy cannabis use, neurocognition and PrEP care engagement among young Black sexual minority men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA058642	5R01DA058642-02	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/11/2025	$ 1,414,383.00	$ 1,076,855.36		$ 337,527.64	Testing a multistage model of risk factors for cannabis use utilizing a measurement burst design among sexual minority women, sexual minority gender diverse individuals, and heterosexual women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA058965	5R01DA058965-02	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	3/20/2025	$ 1,526,676.00	$ 767,863.00		$ 758,813.00	Achieving Equity in Patient Outcome Reporting for Timely Assessments of Life with HIV and Substance Use (ePORTAL HIV-S)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DC020061	5R01DC020061-04	BOSTON UNIVERSITY (CHARLES RIVER CAMPUS)	3/20/2025	$ 2,210,020.00	$ 1,564,306.78		$ 645,713.22	Effects of exogenous testosterone therapy on communication in gender diverse speakers	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DE032225	5R01DE032225-02	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE	3/20/2025	$ 933,423.00	$ 434,274.53		$ 499,148.47	The Role of Testosterone on Mediating Sex and Gender Influences on Chronic Orofacial Pain Conditions	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DK129239	5R01DK129239-03	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	3/3/2025	$ 667,021.00	$ 667,020.67		$ 0.33	Mitochondrial-based Determinants of Sex Differences in Acute Kidney Injury	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01EY028739	5R01EY028739-07	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/10/2025	$ 1,248,374.10	$ 899,452.14		$ 348,921.96	The Impact of the Herpes Zoster Vaccine on Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD098233	5R01HD098233-05	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/3/2025	$ 2,587,605.00	$ 2,507,022.08		$ 80,582.92	Reproductive Consequences of Steroid Hormone Administration	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD100180	5R01HD100180-05	ENDEAVOR HEALTH CLINICAL OPERATIONS	3/20/2025	$ 3,139,436.00	$ 2,871,807.05		$ 267,628.95	Female Sexual Orientation GWAS	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD101421	5R01HD101421-05	BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	3/20/2025	$ 2,986,011.00	$ 2,775,024.92		$ 210,986.08	Skeletal Health and Bone Marrow Composition Among Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD104599	5R01HD104599-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 12,339,545.00	$ 7,814,843.00		$ 4,524,702.00	Obesogenic origins of maternal and child metabolic health involving dolutegravir (ORCHID)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD105492	5R01HD105492-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 3,141,989.00	$ 2,189,427.86		$ 952,561.14	Trial of Human Milk Oligosaccharide-based synbiotics for HIV-exposed uninfected children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD107753	5R01HD107753-03	HEALTHPARTNERS INSTITUTE	3/10/2025	$ 2,020,105.00	$ 1,369,875.78		$ 548,002.00	MATERNAL COVID-19 VACCINATION AND LACTATION OUTCOMES	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD109320	5R01HD109320-02	IBIS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	3/21/2025	$ 1,047,555.00	$ 833,424.00		$ 214,131.00	Advancing novel survey tools to increase participation and improve sexual and reproductive health data quality	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD111650	5R01HD111650-02	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	3/3/2025	$ 841,549.00	$ 613,797.14		$ 227,751.86	Androgen effects on the reproductive neuroendocrine axis	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD112418	5R01HD112418-02	UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER	3/20/2025	$ 1,299,248.00	$ 457,911.43		$ 841,336.57	Long-term trajectories of psychosocial functioning among transgender youth and their parents.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HD114134	5R01HD114134-02	CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3/20/2025	$ 1,523,915.00	$ 734,176.02		$ 789,738.98	Equitable Measurement of Care Disparities and Needs in Intersex Youth/Youth with Variations in Sex Development	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HG010868	5R01HG010868-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 3,472,603.00	$ 2,291,378.00		$ 1,181,224.00	Disability diversity and trust in precision medicine research: stakeholdersengagement	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R01HG012697	5R01HG012697-03	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	3/20/2025	$ 1,606,750.00	$ 1,304,406.86		$ 302,343.14	A novel approach for equitable characterization of gender and its use in exposing subgroup discrepancies in polygenic score associations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HG012830	5R01HG012830-03	Washington University	3/10/2025	$ 1,493,350.00	$ 976,689.87		$ 516,660.13	Religion and support for genomic healthcare: An exploratory study of the US public and faith leaders	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HG012841	5R01HG012841-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,719,201.00	$ 1,048,102.86		$ 671,098.14	Just Inclusion and Equity: Negotiating Community-Research Partnerships in Genomics Research (JUSTICE)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HG013145	5R01HG013145-02	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI	3/20/2025	$ 1,640,828.00	$ 659,373.80		$ 981,454.20	Trans/Forming Genomics: Guidance for Research Involving Transgender and Gender Diverse People	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL149778	5R01HL149778-05	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/20/2025	$ 3,546,804.00	$ 2,495,188.06		$ 1,051,615.94	Cardiovascular Health of Sexual and Gender Minorities in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (SGM HCHS/SOL)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL160325	5R01HL160325-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 3,157,451.00	$ 1,929,816.47		$ 1,227,634.53	Characterizing Sleep ART Adherence and Viral Suppression Among Black Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL160326	5R01HL160326-05	RUTGERS BIOMEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES	3/20/2025	$ 2,530,435.00	$ 1,348,054.84		$ 1,182,380.16	Stigma and the non-communicable disease syndemic in aging HIV positive and HIV negative MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL165686	5R01HL165686-03	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE	3/20/2025	$ 2,233,774.00	$ 1,487,311.47		$ 746,462.53	Synergistic epidemics of non-communicable diseases stigma depression and material insecurities among sexual and gender minorities living with HIV in Nigeria	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL167137	5R01HL167137-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,363,762.00	$ 1,180,208.46		$ 183,553.54	Molecular Biomarkers in pathogenesis of Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01LM013301	5R01LM013301-05	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/20/2025	$ 2,987,256.00	$ 2,932,885.49		$ 54,370.51	UnBIASED: Understanding Biased patient-provider Interaction And Supporting Enhanced Discourse	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD012793	5R01MD012793-05	HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	2/28/2025	$ 3,324,899.00	$ 2,926,361.64		$ 398,537.36	Advancing novel methods to measure and analyze multiple types of discrimination for population health research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD013495	5R01MD013495-05	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 3,754,989.00	$ 3,464,944.97		$ 279,457.27	Health disparities stress pathways and stress-related comorbidities among MSM living with HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD013554	5R01MD013554-05	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/12/2025	$ 3,678,403.00	$ 3,554,206.53		$ 69,076.64	Impact of Social Cohesion and Social Capital in PrEP Uptake and Adherence Among Transwomen of Color	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD014722	5R01MD014722-05	RAND CORPORATION	3/20/2025	$ 3,582,484.00	$ 2,404,191.59		$ 1,178,292.41	Still Climbin': A Randomized Controlled Trial of an Intervention to Improve Coping with Discrimination Address Medical Mistrust and Reduce Health Disparities among Black Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD015109	5R01MD015109-04	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/20/2025	$ 1,522,404.00	$ 1,391,149.51		$ 131,254.49	Charting Trajectories of Sexual Identity Development and Mental Health Disparities Among Sexual Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD015256	5R01MD015256-05	HARVARD PILGRIM HEALTH CARE, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 3,967,505.00	$ 3,007,645.79		$ 959,859.21	Sexual orientation-related disparities in obstetrical and perinatal health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD015722	5R01MD015722-04	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/21/2025	$ 2,936,695.00	$ 2,541,022.32		$ 395,672.68	Adolescent health at the intersections of sexual, gender, racial/ethnic, immigrant identities and native language	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD016082	5R01MD016082-04	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 2,549,651.00	$ 2,112,629.79		$ 437,021.21	Efficacy of a Multi-level School Intervention for LGBTQ Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD016384	5R01MD016384-03	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN	3/12/2025	$ 2,340,662.00	$ 2,177,493.15		$ 163,168.85	An Innovative Prospective Model to Understand Risk and Protective Factors for Sexual Assault Experiences and Outcomes Among Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD016386	5R01MD016386-05	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 826,726.19	$ 550,710.58		$ 276,015.61	Racial Disparity in Diagnostic Evaluation of Uterine Cancer	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD016417	5R01MD016417-03	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SAN ANTONIO	3/20/2025	$ 941,570.00	$ 448,801.66		$ 492,768.34	Contextual Determinants of Sexual Minority Health in the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD016526	5R01MD016526-03	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 2,164,912.00	$ 1,781,827.57		$ 383,084.43	Marshallese: Alternate Surveillance for COVID-19 in a Unique Population	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD017085	5R01MD017085-03	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/21/2025				$ -	Social Connectedness and Health among Gender Minority People of Color	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD017509	5R01MD017509-03	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	3/14/2025	$ 3,019,980.00	$ 2,015,454.53		$ 1,004,525.47	Universal basic income and structural racism in the US South: Differences in health service utilization between older African American men with and without experiences of recent incarceration	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD017573	5R01MD017573-03	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/21/2025	$ 2,231,025.00	$ 1,394,484.36		$ 836,540.64	Sexual Assault Recovery Among Sexual Minority Women: A Longitudinal Multi-Level Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018051	5R01MD018051-03	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 1,722,495.00	$ 1,312,444.47		$ 410,050.53	Modeling Resilience as a Multidimensional Protective Factor for Transgender Health Disparities: Measure Development and Longitudinal Evaluation of Resilience	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018167	5R01MD018167-03	UNIVERSITY OF DENVER (COLORADO SEMINARY)	3/20/2025	$ 1,860,418.00	$ 892,687.50		$ 967,730.50	Sexual minority couples' health during the transition to marriage	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018250	5R01MD018250-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 2,004,149.00	$ 1,156,487.02		$ 847,661.98	Assessing Cervical Cancer Healthcare Inequities in Diverse Populations: The ACHIEVE Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018340	5R01MD018340-03	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	3/20/2025	$ 2,356,413.00	$ 1,433,898.35		$ 922,514.65	Investigating and identifying the heterogeneity in COVID-19 misinformation exposure on social media among Black and Rural communities to inform precision public health messaging	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018523	5R01MD018523-02	HENRY FORD HEALTH + MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/20/2025	$ 1,564,762.00	$ 821,314.46		$ 743,447.54	A Multilevel Multiphase Optimization Strategy for PrEP: Patients and Providers in Primary Care	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018571	5R01MD018571-02	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON	3/20/2025	$ 1,454,524.00	$ 430,603.35		$ 1,023,920.65	A multidimensional investigation of social support for transgender and nonbinary people and its impacts on health and well-being: Measurement development using community engagement	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD018679	5R01MD018679-02	RUTGERS BIOMEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES	3/20/2025	$ 1,284,992.00	$ 261,443.56		$ 1,023,548.44	Understanding the Role of Structural Oppression for Suicide Risk among Black Sexual and Gender Minority Adolescents and Young Adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD019029	5R01MD019029-02	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE	3/21/2025	$ 1,424,488.00	$ 732,699.65		$ 691,788.35	Assessing intersectional multilevel and multidimensional structural racism for English- and Spanish-speaking populations in the US	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD019178	5R01MD019178-02	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 2,193,004.00	$ 870,154.03		$ 1,105,281.00	A Multi-Level Trauma-Informed Approach to Increase HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis Initiation among Black Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD019181	5R01MD019181-02	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/20/2025	$ 2,154,447.00	$ 510,699.49		$ 1,643,747.51	MyPEEPS Mobile Plus: A Multi-Level HIV Prevention Intervention for Young MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MD019278	5R01MD019278-02	RAND CORPORATION	3/20/2025	$ 1,324,036.00	$ 294,408.50		$ 1,029,627.50	Examining the Mechanisms and Consequences of Sleep Health Inequities Affecting Black Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH100028	5R01MH100028-14	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	3/20/2025	$ 7,451,807.00	$ 7,232,820.68		$ 218,986.32	Autism Center of Excellence Network: Neurodevelopmental Biomarkers of Late Diagnosis in Female and Gender Diverse Autism	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R01MH115349	5R01MH115349-05	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 3,692,048.00	$ 3,516,667.07		$ 175,380.93	Sex hormone effects on neurodevelopment: Controlled puberty in transgender adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH115765	5R01MH115765-05	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/20/2025	$ 2,946,906.00	$ 2,927,462.45		$ 19,443.55	A couples-based approach to HIV prevention for transgender women and their male partners	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH118004	5R01MH118004-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 2,984,798.00	$ 2,652,048.77		$ 332,749.51	A randomized trial of ImpACT+ a coping intervention to improve clinical and mental health outcomes among HIV-infected women with sexual trauma in South Africa	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH118245	5R01MH118245-05	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 3,561,084.00	$ 2,791,521.09		$ 769,562.91	Biopsychosocial mechanisms underlying internalizing psychopathology in a prospective population-based cohort of sexual minority young adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH119015	5R01MH119015-05	MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 2,656,881.00	$ 2,656,881.00		$ -	Addressing the continuum of care among high-risk Thai men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH119956	5R01MH119956-05	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES	3/20/2025	$ 2,447,013.00	$ 2,446,884.01		$ 128.99	PrEP-3D: An Integrated Pharmacy Digital Diary and Delivery Strategy to Increase PrEP Use Among MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH121194	5R01MH121194-04	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI CORAL GABLES	3/12/2025	$ 3,469,958.00	$ 3,221,784.01		$ 222,976.62	Monitoring Microaggressions and Adversities to Generate Interventions for Change (MMAGIC) for Black Women Living with HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH121256	5R01MH121256-05	RAND CORPORATION	3/20/2025	$ 3,763,599.00	$ 2,719,088.31		$ 1,044,510.69	Promoting Reductions in Intersectional Stigma to Improve HIV Testing and PrEP Use Among Latino Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH123282	5R01MH123282-05	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	3/20/2025	$ 3,464,530.00	$ 2,931,704.00		$ 532,826.00	NEXUS: A novel social network approach to study the effects of intersectional stigma on HIV prevention among Latino MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH123349	5R01MH123349-05	UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	3/20/2025	$ 2,288,758.00	$ 1,747,401.34		$ 541,356.66	Social and structural violence and HIV care continuum outcomes: Developing a trauma-informed HIV care intervention among WLWH	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH123388	5R01MH123388-05	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/20/2025	$ 3,556,062.00	$ 2,952,278.01		$ 603,783.99	Violence and viral suppression among men living with HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH123746	5R01MH123746-04	RESEARCH INST NATIONWIDE CHILDREN'S HOSP	3/20/2025	$ 3,013,000.00	$ 2,086,379.78		$ 926,620.22	THE IMPACT OF PUBERTAL SUPPRESSION ON ADOLESCENT NEURAL AND MENTAL HEALTH TRAJECTORIES - Resubmission - 1	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH124900	5R01MH124900-04	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH	3/20/2025	$ 2,924,151.00	$ 2,685,373.90		$ 238,777.10	Social Affective Vulnerability to Suicidality among LGBTQ Young Adults: Proximal and Distal Factors	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH125727	5R01MH125727-03	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/20/2025	$ 1,769,932.00	$ 1,673,031.83		$ 96,900.17	PrEParados: A Multi-Level Social Network Model to Increase PrEP Enrollment by Latino MSM Self-Identified as Gay Bisexual	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH126531	5R01MH126531-05	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 4,567,513.00	$ 3,720,478.71		$ 847,034.29	COVID-19 Mother Baby Outcomes (COMBO): brain-behavior functioning	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH128049	5R01MH128049-04	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES	3/20/2025	$ 2,517,039.00	$ 1,866,214.20		$ 650,824.80	Tcher Take Charge: Increasing PrEP Awareness Uptake and Adherence Through Health Care Empowerment and Addressing Social Determinants of Health Among Racially Diverse Trans Women in the Deep South	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH128130	5R01MH128130-04	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 2,403,396.00	$ 1,526,907.73		$ 876,488.27	STI Response and Recommendations Under PrEP (STIRRUP)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH128734	5R01MH128734-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 2,712,322.00	$ 1,905,864.25		$ 806,457.75	Temperature shade and adolescent psychopathology: understanding how place shapes health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH130166	5R01MH130166-03	US HELPING US, PEOPLE INTO LIVING, INC.	3/12/2025	$ 1,833,087.00	$ 1,783,893.00		$ 49,194.00	Multilevel Racism & Discrimination and PrEP Outcomes Among Black SMM in the Southeastern U.S.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH130208	5R01MH130208-02	INFECTIOUS DISEASES INSTITUTE	3/21/2025	$ 998,358.00	$ 574,055.59		$ 424,302.41	Choice-Based PrEP Delivery for Transgender People in Uganda	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH130375	5R01MH130375-02	ROSALIND FRANKLIN UNIV OF MEDICINE & SCI	3/21/2025	$ 1,526,486.00	$ 1,093,578.07		$ 432,907.93	A longitudinal and experience sampling investigation of rejection sensitivity and its role in sexual minority adolescents' mental health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH130675	5R01MH130675-03	BROAD INSTITUTE, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 5,864,333.00	$ 2,034,301.53		$ 3,830,031.47	1/4 Asian Bipolar Genetics Network (A-BIG-NET)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH131475	5R01MH131475-02	BROWN UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 1,537,394.00	$ 693,220.80		$ 844,173.20	Intervention to Enhance PrepPersistence Among African American Men Who Have Sex With Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH132147	5R01MH132147-03	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	3/20/2025	$ 3,004,400.00	$ 1,895,531.73		$ 1,108,868.27	Scaling Up Implementation Strategies to Improve the DIAGNOSE and PREVENT Pillars for Young MSM in Florida	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH132415	5R01MH132415-02	University of Pennsylvania	3/10/2025	$ 1,570,077.00	$ 974,922.19		$ 595,154.81	Understanding the Regional Ecology of a Future HIV Vaccine	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH132692	5R01MH132692-02	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	3/20/2025	$ 1,591,041.00	$ 1,037,953.12		$ 553,087.88	Young Sexual Minority Women's Mental Health: Developmental Trajectories Mechanisms of Risk and Protective Factors.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH133543	5R01MH133543-02	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,674,355.00	$ 1,333,289.30		$ 341,065.70	Implementing sustainable evidence-based mental healthcare in low-resource community settings nationwide to advance mental health equity for sexual and gender minority individuals	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH133821	5R01MH133821-02	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 919,070.00	$ 452,321.69		$ 466,748.31	The Socioecology of Sexual Minority Stigma: Data Harmonization to Address Confounding Bias and Investigate Cross-Level MentalHealth Effects	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH134051	5R01MH134051-02	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	3/21/2025	$ 1,518,506.00	$ 692,527.86		$ 825,978.14	A Strengths-based Intersectional Approach to Suicide Prevention Among Black Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH134264	5R01MH134264-02	RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	3/21/2025	$ 1,295,181.00	$ 638,534.73		$ 656,646.27	Implementation of PrEP Care Among Women in Family Planning Clinics	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH134267	5R01MH134267-02	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,617,317.00	$ 1,042,278.83		$ 575,038.17	Evaluating the effectiveness of a mobile HIV prevention app to increase HIV and STI testing and PrEP initiation among rural men who have sex with men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH134721	5R01MH134721-02	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE	3/21/2025	$ 1,583,250.00	$ 861,046.50		$ 722,203.50	A randomized clinical trial of client-centered care coordination to improve pre-exposure prophylaxis use for Black men who have sex with men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR019417	5R01NR019417-03	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM	3/12/2025	$ 1,528,769.00	$ 1,066,817.74		$ 461,951.26	Sex Hormones and Identity affect Nociceptive Expression (SHINE)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR019512	5R01NR019512-05	WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/21/2025	$ 2,301,578.00	$ 2,041,243.64		$ 260,334.36	Harnessing the power of peer navigation and mHealth to reduce health disparities in Appalachia	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR020309	5R01NR020309-04	CENTER FOR INNOVATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH	3/21/2025	$ 1,872,429.00	$ 1,237,055.00		$ 635,374.00	Harnessing the power of technology to develop a population-based HIV prevention program for trans girls	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR020437	5R01NR020437-04	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 3,160,571.00	$ 2,411,128.21		$ 749,442.79	Characterizing intersecting sexual gender and race-based stigmas affecting communities of US transgender women and cisgender men who are sexually active with men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR020482	5R01NR020482-03	Boston College	3/10/2025	$ 1,714,097.00	$ 1,136,244.79		$ 572,179.00	Leveraging community-based behavioral health to increase vaccine uptake in Latinx adults with mental illness	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR020583	5R01NR020583-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 2,455,839.00	$ 1,305,370.64		$ 1,150,468.36	Ending the HIV Epidemic with Equity: An All-facility Intervention to Reduce Structural Racism and Discrimination and Its Impact on Patient and Healthcare Staff Wellbeing	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R01NR020846	5R01NR020846-02	CENTER FOR INNOVATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH	3/11/2025	$ 1,319,024.00	$ 514,072.00		$ 804,952.00	#TranscendentHealth - Adapting an LGB+ inclusive teen pregnancy prevention program for transgender boys	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR021019	5R01NR021019-03	PACIFIC INSTITUTE FOR RES AND EVALUATION	3/21/2025	$ 2,374,586.00	$ 1,472,264.60		$ 902,321.40	Enhancing Structural Competency in School-Based Health Centers to Address LGBTQ+ Adolescent Health Equity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NR021170	5R01NR021170-02	UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	3/21/2025	$ 964,271.00	$ 605,834.03		$ 358,436.97	Status-neutral community-based multilevel intervention to address intersectional stigma and discrimination, and increase HIV testing, PrEP, and ART uptake among YGBMSM in Ghanaian Slums	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01NS101483	5R01NS101483-06	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/21/2025	$ 8,015,278.00	$ 7,438,160.73		$ 577,117.27	Reducing Disparities in Dementia and VCID Outcomes in a Multicultural Rural Population	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01TW012392	5R01TW012392-03	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	3/21/2025	$ 822,539.00	$ 545,322.31		$ 277,216.69	Buddhism and HIV Stigma in Thailand: An Intervention Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01TW012671	5R01TW012671-02	UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	3/21/2025	$ 474,112.00	$ 456,830.56		$ 17,281.44	Adaptation and feasibility of Many Men Many Voices (3MV) an HIV prevention intervention to reduce intersectional stigma and increase HIVST among YSMM residing in Ghanaian slums	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R03DA052651	5R03DA052651-02	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 172,776.00	$ 172,237.89		$ 538.11	Improving Sexual Minority Health: Differences in Substance Use, Substance Use Treatment, and Associated Chronic Diseases among Rural versus Urban Populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R03MH130275	5R03MH130275-02	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS MED SCH WORCESTER	3/21/2025	$ 162,404.00	$ 131,659.79		$ 30,744.21	Applying Deep Learning for Predicting Retention in PrEP Care and Effective PrEP Use among Key Populations at Risk for HIV in Thailand	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13AA031402	5R13AA031402-02	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 12,501.00	$ 12,500.00		$ 1.00	Enhancing dissemination and career development in sex and gender translational science in alcohol use	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13AG056135	5R13AG056135-08	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES	3/21/2025	$ 124,875.00	$ 99,900.00		$ 24,975.00	Organization for the Study of Sex Differences Annual Meeting	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13EB035037	5R13EB035037-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 23,000.00	$ 22,538.00		$ 462.00	Summer Biomechanics Bioengineering and Biotransport Conference	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13HD099368	5R13HD099368-03	BOSTON UNIVERSITY (CHARLES RIVER CAMPUS)	3/21/2025	$ 40,000.00	$ 28,039.23		$ 11,960.77	Boston University Conference on Language Development 2022-2026	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R13HD110322	5R13HD110322-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 224,997.00	$ 211,488.00		$ 13,509.00	International Workshops on HIV Pediatrics	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AA029513	5R21AA029513-02	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA	2/28/2025	$ 416,567.00	$ 369,447.10		$ 47,119.90	Health Effects of Intersectional Stigma among Sexual Minority Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI171249	5R21AI171249-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 444,598.00	$ 424,758.00		$ 19,840.00	Multimodal immune profiling to determine mechanisms of COVID-19 clinical trajectory in Uganda	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI175747	5R21AI175747-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 452,375.00	$ 244,643.59		$ 207,731.41	Using wastewater surveillance data to study SARS-CoV-2 dynamics and predict COVID-19 outcomes	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI178913	5R21AI178913-02	BOSTON MEDICAL CENTER	3/12/2025	$ 489,500.00	$ 356,132.76		$ 133,367.24	Understanding the effects of cross-sex hormone therapy on vaginal mucosal immunity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21AI182822	5R21AI182822-02	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	3/10/2025	$ 374,670.00	$ 148,950.18		$ 99,469.00	COVID-19 transmission, testing, and vaccination dynamics within migrant worker social networks	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21DA053156	5R21DA053156-02	NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE	3/21/2025	$ 472,021.00	$ 301,602.80		$ 170,418.20	Social environmental drivers of stimulant use and its impact on HIV prevention and treatment in Black men who have sex with men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21DC021537	5R21DC021537-02	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	3/21/2025	$ 545,025.00	$ 229,631.17		$ 315,393.83	Improving the accessibility of transgender voice training with visual-acoustic biofeedback	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21EB030851	5R21EB030851-03	CENTRE FOR ADDICTION AND MENTAL HEALTH	3/3/2025	$ 287,669.00	$ 266,221.42		$ 21,447.58	Personalized 3D avatar tool development for measurement of body perception across gender identities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD107311	5R21HD107311-02	SEATTLE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	2/28/2025	$ 415,386.00	$ 375,293.27		$ 40,092.73	An intervention to promote healthy relationships among transgender and gender expansive youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD107609	5R21HD107609-02	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 502,176.00	$ 411,090.01		$ 91,085.99	Cardiometabolic effects of gender-affirming hormone therapy in transgender adolescents	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD109536	5R21HD109536-02	UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	3/10/2025	$ 366,573.00	$ 366,573.00		$ -	EVALUATING TEEN-PARENT DYNAMICS IN ADOLESCENT COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE AND UPTAKE	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD110912	5R21HD110912-02	BUTLER HOSPITAL (PROVIDENCE, RI)	3/10/2025	$ 434,653.00	$ 347,617.23		$ 93,183.22	COVID19 VACCINE HESITANCY AMONG PERINATAL WOMEN AT RISK FOR HEALTH DISPARITIES	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD114341	5R21HD114341-02	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 314,502.00	$ 136,493.92		$ 178,008.08	Understanding the Complex Reproductive Health Needs of Formerly Incarcerated Young Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MD016457	5R21MD016457-02	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	2/28/2025	$ 415,735.00	$ 410,088.98		$ 5,646.02	Facilitators of and barriers to healthcare utilization among racially and ethnically diverse transgender and gender nonbinary young adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MD016962	5R21MD016962-02	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN	2/28/2025	$ 415,735.00	$ 410,088.98		$ 5,646.02	Racialized Sexual Discrimination (RSD) and Psychological Well-being among Young Sexual Minority Men of Color (YSMMoC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MD018509	5R21MD018509-02	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN	3/12/2025	$ 439,999.00	$ 384,851.17		$ 55,147.83	Development and Pilot Evaluation of an Online Mentoring Program to Prevent Adversities Among Trans and Other Gender Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MD018707	5R21MD018707-02	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 457,298.00	$ 276,049.34		$ 181,248.66	Identifying Community-Informed DoxyPEP Implementation Strategies to Guide Equitable Delivery of Syphilis Prevention	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH127356	5R21MH127356-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 346,500.00	$ 339,498.45		$ 7,001.55	Investigating associations and mediating effects between climate and mental health and violence in informal settlements in Kenya	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH128114	5R21MH128114-02	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 418,394.00	$ 383,544.76		$ 34,849.24	Strengthening the HIV care continuum for transgender women living with HIV in Malaysia	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH129186	5R21MH129186-02	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 450,313.00	$ 376,075.76		$ 74,237.24	Expanding Safe Spaces 4 Sexual Health, a Mobile Van HIV/STI Testing and Care Linkage Strategy, for Black MSM in online spaces	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH130217	5R21MH130217-02	NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE	3/21/2025	$ 455,438.00	$ 331,283.80		$ 124,154.20	In-depth Understanding of HIV Risk Behavior among Men Who Have Sex With Men in Sub-Saharan Africa: Secondary Analysis of HPTN 075 Data	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH132421	5R21MH132421-02	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	3/21/2025	$ 469,376.00	$ 357,944.97		$ 111,431.03	Formative work to develop differentiated communication tools to facilitate transgender women's recruitment enrollment and retention in HIV vaccine trials	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH133487	5R21MH133487-02	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, THE	3/21/2025	$ 442,750.00	$ 394,757.84		$ 47,992.16	Enhancing Engagement with Online Health Messaging about Oral and Injectable PrEP Among Young-Adult MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21MH135489	5R21MH135489-02	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 472,988.00	$ 289,957.00		$ 183,031.00	Leveraging Latinx Adolescents Photovoice and Longitudinal Data to Disentangle the Bidirectional Effects of Social Media and Mental Health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R24AG065151	5R24AG065151-03	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/21/2025	$ 1,270,364.00	$ 1,258,878.24		$ 11,485.76	Recruiting & Retaining Older African Americans into Research (ROAR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R24AG066599	5R24AG066599-03	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 2,296,507.00	$ 1,720,920.11		$ 575,586.89	Building Community and Research Engagement among Sexual and Gender Minority Older Adults at Risk for Alzheimers Disease and Related Dementias	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R24AI120942	5R24AI120942-09	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON	3/24/2025	$ 4,078,198.87	$ 2,972,503.58		$ 1,105,695.29	World Reference Center for Emerging Viruses and Arboviruses (WRCEVA)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25AG076390	5R25AG076390-03	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY FULLERTON	3/21/2025	$ 904,938.00	$ 660,682.07		$ 244,255.93	A Multidimensional Aging Science Program: MSTEM Scholars Trained in Aging Research (MSTEM STAR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25CA265802	5R25CA265802-03	UNIVERSITY OF TX MD ANDERSON CAN CTR	3/21/2025	$ 775,505.00	$ 479,070.42		$ 296,434.58	Sexual and Gender Minority Cancer Curricular Advances for Research and Education (SGM Cancer CARE)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25EB034489	5R25EB034489-02	UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND	3/21/2025	$ 549,364.00	$ 396,428.47		$ 152,935.53	ESTEEMED Scholars Program at the University of Rhode Island	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM050070	5R25GM050070-22	STATE UNIVERSITY NEW YORK STONY BROOK	3/21/2025	$ 1,246,977.00	$ 1,195,962.61		$ 51,014.39	BioPREP: Biology Partnership in Research and Education Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM060566	5R25GM060566-22	SPELMAN COLLEGE	3/21/2025	$ 2,211,245.00	$ 2,392,381.24		$ (181,136.24)	The Next Generation of Black Women Scientists	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM066534	5R25GM066534-20	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INST AND ST UNIV	3/21/2025	$ 749,936.00	$ 834,149.98		$ (84,213.98)	Virginia Tech Postbaccalaureate Research Education Program (VT PREP)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM132910	3R25GM132910-05S1	DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY	3/10/2025	$ 1,640,962.00	$ 1,521,330.57		$ 53,063.65	Partnerships for Prevention: A plan for managing student stress, anxiety, and pain through interactive media.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM144253	5R25GM144253-03	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	3/21/2025	$ 992,215.00	$ 578,000.27		$ 414,214.73	Intermountain PREP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM147291	5R25GM147291-03	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	3/21/2025	$ 1,367,036.00	$ 876,990.44		$ 490,045.56	STEM-Coaching and Resources for Entrepreneurial Women (CREW)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM149980	5R25GM149980-02	CHILDREN'S HOSP OF PHILADELPHIA	3/12/2025	$ 186,266.00	$ 151,320.70		$ 34,945.30	Developing Modules to Address Microaggressions and Discriminatory Behaviors	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25GM152359	5R25GM152359-02	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY - BOZEMAN	3/21/2025	$ 650,410.00	$ 271,950.00		$ 378,460.00	PREP-MT: Providing Research Education for Postbaccalaureate Trainees in Montana	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25HD074544	5R25HD074544-10	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 807,300.00	$ 608,020.00		$ 199,280.00	Fragile Families Summer Data Training Workshop Series 2021-2025	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25HG010857	5R25HG010857-05	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	3/12/2025	$ 1,294,174.00	$ 810,205.00		$ 285,283.00	Genomics Diversity Summer Program (GDSP) at Stanford	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25HG012530	5R25HG012530-03	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY-TEMPE CAMPUS	3/21/2025	$ 743,927.00	$ 170,296.97		$ 573,630.03	Training in Genomics Research (TIGER)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25HL096260	5R25HL096260-15	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 415,168.00	$ 412,514.00		$ 2,654.00	BEST-DP: Biostatistics & Epidemiology Summer Training Diversity Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25HL156002	5R25HL156002-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 500,472.00	$ 500,472.00		$ -	Training in Cardiovascular Sciences for Under Represented Students	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25HL161786	5R25HL161786-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 979,384.00	$ 589,481.71		$ 389,902.29	Summer Institute for Training in Biostatistics and Data Science at Columbia (SIBDS@Columbia)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25MH080665	5R25MH080665-13	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,282,360.00	$ 828,976.00		$ 453,384.00	HIV Intervention Science Training Program for Underrepresented Investigators	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25MH119858	5R25MH119858-05	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES	3/21/2025	$ 1,333,478.00	$ 1,076,028.56		$ 257,449.44	SHINE Strong: Building the pipeline of HIV behavioral scientists with expertise in trans population health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25MH126703	5R25MH126703-04	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR	3/21/2025	$ 1,147,662.00	$ 1,147,662.00		$ -	Pipeline to Graduate Education and Careers in Behavioral and Social Science Research for URM Undergraduates: Addressing HIV in Sexual and Gender Minority Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25MH129290	5R25MH129290-03	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 651,999.00	$ 518,244.31		$ 133,754.69	Short Trainings on Methods for Recruiting Sampling and Counting Hard-to-Reach Populations: The H2R Training Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R25NS130961	5R25NS130961-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,078,768.00	$ 526,299.81		$ 552,468.19	CADRE Program for Postbaccalaureate Training in the Neurosciences	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R33CA253604	5R33CA253604-03	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 564,476.08	$ 278,983.06		$ 285,493.02	SEARCH: SMS Electronic Adolescent Reminders for Completion of HPV vaccination- Uganda	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R33HD107988	5R33HD107988-04	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS MED SCH WORCESTER	3/21/2025	$ 967,006.00	$ 733,509.14		$ 233,496.86	Optimizing an mHealth intervention to improve uptake and adherence of the HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in vulnerable adolescents and emerging adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R33MH120236	5R33MH120236-04	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 2,874,727.00	$ 2,681,123.47		$ 193,603.53	Suicide Prevention for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R33TW011665	5R33TW011665-06	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT STORRS	3/21/2025	$ 1,292,531.00	$ 968,099.27		$ 324,431.73	Development and Testing of a Mobile Application to Enhance HIV Prevention Cascade in Malaysian MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R33TW011752	5R33TW011752-06	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,016,531.00	$ 656,616.00		$ 359,915.00	Preparing for pre-exposure prophylaxis implementation in Central-Eastern European Countries with low access to biomedical prevention	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34AA030035	5R34AA030035-03	RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL	3/21/2025	$ 719,424.00	$ 407,710.34		$ 311,713.66	Integrated Alcohol and Sexual Assault Prevention for Bisexual Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34CA283408	5R34CA283408-02	UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	3/21/2025	$ 555,266.00	$ 303,877.01		$ 251,388.99	Adapting the FOCUS Program for Sexual and Gender Minority (SGM) Cancer Patients and Caregivers	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34DA055503	5R34DA055503-03	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 771,111.00	$ 510,027.06		$ 261,083.94	Integration of Electronic SBI(RT) into an HIV Testing Program to Reduce Substance Use and HIV risk Behavior among MSM in Argentina	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34DA058191	5R34DA058191-02	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	3/21/2025	$ 493,777.00	$ 276,641.65		$ 217,135.35	Proud to Quit (P2Q): A Person-centered mobile technology intervention for smoking cessation among transgender adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH124081	5R34MH124081-03	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS MED SCH WORCESTER	3/21/2025	$ 671,459.00	$ 666,470.54		$ 4,988.46	Adapting effective mhealth interventions to improve uptake and adherence of the HIV pre- exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in Thai young MSM	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH126894	5R34MH126894-03	BROWN UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 631,656.00	$ 351,306.30		$ 280,349.70	Making universal, free-of-charge antiretroviral therapy work for sexual and gender minority youth in Brazil	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH128163	5R34MH128163-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 733,466.00	$ 646,423.84		$ 87,042.16	Development and Testing of MyPEEPS Mobile for Young Transgender Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH129187	5R34MH129187-03	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 717,975.00	$ 597,790.87		$ 120,184.13	Brothers building brothers by breaking barriers (B6): A resilience-focused intervention for young Black gay and bisexual men living with HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH129189	5R34MH129189-03	TEMPLE UNIV OF THE COMMONWEALTH	3/21/2025	$ 753,463.00	$ 604,737.99		$ 148,725.01	Data-driven peer-led messaging using social media influencers to increase PrEP awareness and uptake among transgender women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH129208	5R34MH129208-03	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN	3/21/2025	$ 677,482.00	$ 449,772.40		$ 227,709.60	3T-Prevent: Piloting a multi-level, combination intervention strategy to expand HIV and bacterial STI prevention	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH129218	5R34MH129218-03	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/21/2025	$ 608,320.00	$ 489,704.39		$ 118,615.61	Piloting a multi-level intervention to promote viral suppression among transgender women living with HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH129279	5R34MH129279-03	SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 703,794.00	$ 581,461.61		$ 122,332.39	eSTEP: An integrated mHealth intervention to engage high-risk individuals along the full PrEP care continuum	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R34MH129782	5R34MH129782-03	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE	3/21/2025	$ 681,851.00	$ 323,430.66		$ 358,420.34	CA-LINC: A Culturally Adapted Care Coordination Suicide Detection and Intervention Model for Black Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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NIH	R34MH129785	5R34MH129785-03	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INST AND ST UNIV	3/21/2025	$ 742,854.00	$ 425,045.97		$ 317,808.03	The BH-Works Suicide Prevention Program for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R35GM146974	5R35GM146974-03	BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	3/10/2025	$ 1,327,011.00	$ 828,054.05		$ 442,337.00	Digital data streams and machine learning for real-time modeling of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R36AG083386	5R36AG083386-02	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 102,220.00	$ 43,228.40		$ 58,991.60	Multi-Level Determinants of Sexual and Gender Minority Aging	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R36DA058563	5R36DA058563-02	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI CORAL GABLES	3/21/2025	$ 100,000.00	$ 76,939.89		$ 23,060.11	Exploring the Role of Novel Aging-Focused Syndemic Conditions on HIV Risk and Quality of Life among HIV-Negative Older Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R36DA058819	5R36DA058819-02	HUNTER COLLEGE	3/21/2025	$ 100,800.00	$ 65,087.69		$ 35,712.31	Identifying Transdiagnostic Intervention Targets for PTSD-SUD Comorbidity in a Vulnerable Population: A Mixed-Method Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R37AG076057	5R37AG076057-04	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	3/21/2025	$ 1,914,178.00	$ 1,701,356.38		$ 212,821.62	How Spouses Influence Each Other's Health in Same- and Different-Sex Marriages: A Dyadic and Longitudinal Assessment from Mid to Later Life	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R37CA226682	5R37CA226682-06	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 3,106,120.00	$ 2,751,971.27		$ 354,148.73	A Randomized Controlled Trial of an HPV Vaccine Intervention for Young Sexual Minority Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R44AG045011	5R44AG045011-05	FUNCTION PROMOTING THERAPIES, LLC	3/21/2025	$ 1,957,589.00	$ 1,517,044.78		$ 440,544.22	Phase IIB: Development of TRT Algorithm for Commercialization in Androgen Disorders	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R44AG080843	5R44AG080843-02	SILVERBILLS INC.	2/28/2025	$ 2,521,043.00	$ 2,439,209.91		$ 81,833.09	SilverBills: A Legal, Technical and Financial Tool for Aging LGBTQ+ Individuals with Impaired Cognition	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R44HD103517	5R44HD103517-03	RESILIENT GAMES STUDIO, LLC	3/21/2025	$ 1,698,266.00	$ 1,698,266.00		$ -	Step UP for STEM and Health Careers: An Intervention to Reduce STEM-related biases and improve high school STEM learning environments	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R61DA056779	5R61DA056779-02	ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI	3/21/2025	$ 827,884.00	$ 553,101.45		$ 274,782.55	Cue Reactivity Modulation in MSM with Methamphetamine Use Disorder	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	S21MD012472	5S21MD012472-07	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS HLTH SCI CTR	3/21/2025	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00		$ -	Texas Minority Health Research and Outreach (MiHERO)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	S21MD018980	5S21MD018980-02	CHARLES R. DREW UNIVERSITY OF MED & SCI	3/21/2025	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00		$ -	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science Research Endowment Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	SC1DA052120	5SC1DA052120-04	UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC-STOCKTON	3/21/2025	$ 1,155,503.00	$ 1,088,450.10		$ 67,052.90	GHB Toxicokinetics: Role of sex hormone dependent monocarboxylate transporter regulation and potential for altered overdose risk in transgender men and women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	SC3GM136580	5SC3GM136580-04	HUNTER COLLEGE	2/28/2025	$ 468,000.00	$ 420,927.40		$ 47,072.60	Trajectories of Adaptation to Traumatic Stress in a Vulnerable Population	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32AI007531	5T32AI007531-25	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 931,215.00	$ 754,721.00		$ 176,495.00	Training in Pediatric Infectious Diseases	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32AI106711	5T32AI106711-10	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,032,698.00	$ 1,006,215.00		$ 26,483.00	Columbia University Graduate Training Program in Microbiology and Immunology	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32AI148099	5T32AI148099-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,370,705.00	$ 1,199,835.00		$ 170,870.00	Training in Translational Immunology Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32AR076933	5T32AR076933-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 557,098.00	$ 235,248.75		$ 321,849.00	Multidisciplinary Training in Molecular and Translational Rheumatology Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32CA203703	5T32CA203703-09	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,925,125.71	$ 1,595,044.92		$ 330,081.00	Molecular Oncology Training Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32DK007328	5T32DK007328-44	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 908,007.98	$ 821,921.62		$ 86,606.00	Hormones: Molecular Mechanism of Action and Functions	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32DK007647	5T32DK007647-35	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,539,482.00	$ 1,446,751.00		$ 92,371.00	Graduate Training in Nutrition	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32DK065522	5T32DK065522-20	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,252,643.00	$ 1,088,309.00		$ 164,334.00	Training Grant in Pediatric Endocrinology Diabetes and Metabolism	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32ES007322	5T32ES007322-23	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 7,011,258.00	$ 5,808,286.74		$ 1,202,971.00	Advanced training in environmental health and data science: molecules to populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32EY013933	5T32EY013933-24	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 747,679.00	$ 659,121.78		$ 88,577.00	Vision Sciences Training Grant	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32GM141882	5T32GM141882-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,670,307.00	$ 1,563,073.21		$ 107,234.00	Genetic Approaches to Development and Disease	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32HL007854	5T32HL007854-29	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 3,481,535.09	$ 2,729,787.52		$ 751,748.00	Postdoctoral Training in Cardiovascular Disease	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32HL105323	5T32HL105323-14	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,483,431.27	$ 1,071,207.58		$ 412,224.00	The Columbia University Training Program in Lung Science	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH016434	5T32MH016434-45	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 2,386,983.00	$ 2,021,424.00		$ 365,559.00	Translational Research Training in Child Psychiatry	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH018870	5T32MH018870-37	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 2,576,569.00	$ 1,830,556.00		$ 746,013.00	Training in Schizophrenia and Psychotic Disorders: From Animal Models to Patients	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH019139	5T32MH019139-35	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 2,685,287.00	$ 2,245,463.00		$ 439,825.00	Behavioral Sciences Research in HIV Infection	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH020004	5T32MH020004-25	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,710,152.00	$ 1,562,216.00		$ 147,937.00	Research Training in Late-Life NeuroPsychiatric Disorders	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH126036	5T32MH126036-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 2,057,067.00	$ 1,941,096.00		$ 115,971.00	Neurobiology and Behavior training grant	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH126772	5T32MH126772-04	UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/12/2025	$ 1,017,725.00	$ 665,441.82		$ 286,511.00	Culturally-focused HIV Advancements through the Next Generation for Equity (CHANGE) Training Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH128395	5T32MH128395-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 977,102.00	$ 856,338.69		$ 120,763.00	Social Determinants of HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32MH130325	5T32MH130325-03	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/18/2025	$ 1,268,481.00	$ 754,109.53		$ 514,371.47	Training Program in Translational Science HIV and Sexual and Gender Minority Health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32NR007969	5T32NR007969-23	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,959,468.00	$ 1,222,593.06		$ 736,875.00	Reducing Health Disparities Through Informatics	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32NS007153	5T32NS007153-40	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,743,833.00	$ 1,390,847.00		$ 352,985.00	Neuroepidemiology Training Program	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32NS064928	5T32NS064928-15	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,149,851.00	$ 1,066,400.00		$ 83,452.00	Advanced Graduate Training Program in Neurobiology & Behavior	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T32NS064929	5T32NS064929-15	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,051,461.00	$ 977,325.00		$ 74,135.00	Advanced Graduate Training Program in Theoretical Neuroscience	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T35HL007616	5T35HL007616-44	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 865,975.80	$ 795,085.37		$ 736,875.00	Short Term Training Grant	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	T37MD008636	5T37MD008636-10	UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA	3/21/2025	$ 1,342,045.00	$ 913,028.04		$ 429,016.96	Transdisciplinary Health Disparities Research Training for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Students	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	TL1TR001875	5TL1TR001875-09	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 3,643,484.88	$ 2,896,496.48		$ 746,988.00	NRSA Training Core	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01AI156874	5U01AI156874-04	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 6,366,745.00	$ 5,399,205.49		$ 967,539.51	Effectiveness of Relationship Education for Reducing HIV Incidence in Men Who Have Sex with Men	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01DA036926	5U01DA036926-10	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF LOS ANGELES	3/21/2025	$ 14,350,696.00	$ 12,695,298.82		$ 1,655,397.18	Using Longitudinal Research to Engage African American and Latinx Sexual- and Gender-Minority Youth in the HIV Prevention and Care Continua and Reduce HIV/AIDS-Related Disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01DA036939	5U01DA036939-10	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 14,249,839.00	$ 10,824,770.74		$ 3,425,068.26	Multilevel Influences on HIV and Substance Use in a YMSM cohort	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01DK130058	5U01DK130058-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 2,013,149.00	$ 1,232,740.04		$ 780,409.00	India - Factors of CKDu in Uddanam Study (India-FOCUS)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01GM132375	5U01GM132375-05	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 2,057,903.00	$ 1,902,669.82		$ 155,233.18	Boosting Mentor Effectiveness IN Training of Research Scientists (MENTORS) Using Social Cognitive Career Theory to Support Entry of Women & Minorities into Physician-Scientist Careers	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01HD108738	5U01HD108738-03	CENTER FOR INNOVATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH	3/21/2025	$ 5,122,427.00	$ 4,180,423.00		$ 942,004.00	Harnessing the power of text messaging to reduce HIV incidence in adolescent males across the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
NIH	U01HD108779	5U01HD108779-04	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	3/12/2025	$ 1,680,605.00	$ 1,274,124.00		$ 406,481.00	Unequal Parenthoods: Population Perspectives on Gender Race and Sexual Minority Disparities in Family Stress and Health During Crises	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MD017412	5U01MD017412-02	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 2,444,726.00	$ 1,923,908.41		$ 520,817.59	Sin Duda: a community-driven approach to expand reach, access and uptake of COVID-19 home-based tests for at risk Latinos	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MD017426	5U01MD017426-02	UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO - MEDICAL SCIENCE CAMPUS	3/24/2025	$ 2,091,295.00	$ 1,746,890.26		$ 344,404.74	Puerto Rico Community Action Research and Engagement (PR-CARE) to Eliminate Disparities in Diagnostic of COVID-19 among Rural Underserved and Vulnerable Populations.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MD017434	5U01MD017434-02	THE UNIVERSITY CORPORATION	3/24/2025	$ 1,044,049.00	$ 886,246.01		$ 157,802.99	COVID-19 and Southeast Asian Americans	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MD019398	5U01MD019398-03	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 9,032,778.00	$ 7,285,333.04		$ 1,747,444.96	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MH125058	5U01MH125058-05	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 2,405,065.00	$ 1,592,021.50		$ 813,044.00	2/3 Genomics of Schizophrenia in the South African Xhosa	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MH136558	5U01MH136558-03	BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	2/28/2025	$ 5,955,310.00	$ 4,471,657.15		$ 1,483,652.85	TransHealthGUIDE: Transforming Health for Gender-Diverse Young Adults Using Interventions to Drive Equity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01MH136574	5U01MH136574-02	SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,499,181.00	$ 983,933.76		$ 515,247.24	Hermanos de Luna y Sol: A community-based HIV prevention intervention	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U01NS135533	5U01NS135533-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 2,329,247.00	$ 629,447.53		$ 1,699,799.47	The SDOH-Homecare Intervention Focus Team (SHIFT) Trial to Mitigate SDOH in Stroke Outcomes and Build Community Capacity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19AI067773	5U19AI067773-20	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 30,833,964.00	$ 24,815,564.00		$ 6,018,400.14	Center for High-Throughput Minimally-Invasive Radiation Biodosimetry	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U19NS120384	5U19NS120384-04	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS	3/21/2025	$ 35,957,257.00	$ 25,787,797.78		$ 10,169,459.22	The Clinical Significance of Incidental White Matter Lesions on MRI Amongst a Diverse Population with Cognitive Complaints (INDEED)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U24AG083253	5U24AG083253-02	GERONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA	3/21/2025	$ 1,589,753.00	$ 545,782.37		$ 1,043,970.63	Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research National Coordinating Center (RCMARs NCC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U24MD016258	5U24MD016258-03	Duke University	3/24/2025	$ 116,652,802.00	$ 108,218,713.16		$ 8,434,088.84	RADx-UP CDCC	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U24MD017250	5U24MD017250-04	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO	3/21/2025	$ 18,443,323.00	$ 15,365,392.50		$ 3,077,930.50	Research Coordinating Center to Reduce Disparities in Multiple Chronic Diseases (RCC RD-MCD)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U2RTW012123	5U2RTW012123-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 1,399,881.00	$ 1,149,127.29		$ 250,754.00	Advancing Public Health Research in Eastern Africa through Data Science Training (APHREA-DST)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54AG076040	5U54AG076040-04	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 10,593,904.00	$ 7,949,790.82		$ 264,113.18	A Multi-scale Atlas of Senescence in Diverse Tissue Types	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA267735	5U54CA267735-04	DREXEL UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 14,247,391.00	$ 9,231,211.74		$ 5,016,179.26	Catalyzing Systemic Change at Drexel University to Support Diverse Faculty in Health Disparities Research	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA272171	5U54CA272171-03	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT COLUMBIA	3/12/2025	$ 9,212,740.00	$ 3,330,991.41		$ 4,386,670.00	Faculty Initiative for Improved Recruitment Retention and Experience (FIIRRE)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54CA280915	5U54CA280915-02	(FIRST)	3/21/2025	$ 5,993,151.00	$ 1,359,853.93		$ 4,633,297.07	Vanderbilt FIRST - Elevating Excellence and Transforming Institutional Culture	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54DA060049	5U54DA060049-02	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/21/2025	$ 7,775,780.00	$ 4,287,468.51		$ 3,488,311.49	Advancing Tobacco Regulatory Science to Reduce Health Disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54DK104309	5U54DK104309-11	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 5,656,112.00	$ 5,000,213.84		$ 655,898.17	Investigating the Genetic Cellular and Metabolic Events Important for Urothelial Homeostasis and Response to Injury	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54GM115516	5U54GM115516-08S1	MAINEHEALTH	3/10/2025	$ 18,293,219.00	$ 13,530,537.91		$ 248,974.00	Northern New England Clinical and Translational Research Network	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54HD113172	5U54HD113172-02	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 4,593,505.00	$ 2,559,792.59		$ 2,033,712.41	NY Community-Hospital-Academic Maternal Health Equity Partnerships (NY-CHAMP)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54HD113292	5U54HD113292-02	MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	3/21/2025	$ 2,961,102.00	$ 1,345,262.52		$ 1,615,839.48	Center to Advance Reproductive Justice and Behavioral Health among Black Pregnant/Postpartum Women and Birthing People (CORAL).	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54MD007586	5U54MD007586-38	MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE	3/21/2025	$ 14,273,850.00	$ 8,791,482.09		$ 5,482,367.91	The RCMI Program in Health Disparities Research at Meharry Medical College	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54MD012393	5U54MD012393-08	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 12,195,804.00	$ 10,269,165.99		$ 1,926,638.01	The FIU Research Center in a Minority Institution (FIU-RCMI)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U54NS078059	5U54NS078059-13	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 10,219,761.97	$ 5,983,928.10		$ 4,235,833.87	The North American Mitochondrial Disease Consortium (NAMDC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UG1HD113160	5UG1HD113160-02	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AT CHICAGO	3/21/2025	$ 2,654,230.00	$ 1,075,666.82		$ 1,578,563.18	Intensive Combination Approach to Rollback the HIV Epidemic in Nigerian Youth (ICARE) Plus Effectiveness / Implementation Hybrid Study	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UG1HD113162	5UG1HD113162-02	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE	3/21/2025	$ 2,407,266.00	$ 1,580,467.90		$ 826,798.10	Resilient HIV Implementation Science with Sexual and Gender Minority Youths using Evidence (RISE) Clinical Research Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UG3AI176853	5UG3AI176853-02	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 5,007,595.00	$ 3,590,260.96		$ 1,417,334.04	Limited interaction cohort to identify determinants of viral suppression in MSM and transfeminine individuals living with HIV: A multilevel approach	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UG3MH133258	5UG3MH133258-02	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 1,710,169.00	$ 839,367.59		$ 870,801.41	Identifying socioecological profiles that impact changes in care outcomes among Black Sexual minority men living with HIV	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UG4LM013725	5UG4LM013725-04	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/21/2025	$ 5,093,880.00	$ 4,675,821.19		$ 418,058.81	NNLM Region 5: Reaching More People in More Ways	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UH3HL152323	5UH3HL152323-05	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 3,639,922.00	$ 2,559,061.97		$ 1,080,859.83	Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Disease Cohort: Longitudinal Biomarker Study of Disease	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UL1TR001873	5UL1TR001873-09	Columbia University	3/14/2025	$ 42,625,469.41	$ 37,877,294.09		$ 4,748,175.32	Clinical and Translational Science Award	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM1AI068619	5UM1AI068619-19	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL	3/21/2025	$ 183,155,862.62	$ 158,278,259.63		$ 24,877,602.99	HIV Prevention Trials Network Leadership and Operations Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM1AI069463	5UM1AI069463-19	WITS HEALTH CONSORTIUM (PTY) LTD	3/21/2025	$ 10,258,469.00	$ 10,257,205.27		$ 1,263.73	Wits HIV Research Group CLINICAL TRIAL UNIT (CTU) reapplication	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM1AI154468	5UM1AI154468-05	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES	3/21/2025	$ 9,939,140.00	$ 9,436,528.31		$ 502,611.69	ICAP Clinical Trials Unit	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM1TR004409	5UM1TR004409-02	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	3/12/2025	$ 10,886,474.00	$ 10,008,205.59		$ 878,268.41	CTSA UM1 Program at University of Utah	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM2HD111076	5UM2HD111076-03	WESTAT, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 24,596,695.00	$ 14,279,422.50		$ 10,317,272.50	Children's Hospital Los Angeles Site Consortium - Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN) Operations and Collaborations Center (UM2 Clinical Trial Optional)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	UM2HD111102	5UM2HD111102-03	FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 36,023,354.00	$ 21,113,820.43		$ 14,909,533.57	Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN) Scientific Leadership Center	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01AG069003	7R01AG069003-04	UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL	3/21/2025	$ 2,411,361.00	$ 1,044,419.71		$ 1,366,941.29	Looking Back to Look Forward: Social Environment Across the Life Course Epigenetics and Birth Outcomes in Black Families	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DA059022	7R01DA059022-02	CHILDREN'S HOSP OF PHILADELPHIA	3/21/2025	$ 1,305,609.00	$ 361,300.22		$ 944,308.78	The Collaborative Care PrTNER (Prevention Treatment NavigationEngagement Resource) Project	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01HL163814	7R01HL163814-02	BRIGHAM & WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	3/24/2025	$ 4,314,933.00	$ 2,264,871.84		$ 2,050,061.16	SARS-CoV-2 tropism in the brain and its relationship to COVID-19 pathogenesis	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01MH116829	7R01MH116829-06	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 1,062,868.00	$ 991,857.00		$ 71,011.00	Building mobile HIV prevention and mental health support in low-resource settings	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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									A multi-level approach to improve HIV prevention and care for transgender women of color		
NIH	R21DA058575	7R21DA058575-02	HARVARD PILGRIM HEALTH CARE, INC.	3/21/2025	$ 403,450.00	$ 203,949.28		$ 199,500.72	Methamphetamine	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21HD103053	7R21HD103053-03	Columbia University	3/12/2025	$ 287,260.71	$ 229,854.39		$ 57,406.32	mHealth and Mobile Ultrasound for Mothers	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R21TW012010	7R21TW012010-03	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/21/2025	$ 400,590.00	$ 397,092.93		$ 3,497.07	Stigma Reduction and Gender Affirmation to Promote HIV Prevention/Testing in Trans Women	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	U24LM013755	7U24LM013755-03	YALE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 23,343,571.00	$ 21,526,670.49		$ 1,816,900.51	RADx-Rad Discoveries & Data: Consortium Coordination Center Program Organization	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01DK122843	3R01DK122843-05S1	OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 6,617,273.00	$ 6,359,859.33		$ 257,413.67	Effect of obesity on HIV pathogenesis, antiretroviral therapy, and metabolic comorbidities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
NIH	R01CA276594	3R01CA276594-02S1	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HLTH SCIENCES CTR	3/21/2025	$ 1,207,662.00	$ 505,799.59		$ 701,862.41	Randomized Controlled Trial of Dyadic Financial Incentive Treatment for Dual Smoker Couples: Evaluation of Efficacy, Mechanisms, and Cost Effectiveness	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000495	18NU50CK000495C5	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	3/25/2025	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 9,328,020.00		$ 671,980.00	Sustaining the Expansion of the Overseas Health Assessment and Management of U.S.-Bound Refugees, Non-Immigrant Visa Applicants and other Migrant Populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000495	18NU50CK000495CV	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	3/24/2025	$ 3,380,351.00	$ 2,771,874.00		$ 608,477.00	Sustaining the Expansion of the Overseas Health Assessment and Management of U.S.-Bound Refugees, Non-Immigrant Visa Applicants and other Migrant Populations	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000497	19NU50CK000497C3	DE ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 5,125,000.00	$ 3,347,633.33		$ 1,777,366.67	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000497	19NU50CK000497C4	DE ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 67,436,696.00	$ 54,121,650.08		$ 13,315,045.92	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000497	19NU50CK000497CV	DE ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 791,063.00	$ 414,228.79		$ 376,834.21	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000497	19NU50CK000497EDEXC5	DE ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 56,048,281.00	$ 42,361,268.30		$ 13,687,012.70	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000498	19NU50CK000498C3	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	3/24/2025	$ 20,439,027.00	$ 18,292,292.00		$ 2,146,735.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000498	19NU50CK000498EDEXC5	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	3/24/2025	$ 577,834,765.00	$ 498,926,471.88		$ 78,908,293.12	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000499	19NU50CK000499C3	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	3/24/2025	$ 460,851.00	$ 269,905.46		$ 190,945.54	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000499	19NU50CK000499C4	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	3/24/2025	$ 3,956,082.00	$ 3,394,182.76		$ 561,899.24	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000499	19NU50CK000499EDEXC5	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	3/24/2025	$ 2,958,501.00	$ 1,915,370.07		$ 1,043,130.93	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000500	19NU50CK000500C4	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 49,914,794.00	$ 48,667,492.43		$ 1,247,301.57	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000500	19NU50CK000500CV	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 917,367.00	$ 621,451.34		$ 295,915.66	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000500	19NU50CK000500EDEXC5	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 61,517,133.00	$ 41,241,765.96		$ 20,275,367.04	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000501	19NU50CK000501BDXC5	TX DEPT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 400,000.00	$ -		$ 400,000.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000501	19NU50CK000501C3	TX DEPT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 39,243,025.00	$ 29,717,928.22		$ 9,525,096.78	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000501	19NU50CK000501C4	TX DEPT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 473,597,520.00	$ 376,503,424.93		$ 97,094,095.07	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000501	19NU50CK000501EDEXC5	TX DEPT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$1,535,405,092.00	$ 657,776,885.96		$ 877,628,206.04	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000501	19NU50CK000501JKOWC3	TX DEPT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 375,000.00	$ -		$ 375,000.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000502	19NU50CK000502C4	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 83,420,625.00	$ 81,148,537.85		$ 2,272,087.15	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000502	19NU50CK000502CV	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 821,560.00	$ 609,428.57		$ 212,131.43	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000502	19NU50CK000502EDEXC5	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 40,621,771.00	$ 30,195,082.88		$ 10,426,688.12	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000502	19NU50CK000502SHP2C5	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 781,053.00	$ -		$ 781,053.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000503	19NU50CK000503C3	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 11,627,724.00	$ 10,706,882.22		$ 920,841.78	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000503	19NU50CK000503C4	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 183,065,473.00	$ 132,402,754.66		$ 50,662,718.34	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000503	19NU50CK000503CV	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,694,239.00	$ 815,250.13		$ 878,988.87	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000503	19NU50CK000503EDEXC5	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 387,495,639.00	$ 125,128,539.16		$ 262,367,099.84	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000503	19NU50CK000503SHP2C5	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 998,977.00	$ -		$ 998,977.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000504	19NU50CK000504C4	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 100,843,972.00	$ 84,712,589.95		$ 16,131,382.05	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NU50CK000504	19NU50CK000504CV	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,433,832.00	$ 674,042.47		$ 759,789.53	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000504	19NU50CK000504EDEXC5	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 181,600,727.00	$ 67,356,762.86		$ 114,243,964.14	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000504	19NU50CK000504SHP2C5	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 869,623.00	$ -		$ 869,623.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000505	19NU50CK000505EDEXC5	KY ST CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 257,152,034.00	$ 176,669,692.66		$ 80,482,341.34	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000506	19NU50CK000506C3	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 11,599,141.00	$ 11,256,620.07		$ 342,520.93	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000506	19NU50CK000506C4	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 205,723,600.00	$ 187,900,660.19		$ 17,822,939.81	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000506	19NU50CK000506CV	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,867,540.00	$ 1,386,536.27		$ 481,003.73	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000506	19NU50CK000506EDEXC5	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 347,979,565.00	$ 170,811,233.20		$ 177,168,331.80	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000506	19NU50CK000506SHP2C5	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 974,151.00	$ -		$ 974,151.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000508	19NU50CK000508C3	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 11,464,582.00	$ 8,867,888.30		$ 2,596,693.70	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000508	19NU50CK000508C4	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 132,794,684.00	$ 82,642,999.10		$ 50,151,684.90	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000508	19NU50CK000508EDEXC5	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 324,608,098.00	$ 142,681,422.31		$ 181,926,675.69	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000509	19NU50CK000509C4	AK ST DHSS	3/24/2025	$ 53,127,495.00	$ 37,422,170.92		$ 15,705,324.08	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000509	19NU50CK000509CV	AK ST DHSS	3/24/2025	$ 860,605.00	$ 654,566.32		$ 206,038.68	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000509	19NU50CK000509EDEXC5	AK ST DHSS	3/24/2025	$ 42,106,547.00	$ 33,264,122.03		$ 8,842,424.97	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000510	19NU50CK000510C3	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 16,485,611.00	$ 16,056,229.70		$ 429,381.30	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000510	19NU50CK000510C4	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 315,183,795.00	$ 256,341,983.47		$ 58,841,811.53	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000510	19NU50CK000510CV	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 2,286,310.00	$ 1,833,327.62		$ 452,982.38	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000510	19NU50CK000510EDEXC5	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 574,827,340.00	$ 336,543,206.78		$ 238,284,133.22	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000511	19NU50CK000511C3	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 12,548,524.00	$ 7,697,633.25		$ 4,850,890.75	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000511	19NU50CK000511C4	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 150,148,030.00	$ 113,350,387.71		$ 36,797,642.29	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000511	19NU50CK000511CV	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,198,146.00	$ 282,331.54		$ 915,814.46	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000511	19NU50CK000511EDEXC5	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 418,951,181.00	$ 311,921,884.69		$ 107,029,296.31	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000512	19NU50CK000512C4	SD ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 57,932,604.00	$ 49,882,661.00		$ 8,049,943.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000512	19NU50CK000512EDEXC5	SD ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 50,919,542.00	$ 31,737,311.47		$ 19,182,230.53	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000513	19NU50CK000513C4	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, OFFICE OF HEALTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 4,439,135.00	$ 2,980,812.21		$ 1,458,322.79	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000513	19NU50CK000513EDEXC5	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, OFFICE OF HEALTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 5,893,978.00	$ 2,840,459.26		$ 3,053,518.74	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000514	19NU50CK000514C4	HEALTH, NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 52,621,819.00	$ 25,650,358.00		$ 26,971,461.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000514	19NU50CK000514CV	HEALTH, NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 904,829.00	$ 623,382.00		$ 281,447.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000514	19NU50CK000514EDEXC5	HEALTH, NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 43,863,056.00	$ 13,731,824.00		$ 30,131,232.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000515	19NU50CK000515C3	WA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 13,356,443.00	$ 12,141,397.05		$ 1,215,045.95	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000515	19NU50CK000515C4	WA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 177,231,546.00	$ 124,707,544.88		$ 52,524,001.12	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000515	19NU50CK000515CV	WA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,437,399.00	$ 3,205,333.31		$ 232,065.69	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000515	19NU50CK000515EDEXC5	WA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 438,300,928.00	$ 367,641,564.80		$ 70,659,363.20	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000515	19NU50CK000515MISCCV	WA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 418,247.00	$ 49,887.70		$ 368,359.30	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000515	19NU50CK000515SHP2C5	WA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,030,895.00	$ -		$ 1,030,895.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000516	19NU50CK000516C4	HEALTH RESEARCH, INC.	3/24/2025	$ 700,248,982.00	$ 637,986,756.08		$ 62,262,225.92	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NU50CK000516	19NU50CK000516CV	HEALTH RESEARCH, INC.	3/24/2025	$ 3,995,012.00	$ 3,671,861.70		$ 323,150.30	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000516	19NU50CK000516EDEXC5	HEALTH RESEARCH, INC.	3/24/2025	$ 639,861,809.00	$ 460,627,817.67		$ 179,233,991.33	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000517	19NU50CK000517C3	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 19,057,796.00	$ 18,610,383.76		$ 447,412.24	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000517	19NU50CK000517C4	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 807,512,729.00	$ 767,995,805.81		$ 39,516,923.19	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000517	19NU50CK000517EDEXC5	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 479,853,706.00	$ 429,123,869.76		$ 50,729,836.24	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000518	19NU50CK000518C4	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 374,115,857.00	$ 353,700,548.88		$ 20,415,308.12	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000518	19NU50CK000518CV	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,911,025.00	$ 925,139.59		$ 985,885.41	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000518	19NU50CK000518EDEXC5	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 396,721,327.00	$ 332,372,049.25		$ 64,349,277.75	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000518	19NU50CK000518SHP2C5	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,205,776.00	$ 353,853.16		$ 2,851,922.84	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000519	19NU50CK000519C3	RI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,497,600.00	$ 4,474,463.86		$ 1,023,136.14	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000519	19NU50CK000519C4	RI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 86,721,899.00	$ 82,571,314.57		$ 4,150,584.43	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000519	19NU50CK000519EDEXC5	RI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 60,975,106.00	$ 49,445,311.54		$ 11,529,794.46	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000520	19NU50CK000520EDEXC5	VERMONT AGENCY OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 35,915,798.00	$ 35,376,294.00		$ 539,504.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000521	19NU50CK000521C4	PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 92,417,870.00	$ 85,701,967.63		$ 6,715,902.37	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000521	19NU50CK000521EDEXC5	PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 91,176,162.00	$ 57,593,463.36		$ 33,582,698.64	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000521	19NU50CK000521SHP2C5	PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 812,814.00	$ -		$ 812,814.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000522	19NU50CK000522C4	NH ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 61,056,792.00	$ 47,854,807.40		$ 13,201,984.60	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000522	19NU50CK000522EDEXC5	NH ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 78,262,766.00	$ 40,544,078.38		$ 37,718,687.62	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000522	19NU50CK000522JKOWC3	NH ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 410,480.00	$ 263,057.70		$ 147,422.30	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000523	19NU50CK000523C3	Maine St. Department of Health and Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 5,125,000.00	$ 2,004,386.68		$ 3,120,613.32	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000523	19NU50CK000523C4	Maine St. Department of Health and Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 52,673,451.00	$ 44,286,051.20		$ 8,387,399.80	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000523	19NU50CK000523CV	Maine St. Department of Health and Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 957,886.00	$ 687,836.85		$ 270,049.15	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000523	19NU50CK000523EDEXC5	Maine St. Department of Health and Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 77,370,669.00	$ 30,359,321.81		$ 47,011,347.19	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000524	19NU50CK000524C3	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 7,942,523.00	$ 7,043,312.11		$ 899,210.89	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000524	19NU50CK000524C4	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 182,633,998.00	$ 125,765,296.88		$ 56,868,701.12	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000524	19NU50CK000524CV	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,827,168.00	$ 1,518,103.58		$ 309,064.42	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000524	19NU50CK000524EDEXC5	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 205,212,155.00	$ 103,730,407.10		$ 101,481,747.90	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000525	19NU50CK000525C3	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 15,800,178.00	$ 14,569,802.65		$ 1,230,375.35	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000525	19NU50CK000525C4	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 613,790,442.00	$ 457,567,004.09		$ 156,223,437.91	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000525	19NU50CK000525CV	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,895,237.00	$ 907,455.48		$ 987,781.52	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000525	19NU50CK000525EDEXC5	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 511,244,494.00	$ 225,520,732.93		$ 285,723,761.07	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000525	19NU50CK000525MISCCV	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 237,337.00	$ 99,711.97		$ 137,625.03	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000525	19NU50CK000525SHP2C5	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,076,722.00	$ 50,000.00		$ 1,026,722.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000526	19NU50CK000526C4	Departamento De Salud Oficial	3/24/2025	$ 68,654,541.00	$ 54,520,098.80		$ 14,134,442.20	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000526	19NU50CK000526CV	Departamento De Salud Oficial	3/24/2025	$ 744,267.00	$ 478,752.47		$ 265,514.53	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000526	19NU50CK000526EDEXC5	Departamento De Salud Oficial	3/24/2025	$ 183,823,862.00	$ 176,338,674.41		$ 7,485,187.59	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000527	19NU50CK000527C3	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 18,975,018.00	$ 14,086,102.51		$ 4,888,915.49	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NU50CK000527	19NU50CK000527C4	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 301,036,686.00	$ 179,371,205.35		$ 121,665,480.65	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000527	19NU50CK000527CV	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 2,366,742.00	$ 1,932,445.21		$ 434,296.79	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000527	19NU50CK000527EDEXC5	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 645,685,624.00	$ 335,133,439.73		$ 310,552,184.27	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000527	19NU50CK000527JKOWC3	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 462,866.00	$ 290,959.26		$ 171,906.74	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000527	19NU50CK000527SHP2C5	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,161,185.00	$ -		$ 1,161,185.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000528	19NU50CK000528EDEXC5	TN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 393,076,212.00	$ 214,241,373.37		$ 178,834,838.63	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000529	19NU50CK000529C3	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 16,747,206.00	$ 12,633,460.61		$ 4,113,745.39	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000529	19NU50CK000529CV	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,678,258.00	$ 1,399,863.84		$ 278,394.16	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000529	19NU50CK000529EDEXC5	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 611,121,699.00	$ 320,529,124.47		$ 290,592,574.53	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000529	19NU50CK000529JKOWC3	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 355,876.00	$ 253,756.67		$ 102,119.33	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000530	19NU50CK000530C3	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SE	3/24/2025	$ 15,656,128.00	$ 14,328,294.51		$ 1,327,833.49	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000530	19NU50CK000530C4	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SE	3/24/2025	$ 188,951,581.00	$ 159,982,867.04		$ 28,968,713.96	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000530	19NU50CK000530CV	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SE	3/24/2025	$ 1,683,568.00	$ 670,614.31		$ 1,012,953.69	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000530	19NU50CK000530EDEXC5	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SE	3/24/2025	$ 603,677,156.00	$ 519,473,177.03		$ 84,203,978.97	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000530	19NU50CK000530MISCCV	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SE	3/24/2025	$ 134,701.00	$ -		$ 134,701.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000531	19NU50CK000531C4	GU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 5,611,957.00	$ 5,297,588.08		$ 314,368.92	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000531	19NU50CK000531EDEXC5	GU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 9,698,588.00	$ 6,833,039.77		$ 2,865,548.23	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000532	19NU50CK000532C3	LA ST DEPT OF HLTH & HOSPITALS, OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 8,772,294.00	$ 8,076,041.42		$ 696,252.58	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000532	19NU50CK000532C4	LA ST DEPT OF HLTH & HOSPITALS, OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 190,781,430.00	$ 189,784,705.36		$ 996,724.64	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000532	19NU50CK000532CV	LA ST DEPT OF HLTH & HOSPITALS, OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,419,308.00	$ 1,060,185.26		$ 359,122.74	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000532	19NU50CK000532EDEXC5	LA ST DEPT OF HLTH & HOSPITALS, OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 267,577,065.00	$ 229,157,981.59		$ 38,419,083.41	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000533	19NU50CK000533C4	REPUBLIC OF PALAU, BUREAU OF HEALTH SEVICES	3/24/2025	$ 3,556,285.00	$ 2,735,745.27		$ 820,539.73	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000533	19NU50CK000533EDEXC5	REPUBLIC OF PALAU, BUREAU OF HEALTH SEVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,249,017.00	$ 495,257.99		$ 753,759.01	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000534	19NU50CK000534C4	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 137,077,934.00	$ 113,258,157.89		$ 23,819,776.11	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000534	19NU50CK000534EDEXC5	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 335,129,886.00	$ 176,950,838.14		$ 158,179,047.86	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000534	19NU50CK000534JKOWC3	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 239,539.00	$ 64,665.15		$ 174,873.85	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000535	19NU50CK000535C3	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 7,693,590.00	$ 5,522,287.82		$ 2,171,302.18	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000535	19NU50CK000535C4	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 87,763,575.00	$ 56,146,057.79		$ 31,617,517.21	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000535	19NU50CK000535CV	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,026,560.00	$ 33,826.55		$ 992,733.45	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000535	19NU50CK000535EDEXC5	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 227,756,852.00	$ 46,860,789.30		$ 180,896,062.70	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000536	19NU50CK000536C4	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 87,419,266.00	$ 85,590,665.85		$ 1,828,600.15	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000536	19NU50CK000536EDEXC5	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 184,529,758.00	$ 98,202,314.85		$ 86,327,443.15	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000536	19NU50CK000536JKOWC3	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 540,416.00	$ 437,476.20		$ 102,939.80	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000537	19NU50CK000537C4	AS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,909,524.00	$ 3,593,831.77		$ 315,692.23	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000537	19NU50CK000537EDEXC5	AS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,843,384.00	$ 2,244,549.33		$ 598,834.67	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000538	19NU50CK000538C3	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 7,194,830.00	$ 6,369,988.24		$ 824,841.76	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000538	19NU50CK000538C4	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 78,177,470.00	$ 51,325,219.52		$ 26,852,250.48	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NU50CK000538	19NU50CK000538CV	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,120,813.00	$ 914,833.98		$ 205,979.02	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000538	19NU50CK000538EDEXC5	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 173,699,918.00	$ 99,631,899.71		$ 74,068,018.29	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000539	19NU50CK000539C3	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES, INC	3/24/2025	$ 42,710,594.00	$ 38,430,549.26		$ 4,280,044.74	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000539	19NU50CK000539C4	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES, INC	3/24/2025	$ 499,203,180.00	$ 449,867,245.48		$ 49,335,934.52	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000539	19NU50CK000539CV	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES, INC	3/24/2025	$ 4,694,724.00	$ 3,343,009.88		$ 1,351,714.12	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000539	19NU50CK000539EDEXC5	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES, INC	3/24/2025	$1,696,424,899.00	$1,214,041,174.59		$ 482,383,724.41	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000539	19NU50CK000539SHP2C5	PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION ENTERPRISES, INC	3/24/2025	$ 1,821,313.00	$ -		$ 1,821,313.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000540	19NU50CK000540C4	WY ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 50,390,551.00	$ 47,044,729.45		$ 3,345,821.55	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000540	19NU50CK000540EDEXC5	WY ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 33,312,432.00	$ 27,588,376.92		$ 5,724,055.08	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000541	19NU50CK000541C4	OR ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, HEALTH DIVISION	3/24/2025	$ 86,954,065.00	$ 72,076,017.79		$ 14,878,047.21	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000541	19NU50CK000541CV	OR ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, HEALTH DIVISION	3/24/2025	$ 1,138,385.00	$ 609,209.61		$ 529,175.39	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000541	19NU50CK000541EDEXC5	OR ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, HEALTH DIVISION	3/24/2025	$ 242,766,122.00	$ 191,735,947.03		$ 51,030,174.97	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000541	19NU50CK000541SHP2C5	OR ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, HEALTH DIVISION	3/24/2025	$ 6,254,911.00	$ 145,307.56		$ 6,109,603.44	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000542	19NU50CK000542C3	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 10,317,925.00	$ 5,910,062.26		$ 4,407,862.74	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000542	19NU50CK000542C4	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 118,690,218.00	$ 107,913,936.89		$ 10,776,281.11	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000542	19NU50CK000542CV	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,144,102.00	$ 805,693.70		$ 338,408.30	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000542	19NU50CK000542EDEXC5	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 296,351,652.00	$ 244,769,219.94		$ 51,582,432.06	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000542	19NU50CK000542JKOWC3	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 231,076.00	$ 40,954.42		$ 190,121.58	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000543	19NU50CK000543C3	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 17,606,642.00	$ 12,711,530.67		$ 4,895,111.33	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000543	19NU50CK000543C4	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 238,389,482.00	$ 206,601,517.46		$ 31,787,964.54	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000543	19NU50CK000543CV	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,885,500.00	$ 712,962.34		$ 1,172,537.66	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000543	19NU50CK000543EDEXC5	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 672,805,694.00	$ 452,061,800.40		$ 220,743,893.60	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000543	19NU50CK000543SHP2C5	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,178,224.00	$ 105,584.50		$ 1,072,639.50	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000544	19NU50CK000544C3	ID ST DEPT OF HEALTH & WELFARE	3/24/2025	$ 5,125,000.00	$ 4,792,285.45		$ 332,714.55	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000544	19NU50CK000544C4	ID ST DEPT OF HEALTH & WELFARE	3/24/2025	$ 55,830,418.00	$ 33,546,814.39		$ 22,283,603.61	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000544	19NU50CK000544CV	ID ST DEPT OF HEALTH & WELFARE	3/24/2025	$ 882,883.00	$ 402,285.15		$ 480,597.85	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000544	19NU50CK000544EDEXC5	ID ST DEPT OF HEALTH & WELFARE	3/24/2025	$ 102,860,572.00	$ 35,411,383.82		$ 67,449,188.18	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000545	19NU50CK000545C3	AL ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 9,154,221.00	$ 8,850,875.84		$ 303,345.16	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000545	19NU50CK000545C4	AL ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 115,136,474.00	$ 83,983,755.94		$ 31,152,718.06	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000545	19NU50CK000545EDEXC5	AL ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 282,219,400.00	$ 125,227,991.29		$ 156,991,408.71	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000546	19NU50CK000546C3	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 11,279,878.00	$ 10,415,275.16		$ 864,602.84	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000546	19NU50CK000546C4	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 135,344,714.00	$ 89,926,918.22		$ 45,417,795.78	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000546	19NU50CK000546CV	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,089,417.00	$ 942,266.33		$ 147,150.67	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000546	19NU50CK000546EDEXC5	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 353,260,431.00	$ 140,709,746.15		$ 212,550,684.85	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000547	19NU50CK000547C3	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 5,479,627.00	$ 3,593,881.84		$ 1,885,745.16	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000547	19NU50CK000547CV	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,120,505.00	$ 810,320.68		$ 310,184.32	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000547	19NU50CK000547EDEXC5	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 111,341,396.00	$ 56,478,026.00		$ 54,863,370.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NU50CK000547	19NU50CK000547JKOWC3	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 468,645.00	$ 360,299.35		$ 108,345.65	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000548	19NU50CK000548C3	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 6,690,183.00	$ 5,553,070.29		$ 1,137,112.71	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000548	19NU50CK000548C4	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 77,283,762.00	$ 75,710,837.83		$ 1,572,924.17	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000548	19NU50CK000548EDEXC5	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 120,690,087.00	$ 75,664,425.46		$ 45,025,661.54	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000548	19NU50CK000548SHP2C5	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 831,356.00	$ 196,377.00		$ 634,979.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000549	19NU50CK000549C4	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 81,278,558.00	$ 74,819,042.43		$ 6,459,515.57	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000549	19NU50CK000549EDEXC5	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 167,685,643.00	$ 167,084,904.04		$ 600,738.96	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000549	19NU50CK000549SHP2C5	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 860,881.00	$ 55,401.41		$ 805,479.59	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000550	19NU50CK000550C3	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 6,627,773.00	$ 5,739,281.46		$ 888,491.54	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000550	19NU50CK000550C4	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 91,086,258.00	$ 60,143,475.02		$ 30,942,782.98	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000550	19NU50CK000550EDEXC5	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 171,302,324.00	$ 53,454,135.13		$ 117,848,188.87	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000551	19NU50CK000551C3	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 5,606,448.00	$ 5,439,256.29		$ 167,191.71	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000551	19NU50CK000551C4	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 57,211,926.00	$ 55,916,038.74		$ 1,295,887.26	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000551	19NU50CK000551CV	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 903,200.00	$ 737,913.71		$ 165,286.29	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000551	19NU50CK000551EDEXC5	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 103,153,083.00	$ 97,609,087.08		$ 5,543,995.92	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000551	19NU50CK000551SHP2C5	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 820,338.00	$ -		$ 820,338.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000552	19NU50CK000552C3	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 10,468,137.00	$ 6,463,143.69		$ 4,004,993.31	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000552	19NU50CK000552C4	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 159,509,879.00	$ 134,229,713.20		$ 25,280,165.80	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000552	19NU50CK000552EDEXC5	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 331,463,532.00	$ 203,904,989.88		$ 127,558,542.12	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000553	19NU50CK000553C4	HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 50,283,598.00	$ 26,793,733.34		$ 23,489,864.66	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000553	19NU50CK000553CV	HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,960,630.00	$ 1,251,768.29		$ 708,861.71	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000553	19NU50CK000553EDEXC5	HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 81,495,303.00	$ 49,048,389.67		$ 32,446,913.33	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000553	19NU50CK000553SHP2C5	HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,258,867.00	$ -		$ 1,258,867.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000554	19NU50CK000554C3	HEALTH, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 30,535,479.00	$ 27,844,174.99		$ 2,691,304.01	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000554	19NU50CK000554C4	HEALTH, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 420,883,713.00	$ 410,879,915.78		$ 10,003,797.22	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000554	19NU50CK000554EDEXC5	HEALTH, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,236,223,812.00	$ 754,086,815.51		$ 482,136,996.49	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000554	19NU50CK000554SNETCV	HEALTH, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 157,684.00	$ -		$ 157,684.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000555	19NU50CK000555C4	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 213,081,523.00	$ 167,286,798.54		$ 45,794,724.46	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000555	19NU50CK000555CV	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,593,604.00	$ 1,129,391.99		$ 464,212.01	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000555	19NU50CK000555EDEXC5	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 491,290,671.00	$ 346,163,540.63		$ 145,127,130.37	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000556	19NU50CK000556C3	CHICAGO, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 10,015,194.00	$ 8,699,357.81		$ 1,315,836.19	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000556	19NU50CK000556C4	CHICAGO, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 187,511,371.00	$ 148,759,474.91		$ 38,751,896.09	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000556	19NU50CK000556CV	CHICAGO, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,833,298.00	$ 1,544,038.77		$ 289,259.23	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000556	19NU50CK000556EDEXC5	CHICAGO, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 155,060,902.00	$ 60,648,475.86		$ 94,412,426.14	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000557	19NU50CK000557C3	HOUSTON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 5,698,500.00	$ 4,553,586.62		$ 1,144,913.38	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000557	19NU50CK000557C4	HOUSTON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 62,239,284.00	$ 51,769,193.18		$ 10,470,090.82	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000557	19NU50CK000557EDEXC5	HOUSTON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 133,550,932.00	$ 101,206,333.34		$ 32,344,598.66	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$ 532,483.00	$ 364,752.08		$ 167,730.92	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	[illegible]	
CDC	NU50CK000558	19NU50CK000558C4	SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 3,883,269.00	$ 2,855,768.23		$ 587,960.77	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000558	19NU50CK000558EDEXC5	REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 4,483,798.00	$ 2,184,630.29		$ 2,299,167.71	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000559	19NU50CK000559C3	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 16,596,979.00	$ 15,951,633.92		$ 645,345.08	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000559	19NU50CK000559C4	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 286,317,362.00	$ 243,307,242.00		$ 43,010,120.00	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000559	19NU50CK000559EDEXC5	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 574,308,625.00	$ 249,048,683.86		$ 325,259,941.14	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000560	19NU50CK000560C3	DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 7,550,905.00	$ 6,375,296.43		$ 1,175,608.57	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000560	19NU50CK000560C4	DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 88,992,134.00	$ 70,924,597.01		$ 18,067,536.99	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000560	19NU50CK000560EDEXC5	DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 177,288,799.00	$ 125,277,872.79		$ 52,010,926.21	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000560	19NU50CK000560SHP2C5	DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 866,914.00	$ 26,989.71		$ 839,924.29	2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000562	20NU50CK000562C5	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 896,142.48		$ 103,857.52	N/A	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000567	20NU50CK000567C5	NATIONAL CENTER FOR FARMWORKER HEALTH, INC	3/24/2025	$ 14,000,000.00	$ 10,190,000.00		$ 3,810,000.00	Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000569	20NU50CK000569C5	Centro De Los Derechos Del Migrante, Inc.	3/24/2025	$ 2,102,000.00	$ 1,655,130.32		$ 446,869.68	Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000574	21NU50CK000574CV	INFECTIOUS DISEASES SOCIETY OF AMERICA	3/24/2025	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 1,850,814.14		$ 149,185.86	Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000578	21NU50CK000578C3	Alianza Americas	3/24/2025	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,804,463.21		$ 195,536.79	Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000586	21NU50CK000586C6	ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES	3/24/2025	$ 750,000.00	$ 643,022.39		$ 106,977.61	Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000587	21NU50CK000587VAC5C6	National Association of County and City Health Official	3/24/2025	$ 7,800,000.00	$ 6,020,000.00		$ 1,780,000.00	Improving Clinical and Public Health Outcomes through National Partnerships to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Disease Threats	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU3HCK000001	21NU3HCK000001C3	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 1,118,592.00	$ 200,260.56		$ 918,331.44	N/A	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU3HCK000018	21NU3HCK000018C3	Health Security Partners	3/24/2025	$ 4,234,371.00	$ 2,204,789.64		$ 2,029,581.36	Global Healthcare Detection and Response	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000614	22NU50CK000614C5	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	3/24/2025	$ 1,560,000.00	$ 488,635.25		$ 1,071,364.75	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000615	22NU50CK000615C5	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/24/2025	$ 1,930,000.00	$ -		$ 1,930,000.00	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000616	22NU50CK000616C5	Prisma Health-Midlands	3/24/2025	$ 1,950,000.00	$ 291,627.29		$ 1,658,372.71	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000617	22NU50CK000617C5	EMORY UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 4,180,000.00	$ 713,842.46		$ 3,466,157.54	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000618	22NU50CK000618C5	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	3/24/2025	$ 2,290,000.00	$ 91,824.96		$ 2,198,175.04	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000619	22NU50CK000619C5	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 2,720,000.00	$ -		$ 2,720,000.00	Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000621	22NU50CK000621C5	Yale New Haven Health System	3/24/2025	$ 2,720,000.00	$ 322,327.84		$ 2,397,672.16	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000622	22NU50CK000622C5	Massachusetts General Hospital, The	3/24/2025	$ 4,960,000.00	$ 480,862.58		$ 4,479,137.42	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU50CK000623	22NU50CK000623C5	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	3/24/2025	$ 1,560,000.00	$ 293,950.80		$ 1,266,049.20	Strengthening Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control and Improving Patient Safety in the United States - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2GGH002171	19NU2GGH00217120CV	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES	3/24/2025	$ 8,158,924.00	$ 7,951,704.79		$ 207,219.21	Public Health Surveillance of Recent HIV Infection and Response under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2GGH002225	19NU2GGH2225C3	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	3/24/2025	$ 6,532,115.00	$ 6,002,675.00		$ 529,440.00	control the spread of epidemic prone infectious diseases through Cooperation and Support from World Health Organization (WHO)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2GGH002302	20NU2GGH00230221C3	Human Sciences Research Council	3/24/2025	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 907,110.29		$ 292,889.71	Support the Strengthening and Utilization of Strategic Information Activities in the Republic of South Africa under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000069	20NU2HGH000069CV	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	3/24/2025	$ 300,000.00	$ -		$ 300,000.00	Advancing Ethiopias Capacity for Laboratory, Workforce Development, Surveillance, and Emergency Management to meet International Health Regulations requirements	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000050	20NU2HGH000050C3	General Dept of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health	3/24/2025	$ 114,000.00	$ 2,000.00		$ 112,000.00	Enhancing Global Health Security and Supporting Vietnam in Achieving Compliance with International Health Regulations, 2020-2024	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000044	20NU2HGH000044C3	Task Force for Global Health, Inc (The)	3/24/2025	$ 8,956,141.00	$ 8,614,423.40		$ 341,717.60	Strengthening Global Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Network	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NU2HGH000077	20NU2HGH000077C3	African Society for Laboratory Medicine	3/24/2025	$ 13,602,481.00	$ 12,975,595.53		$ 626,885.47	Global Health Security Partnerships: Expanding and Improving Public Health Laboratory Strategies and Systems.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000080	20NU2HGH000080CV	Association of Public Health Laboratories, Inc. (THE)	3/24/2025	$ 13,727,215.00	$ 11,949,781.13		$ 1,777,433.87	Global Health Security Partnerships: Expanding and Improving Public Health Laboratory Strategies and Systems.	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000007	20NU2HGH000007C3	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 3,341,842.00	$ 3,235,368.86		$ 106,473.14	Enhancing Global Health Security: Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health Globally	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000036	20NU2HGH000036C3	Health Security Partners	3/24/2025	$ 3,636,980.00	$ 3,453,136.19		$ 183,843.81	Enhancing Global Health Security: Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health Globally	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000060	20NU2HGH000060CV	INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR DIARRHOEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	3/24/2025	$ 1,750,000.00	$ 1,574,072.00		$ 175,928.00	Enhancing Global Health Security: Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health Globally	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000074	20NU2HGH000074CV	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL	3/24/2025	$ 1,308,000.00	$ 1,087,841.28		$ 220,158.72	Enhancing Global Health Security: Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health Globally	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000031	20NU2HGH000031C3	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 6,795,138.00	$ 6,562,844.05		$ 232,293.95	Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health in Kenya	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000061	20NU2HGH000061CV	RPL 140 PDHL SETDJP2P UNTUK 2CWS8XCA	3/24/2025	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 297,400.00		$ 802,600.00	Building and Strengthening Public Health Systems, Impact, and Capacity in Indonesia through Collaboration with the Ministry of Health	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000048	20NU2HGH000048C3	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCES	3/24/2025	$ 1,035,000.00	$ 784,008.77		$ 250,991.23	Enhancing Global Health Security: Expanding Efforts and Strategies to Protect and Improve Public Health in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000019	20NU2HGH000019C3	RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE	3/24/2025	$ 150,000.00	$ -		$ 150,000.00	Strengthening Global Health Security by implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) and the Global Health Security Agenda in Nigeria	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000026	20NU2HGH000026C3	AFENET - CDC	3/24/2025	$ 30,086,148.00	$ 29,958,826.50		$ 127,321.50	Strengthening Regional Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Networks	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000042	20NU2HGH000042C3	South Asia Field Epidemiology & Tech	3/24/2025	$ 4,415,000.00	$ 4,250,450.46		$ 164,549.54	Strengthening Regional Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Networks	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000042	20NU2HGH000042CV	South Asia Field Epidemiology & Tech	3/24/2025	$ 2,738,000.00	$ 2,547,647.71		$ 190,352.29	Strengthening Regional Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Networks	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2RGH001916	21NU2RGH001916C3	Task Force for Global Health, Inc (The)	3/24/2025	$ 4,135,512.00	$ 3,934,310.40		$ 201,201.60	Capacity Building for Global, Regional, and National Immunization Programs	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000099	21NU2HGH000099C3	Trustees Of Columbia University In The City Of New York	3/24/2025	$ 200,000.00	$ 32,370.78		$ 167,629.22	Enhancing Global Health Security: Strengthening Public Health Surveillance Systems and Preparedness Globally	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2HGH000100	21NU2HGH000100C3	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	3/24/2025	$ 336,000.00	$ 36,393.34		$ 299,606.66	Enhancing Global Health Security: Strengthening Public Health Surveillance Systems and Preparedness Globally	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2GGH002436	22NU2GGH002436C3	NATIONAL HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 203,972.00	$ -		$ 203,972.00	Strengthening Health Surveillance Systems, Laboratory Capacity, Public Health Workforce, and Global Health Security in South Africa under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2GGH002485	23NU2GGH002485C3	CTR FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESCH IN ZAMBIA	3/24/2025	$ 150,000.00	$ 41,088.00		$ 108,912.00	Transitioning and Integrating Laboratory Services for High Quality HIV Diagnosis, Care, Treatment, and Monitoring to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to Sustain Achievement of the 95-95-95 Goals in Zambia under PEPFAR - 2023	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU2GGH002503	23NU2GGH002503C3	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 186,000.00	$ 6,801.53		$ 179,198.47	Strengthening Regional, National, and Subnational Institutional Capacities to Sustainably Combat HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) - 2023	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922574	19NH23IP922574C3	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 359,041.00	$ 131,682.67		$ 227,358.33	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922574	20NH23IP922574C3	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 872,020.00	$ 513,715.78		$ 358,304.22	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922574	20NH23IP922574C5	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 11,309,969.00	$ 7,075,695.96		$ 4,234,273.04	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922574	20NH23IP922574C6	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 29,451,909.00	$ 25,003,266.66		$ 4,448,642.34	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922574	20NH23IP922574IISC6	MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 397,371.00	$ 2,028.67		$ 395,342.33	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922574	20NH23IP922574UDSPC5	PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 1,563,323.39		$ 936,676.61	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922575	20NH23IP922575C3	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,260,691.00	$ 2,167,351.56		$ 1,093,339.44	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922575	20NH23IP922575C5	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 47,553,628.00	$ 15,133,606.31		$ 32,420,021.69	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922575	20NH23IP922575C6	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 21,991,989.00	$ 17,108,968.09		$ 4,883,020.91	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922575	20NH23IP922575IISC6	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 930,733.00	$ -		$ 930,733.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922575	20NH23IP922575UDSPC5	OK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,575,461.00	$ -		$ 3,575,461.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922576	20NH23IP922576C6	REPUBLIC OF PALAU, BUREAU OF HEALTH SEVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,578,482.00	$ 228,027.05		$ 1,350,454.95	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922576	20NH23IP922576UDSPC5	REPUBLIC OF PALAU, BUREAU OF HEALTH SEVICES	3/24/2025	$ 100,000.00	$ -		$ 100,000.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922577	20NH23IP922577C3	WY ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 490,366.00	$ 335,751.71		$ 154,614.29	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922577	20NH23IP922577C5	WY ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 6,955,343.00	$ 3,911,986.12		$ 3,043,356.88	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922577	20NH23IP922577C6	WY ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 30,721,500.00	$ 14,163,051.03		$ 16,558,448.97	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922577	20NH23IP922577UDSPC5	WY ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 522,958.00	$ 2,046.12		$ 520,911.88	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922578	19NH23IP922578C3	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 4,338,601.00	$ 3,923,108.18		$ 415,492.82	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922578	20NH23IP922578C3	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 10,537,358.00	$ 8,793,114.52		$ 1,744,243.48	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922578	20NH23IP922578C5	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 135,379,769.00	$ 132,591,162.63		$ 2,788,606.37	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NH23IP922578	20NH23IP922578C6	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 54,684,359.00	$ 13,940,425.15		$ 40,743,933.85	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922578	20NH23IP922578IISC6	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,160,718.00	$ 979,883.04		$ 1,180,834.96	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922578	20NH23IP922578UDSPC5	STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,810,816.00	$ -		$ 1,810,816.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922579	19NH23IP922579C3	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,063,636.00	$ 173,739.54		$ 889,896.46	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922579	20NH23IP922579C3	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,583,302.00	$ 1,675,058.42		$ 908,243.58	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922579	20NH23IP922579C5	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 32,950,719.00	$ 10,905,395.15		$ 22,045,323.85	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922579	20NH23IP922579C6	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 21,230,264.00	$ 11,641,173.52		$ 9,589,090.48	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922579	20NH23IP922579IISC6	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 757,298.00	$ 445,020.21		$ 312,277.79	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922579	20NH23IP922579UDSPC5	ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 6,043,140.00	$ 1,785,200.48		$ 4,257,939.52	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922580	20NH23IP922580C3	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 2,620,597.00	$ 2,500,991.92		$ 119,605.08	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922580	20NH23IP922580C5	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 33,347,971.00	$ 29,506,587.80		$ 3,841,383.20	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922580	20NH23IP922580C6	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 21,570,557.00	$ 2,231,783.13		$ 19,338,773.87	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922580	20NH23IP922580IISC6	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 791,999.00	$ 482,740.75		$ 309,258.25	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922580	20NH23IP922580UDSPC5	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 8,077,077.00	$ 929,648.11		$ 7,147,428.89	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922581	19NH23IP922581C3	SD ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 463,150.00	$ 263,150.00		$ 200,000.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922581	20NH23IP922581C5	SD ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 9,142,918.00	$ 4,341,823.79		$ 4,801,094.21	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922581	20NH23IP922581C6	SD ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 30,882,667.00	$ 5,396,227.31		$ 25,486,439.69	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922581	20NH23IP922581UDSPC5	SD ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,288,000.00	$ 140,980.00		$ 2,147,020.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922582	20NH23IP922582C5	AL ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 31,684,698.00	$ 30,467,970.00		$ 1,216,728.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922582	20NH23IP922582C6	AL ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 25,253,541.00	$ 13,567,669.08		$ 11,685,871.92	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922582	20NH23IP922582UDSPC5	AL ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 31,670,677.00	$ 29,690,062.79		$ 1,980,614.21	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922583	20NH23IP922583C3	PHILADELPHIA CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,923,064.00	$ 1,664,962.00		$ 258,102.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922583	20NH23IP922583C5	PHILADELPHIA CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 16,968,118.00	$ 16,094,852.11		$ 873,265.89	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922583	20NH23IP922583C6	PHILADELPHIA CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 8,158,620.00	$ 1,249,000.00		$ 6,909,620.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922583	20NH23IP922583UDSPC5	PHILADELPHIA CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,500,000.00	$ 1,969,202.00		$ 1,530,798.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922584	20NH23IP922584C3	SAN ANTONIO METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT	3/24/2025	$ 1,499,190.00	$ 725,854.11		$ 773,335.89	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922584	20NH23IP922584C5	SAN ANTONIO METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT	3/24/2025	$ 18,594,399.00	$ 18,116,417.82		$ 477,981.18	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922584	20NH23IP922584C6	SAN ANTONIO METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT	3/24/2025	$ 7,969,028.00	$ 7,768,383.31		$ 200,644.69	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922584	20NH23IP922584UDSPC5	SAN ANTONIO METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT	3/24/2025	$ 1,398,075.00	$ -		$ 1,398,075.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922585	20NH23IP922585C5	VI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 963,194.00	$ 125,487.42		$ 837,706.58	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922585	20NH23IP922585C6	VI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,315,037.00	$ 835,099.26		$ 1,479,937.74	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922586	20NH23IP922586C5	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 18,830,518.00	$ 17,791,454.12		$ 1,039,063.88	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922586	20NH23IP922586C6	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 21,473,262.00	$ 11,403,049.96		$ 10,070,212.04	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922586	20NH23IP922586IISC6	WEST VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 410,946.00	$ -		$ 410,946.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922587	20NH23IP922587C3	COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	3/24/2025	$ 360,000.00	$ 233,681.37		$ 126,318.63	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922587	20NH23IP922587C5	COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	3/24/2025	$ 1,019,771.00	$ 873,680.45		$ 146,090.55	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922587	20NH23IP922587C6	COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	3/24/2025	$ 1,868,299.00	$ 1,136,150.06		$ 732,148.94	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922588	20NH23IP922588C5	REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,136,309.00	$ -		$ 1,136,309.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922588	20NH23IP922588UDSPC5	REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 100,000.00	$ -		$ 100,000.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922589	19NH23IP922589C3	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 647,550.00	$ 534,342.45		$ 113,207.55	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922589	20NH23IP922589C3	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,572,734.00	$ 1,325,822.43		$ 246,911.57	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922589	20NH23IP922589C5	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 23,247,104.00	$ 17,996,866.59		$ 5,250,237.41	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922589	20NH23IP922589C6	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 23,975,995.00	$ 15,983,833.51		$ 7,992,161.49	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922589	20NH23IP922589IISC6	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 557,227.00	$ -		$ 557,227.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NH23IP922591	20NH23IP922591UDSPC5	AS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 160,000.00	$ -		$ 160,000.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922592	20NH23IP922592C3	AK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 871,632.00	$ 66,656.57		$ 804,975.43	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922592	20NH23IP922592C5	AK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 7,000,840.00	$ 4,620,227.06		$ 2,380,612.94	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922592	20NH23IP922592C6	AK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 29,534,225.00	$ 17,569,972.24		$ 11,964,252.76	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922592	20NH23IP922592IISC6	AK ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 335,094.00	$ 209,281.79		$ 125,812.21	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922592	20NH23IP922592UDSPC5	SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 2,451,650.00	$ 1,269,226.56		$ 1,182,423.44	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922593	20NH23IP922593C6	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, OFFICE OF HEALTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 2,320,198.00	$ 972,218.23		$ 1,347,979.77	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922593	20NH23IP922593UDSPC5	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, OFFICE OF HEALTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 100,000.00	$ -		$ 100,000.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922594	20NH23IP922594C3	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 9,949,639.00	$ 7,822,649.36		$ 2,126,989.64	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922594	20NH23IP922594C5	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 106,743,356.00	$ 76,248,038.93		$ 30,495,317.07	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922594	20NH23IP922594C6	SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 45,747,152.00	$ 40,895,929.18		$ 4,851,222.82	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922594	20NH23IP922594UDSPC5	NJ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 8,025,816.00	$ 3,138,125.19		$ 4,887,690.81	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922595	20NH23IP922595C3	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,400,235.00	$ 591,894.42		$ 808,340.58	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922595	20NH23IP922595C5	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPT OF	3/24/2025	$ 14,917,787.00	$ 11,225,574.51		$ 3,692,212.49	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922595	20NH23IP922595C6	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPT OF	3/24/2025	$ 25,404,937.00	$ 11,639,062.20		$ 13,765,874.80	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922595	20NH23IP922595IISC6	HAMPSHIRE DEPT OF	3/24/2025	$ 451,098.00	$ 17,866.86		$ 433,231.14	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922595	20NH23IP922595UDSPC5	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPT OF	3/24/2025	$ 2,651,406.00	$ 603,093.61		$ 2,048,312.39	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922596	19NH23IP922596C3	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 335,566.00	$ 190,756.04		$ 144,809.96	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922596	20NH23IP922596C3	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 815,006.00	$ 696,015.23		$ 118,990.77	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922596	20NH23IP922596C5	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 7,551,173.00	$ 5,479,884.57		$ 2,071,288.43	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922596	20NH23IP922596C6	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 38,571,801.00	$ 29,909,363.38		$ 8,662,437.62	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922596	20NH23IP922596IISC6	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 330,331.00	$ -		$ 330,331.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922597	20NH23IP922597C3	HOUSTON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 2,733,517.00	$ 2,469,167.76		$ 264,349.24	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922597	20NH23IP922597C5	HOUSTON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 27,884,260.00	$ 25,347,627.12		$ 2,536,632.88	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922597	20NH23IP922597C6	HOUSTON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 11,950,397.00	$ 11,192,410.95		$ 757,986.05	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922597	20NH23IP922597UDSPC5	HOUSTON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	3/24/2025	$ 2,096,561.00	$ 401,984.85		$ 1,694,576.15	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922598	20NH23IP922598C6	DE ST OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	3/24/2025	$ 28,624,956.00	$ 24,465,996.90		$ 4,158,959.10	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922598	20NH23IP922598UDSPC5	DE ST OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	3/24/2025	$ 6,000,000.00	$ 4,555,518.52		$ 1,444,481.48	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922599	19NH23IP922599C3	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 3,364,463.00	$ 2,367,762.21		$ 996,700.79	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922599	20NH23IP922599C3	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 8,171,427.00	$ 4,740,125.30		$ 3,431,301.70	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922599	20NH23IP922599C5	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 86,275,036.00	$ 64,346,106.23		$ 21,928,929.77	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922599	20NH23IP922599C6	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 37,488,567.00	$ 15,677,705.17		$ 21,810,861.83	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922599	20NH23IP922599IISC6	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,544,160.00	$ 599,263.52		$ 944,896.48	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922599	20NH23IP922599UDSPC5	AZ ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 7,775,230.00	$ 6,901,410.79		$ 873,819.21	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922600	19NH23IP922600C3	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 2,415,322.00	$ 2,083,922.60		$ 331,399.40	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922600	20NH23IP922600C3	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 43,830,171.00	$ 39,132,145.57		$ 4,698,025.43	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922600	20NH23IP922600C6	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 29,660,002.00	$ 19,204,461.02		$ 10,455,540.98	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922600	20NH23IP922600IISC6	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,263,465.00	$ 1,037,768.71		$ 225,696.29	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922600	20NH23IP922600UDSPC5	PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 30,580,009.00	$ 6,378,380.68		$ 24,201,628.32	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922601	20NH23IP922601C5	HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 61,875,020.00	$ 53,698,686.24		$ 8,176,933.76	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
CDC	NH23IP922601	20NH23IP922601C6	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 27,974,028.00	$ 9,328,497.08		$ 18,645,530.92	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922601	20NH23IP922601UDSPC5	SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 4,652,302.00	$ 27,273.00		$ 4,625,029.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922602	19NH23IP922602C3	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,696,075.00	$ 1,288,179.03		$ 407,895.97	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922602	20NH23IP922602C3	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 4,119,336.00	$ 3,725,031.38		$ 394,304.62	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922602	20NH23IP922602C5	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 42,846,494.00	$ 37,876,172.04		$ 4,970,321.96	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922602	20NH23IP922602C6	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 23,489,150.00	$ 12,872,478.02		$ 10,616,671.98	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922602	20NH23IP922602IISC6	CT ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 858,401.00	$ 671,218.77		$ 187,182.23	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922603	19NH23IP922603C3	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 1,020,879.00	$ 799,465.70		$ 221,413.30	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922603	20NH23IP922603C5	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 25,199,029.00	$ 22,741,379.17		$ 2,457,649.83	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922603	20NH23IP922603C6	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 29,184,298.00	$ 19,004,418.31		$ 10,099,879.69	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922603	20NH23IP922603IISC6	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 587,221.00	$ 386,279.05		$ 200,941.95	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922603	20NH23IP922603UDSPC5	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH NEW MEXICO	3/24/2025	$ 1,894,664.00	$ 1,456,388.74		$ 438,275.26	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922604	19NH23IP922604C3	ME ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 509,532.00	$ 405,652.79		$ 103,879.21	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922604	20NH23IP922604C5	ME ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 16,027,651.00	$ 8,328,540.74		$ 7,699,110.26	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922604	20NH23IP922604C6	ME ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 27,311,557.00	$ 10,323,878.91		$ 16,987,678.09	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922604	20NH23IP922604IISC6	ME ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 448,235.00	$ -		$ 448,235.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922605	19NH23IP922605C3	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,058,177.00	$ 903,295.88		$ 154,881.12	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922605	20NH23IP922605C3	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,570,043.00	$ 1,195,024.32		$ 1,375,018.68	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922605	20NH23IP922605C5	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 33,637,618.00	$ 14,901,933.05		$ 18,735,684.95	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922605	20NH23IP922605C6	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 24,124,813.00	$ 8,111,366.90		$ 16,013,446.10	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922605	20NH23IP922605IISC6	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 749,605.00	$ 456,462.00		$ 293,143.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922605	20NH23IP922605UDSPC5	MS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 4,818,006.00	$ 1,172,894.94		$ 3,645,111.06	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922606	20NH23IP922606C3	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 5,517,824.00	$ 2,696,651.72		$ 2,821,172.28	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922606	20NH23IP922606C5	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 49,803,363.00	$ 31,340,436.99		$ 18,462,926.01	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922606	20NH23IP922606C6	SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 31,610,431.00	$ 1,566,000.00		$ 30,044,431.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922606	20NH23IP922606IISC6	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,333,398.00	$ 1,000,000.00		$ 333,398.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922606	20NH23IP922606UDSPC5	MO ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 29,500,000.00	$ 25,730,435.83		$ 3,769,564.17	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922607	19NH23IP922607C3	FL ST DEPT OF HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 8,792,153.00	$ 6,711,099.61		$ 2,081,053.39	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922607	20NH23IP922607C3	FL ST DEPT OF HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 21,353,906.00	$ 9,203,584.65		$ 12,150,321.35	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922607	20NH23IP922607C5	FL ST DEPT OF HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 271,507,432.00	$ 170,332,720.78		$ 101,174,711.22	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922607	20NH23IP922607C6	FL ST DEPT OF HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 110,619,713.00	$ -		$ 110,619,713.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922608	19NH23IP922608C3	PR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ADMIN OF FACILITIES/HLTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 993,245.00	$ 735,508.60		$ 257,736.40	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922608	20NH23IP922608C3	PR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ADMIN OF FACILITIES/HLTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 2,412,341.00	$ 1,748,289.49		$ 664,051.51	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922608	20NH23IP922608C5	PR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ADMIN OF FACILITIES/HLTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 37,470,466.00	$ 17,818,350.63		$ 19,652,115.37	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922608	20NH23IP922608C6	PR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ADMIN OF FACILITIES/HLTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 19,873,207.00	$ 685,220.69		$ 19,187,986.31	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922608	20NH23IP922608IISC6	PR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ADMIN OF FACILITIES/HLTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 789,779.00	$ -		$ 789,779.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922608	20NH23IP922608UDSPC5	PR DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ADMIN OF FACILITIES/HLTH SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 2,885,775.00	$ 2,102,447.04		$ 783,327.96	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922609	20NH23IP922609C5	DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 36,479,429.00	$ 30,071,211.45		$ 6,408,217.55	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922609	20NH23IP922609C6	DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 23,238,257.00	$ 19,108,600.87		$ 4,129,656.13	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922609	20NH23IP922609UDSPC5	DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 3,320,098.00	$ 1,360,375.19		$ 1,959,722.81	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922610	19NH23IP922610C3	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,762,691.00	$ 3,105,442.94		$ 657,248.06	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922610	20NH23IP922610C3	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 9,138,620.00	$ 6,187,192.22		$ 2,951,427.78	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922610	20NH23IP922610C5	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 102,577,173.00	$ 59,821,432.17		$ 42,755,740.83	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922610	20NH23IP922610C6	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 43,961,646.00	$ 32,730,932.81		$ 11,230,713.19	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922610	20NH23IP922610UDSPC5	VA ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 7,712,569.00	$ 5,838,919.10		$ 1,873,649.90	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922611	20NH23IP922611C3	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 5,336,255.00	$ 2,959,805.87		$ 2,376,449.13	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922611	20NH23IP922611C5	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 68,008,240.00	$ 55,341,960.19		$ 12,666,279.81	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922611	20NH23IP922611C6	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 32,447,567.00	$ 27,269,075.52		$ 5,178,491.48	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922611	20NH23IP922611IISC6	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,275,228.00	$ 583,846.47		$ 691,381.53	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922611	20NH23IP922611UDSPC5	WI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 7,225,000.00	$ 151.41		$ 7,224,848.59	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NH23IP922612	20NH23IP922612UDSPCS	California Dept of Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 178,500,000.00	$ 149,003,395.14		$ 29,496,604.86	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922613	20NH23IP922613C5	CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 25,409,590.00	$ 24,543,176.58		$ 866,413.42	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922613	20NH23IP922613C6	CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 44,814,938.00	$ 41,304,931.33		$ 3,510,006.67	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922613	20NH23IP922613UDSPCS	CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 9,400,000.00	$ 6,808,877.48		$ 2,591,122.52	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922614	20NH23IP922614C3	HI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,356,434.00	$ 828,868.59		$ 527,565.41	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922614	20NH23IP922614C5	HI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 12,970,857.00	$ 10,044,855.91		$ 2,926,001.09	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922614	20NH23IP922614C6	HI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 27,332,852.00	$ 18,020,386.26		$ 9,312,465.74	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922614	20NH23IP922614IISC6	HI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 461,469.00	$ -		$ 461,469.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922614	20NH23IP922614UDSPCS	HI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,324,007.00	$ 3,341,603.13		$ 1,982,403.87	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922615	20NH23IP922615C3	VT ST AGENCY FOR HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 637,128.00	$ 304,413.00		$ 332,715.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922615	20NH23IP922615C6	VT ST AGENCY FOR HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 30,370,025.00	$ 25,321,035.00		$ 5,048,990.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922615	20NH23IP922615IISC6	VT ST AGENCY FOR HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 315,232.00	$ 157,101.00		$ 158,131.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922616	20NH23IP922616C5	TX ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 293,440,403.00	$ 230,591,481.40		$ 62,848,921.60	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922616	20NH23IP922616C6	TX ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 129,422,009.00	$ 92,556,047.78		$ 36,865,961.22	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922616	20NH23IP922616IISC6	TX ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,554,666.00	$ 695,121.46		$ 4,859,544.54	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922616	20NH23IP922616UDSPCS	TX ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 31,249,900.00	$ 18,705,841.13		$ 12,544,058.87	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922617	20NH23IP922617C3	TN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,923,089.00	$ 4,385,406.43		$ 1,537,682.57	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922617	20NH23IP922617C5	TN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 74,007,179.00	$ 73,583,062.28		$ 424,116.72	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922617	20NH23IP922617C6	TN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 35,173,225.00	$ 32,968,584.19		$ 2,204,640.81	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922617	20NH23IP922617IISC6	TN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,461,112.00	$ 1,103,568.25		$ 357,543.75	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922617	20NH23IP922617UDSPCS	TN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 14,234,420.00	$ 9,724,239.90		$ 4,510,180.10	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922618	20NH23IP922618C6	RI ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 27,680,811.00	$ 12,906,311.39		$ 14,774,499.61	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922619	19NH23IP922619C3	Washington State Department of Health	3/24/2025	$ 3,314,120.00	$ 1,234,244.02		$ 2,079,875.98	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922619	20NH23IP922619C5	Washington State Department of Health	3/24/2025	$ 60,234,086.00	$ 54,391,207.16		$ 5,842,878.84	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922619	20NH23IP922619C6	Washington State Department of Health	3/24/2025	$ 39,220,020.00	$ 19,787,355.83		$ 19,432,664.17	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922619	20NH23IP922619IISC6	Washington State Department of Health	3/24/2025	$ 1,606,242.00	$ 460,644.17		$ 1,145,597.83	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922619	20NH23IP922619UDSPCS	Washington State Department of Health	3/24/2025	$ 38,160,000.00	$ 21,015,217.20		$ 17,144,782.80	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922620	19NH23IP922620C3	KY ST CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,584,325.00	$ 1,380,440.62		$ 203,884.38	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922620	20NH23IP922620C3	KY ST CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 3,847,924.00	$ 3,655,481.21		$ 192,442.79	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922620	20NH23IP922620C5	KY ST CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 42,671,367.00	$ 32,872,380.88		$ 9,798,986.12	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922620	20NH23IP922620C6	KY ST CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 23,010,465.00	$ 13,677,513.18		$ 9,332,951.82	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922620	20NH23IP922620IISC6	KY ST CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,025,045.00	$ 663,368.04		$ 361,676.96	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922620	20NH23IP922620UDSPCS	KY ST CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 15,056,640.00	$ 6,423,526.01		$ 8,633,113.99	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922621	20NH23IP922621C5	LA ST DEPT OF HLTH & HOSPITALS, OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 53,867,739.00	$ 36,434,691.30		$ 17,433,047.70	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922622	19NH23IP922622C3	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,260,853.00	$ 1,073,170.58		$ 187,682.42	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922622	20NH23IP922622C3	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,576,541.00	$ 1,862,930.56		$ 713,610.44	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922622	20NH23IP922622C5	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 37,916,635.00	$ 19,875,741.49		$ 18,040,893.51	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922622	20NH23IP922622C6	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 21,249,249.00	$ 20,225,327.94		$ 1,023,921.06	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922622	20NH23IP922622IISC6	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 782,646.00	$ 69,900.00		$ 712,746.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922622	20NH23IP922622UDSPCS	IA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,850,875.00	$ -		$ 2,850,875.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922623	20NH23IP922623C6	HEALTH, NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 29,297,083.00	$ 22,216,680.00		$ 7,080,403.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922623	20NH23IP922623IISC6	HEALTH, NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 340,730.00	$ 172,759.00		$ 167,971.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922623	20NH23IP922623UDSPCS	HEALTH, NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 2,451,143.00	$ 1,166,901.00		$ 1,284,242.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922624	19NH23IP922624C3	NC ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 4,345,415.00	$ 3,180,422.52		$ 1,164,992.48	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922624	20NH23IP922624C3	NC ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 10,068,159.00	$ 7,077,293.07		$ 2,990,865.93	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922624	20NH23IP922624C5	SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 125,519,361.00	$ 91,397,799.53		$ 34,121,561.47	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922624	20NH23IP922624C6	NC ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 54,018,207.00	$ 36,128,119.71		$ 17,890,087.29	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922624	20NH23IP922624IISC6	NC ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 2,136,833.00	$ -		$ 2,136,833.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922624	20NH23IP922624UDSPCS	NC ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 487,005.30		$ 9,512,994.70	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922625	19NH23IP922625C3	NY ST DEPT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,277,968.00	$ 4,788,350.17		$ 489,617.83	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922625	20NH23IP922625C3	NY ST DEPT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 12,818,843.00	$ 11,893,192.63		$ 925,650.37	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922625	20NH23IP922625C5	NY ST DEPT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 131,683,462.00	$ 88,507,210.75		$ 43,176,251.25	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922625	20NH23IP922625C6	NY ST DEPT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 57,256,080.00	$ 32,717,366.93		$ 24,538,713.07	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NY ST DEPT OF HEALTH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	[illegible]	
CDC	NH23IP922626	20NH23IP922626C3	OR ST HEALTH DIVISION	3/24/2025	$ 4,180,936.00	$ 3,927,828.39		$ 253,077.61	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922626	20NH23IP922626C5	OR ST HEALTH DIVISION	3/24/2025	$ 48,358,517.00	$ 39,653,153.02		$ 8,705,363.98	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922627	19NH23IP922627C3	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 1,191,249.00	$ 767,763.95		$ 423,485.05	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922627	20NH23IP922627C3	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 2,407,491.00	$ 1,459,879.08		$ 947,611.92	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922627	20NH23IP922627C5	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 35,011,234.00	$ 28,952,497.82		$ 6,058,736.18	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922627	20NH23IP922627C6	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 25,109,056.00	$ 17,745,108.19		$ 7,363,947.81	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922627	20NH23IP922627IISC6	KS ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	3/24/2025	$ 738,001.00	$ 491,267.99		$ 246,733.01	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922628	20NH23IP922628C3	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,811,465.00	$ 5,703,298.40		$ 108,166.60	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922628	20NH23IP922628C5	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 67,775,317.00	$ 56,107,655.00		$ 11,667,662.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922628	20NH23IP922628C6	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 32,716,008.00	$ 23,168,140.43		$ 9,547,867.57	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922628	20NH23IP922628IISC6	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,241,470.00	$ 679,934.99		$ 561,535.01	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922628	20NH23IP922628UDSPC5	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,095,889.00	$ 3,346,493.80		$ 1,749,395.20	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922629	20NH23IP922629C3	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 7,915,064.00	$ 7,674,221.05		$ 240,842.95	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922629	20NH23IP922629C5	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 49,504,101.00	$ 47,391,064.49		$ 2,113,036.51	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922629	20NH23IP922629C6	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 35,710,039.00	$ 35,605,174.13		$ 104,864.87	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922629	20NH23IP922629UDSPC5	MA ST DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 39,555,788.00	$ 20,762,553.85		$ 18,793,234.15	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922630	19NH23IP922630C3	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 4,631,935.00	$ 4,431,935.00		$ 200,000.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922630	20NH23IP922630C5	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 139,832,817.00	$ 122,599,998.78		$ 17,232,818.22	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922630	20NH23IP922630C6	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 60,203,963.00	$ 44,438,067.98		$ 15,765,895.02	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922630	20NH23IP922630IISC6	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 858,625.00	$ -		$ 858,625.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922630	20NH23IP922630UDSPC5	STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 10,562,099.00	$ 4,326,955.20		$ 6,235,143.80	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922631	19NH23IP922631C3	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,317,387.00	$ 1,665,745.02		$ 651,641.98	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922631	20NH23IP922631C3	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,628,345.00	$ 1,522,896.74		$ 4,105,448.26	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922631	20NH23IP922631C5	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 51,256,841.00	$ 48,262,214.05		$ 2,994,626.95	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922631	20NH23IP922631C6	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 34,673,864.00	$ 24,321,024.22		$ 10,352,839.78	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922631	20NH23IP922631UDSPC5	INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 35,731,976.00	$ 24,849,742.12		$ 10,882,233.88	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922632	19NH23IP922632C3	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 2,819,206.00	$ 2,618,003.70		$ 201,202.30	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922632	20NH23IP922632C3	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 6,847,136.00	$ 4,308,122.12		$ 2,539,013.88	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922632	20NH23IP922632C5	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 68,431,990.00	$ 39,663,890.84		$ 28,768,099.16	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922632	20NH23IP922632C6	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 31,137,889.00	$ 15,447,333.37		$ 15,690,555.63	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922632	20NH23IP922632IISC6	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,316,455.00	$ -		$ 1,316,455.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922632	20NH23IP922632UDSPC5	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 9,685,871.00	$ 6,330,994.60		$ 3,354,876.40	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922633	20NH23IP922633C3	HEALTH AND WELFARE, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 1,478,647.00	$ 1,045,279.90		$ 433,367.10	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922633	20NH23IP922633C6	HEALTH AND WELFARE, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 23,900,194.00	$ 11,220,956.27		$ 12,679,237.73	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922633	20NH23IP922633IISC6	HEALTH AND WELFARE, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 530,017.00	$ -		$ 530,017.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922633	20NH23IP922633UDSPC5	HEALTH AND WELFARE, IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 3,252,509.00	$ -		$ 3,252,509.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922634	20NH23IP922634C3	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 10,551,091.00	$ 8,283,505.21		$ 2,267,585.79	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922634	20NH23IP922634C5	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 117,316,834.00	$ 89,470,478.90		$ 27,846,355.10	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922634	20NH23IP922634C6	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 57,777,206.00	$ 28,344,643.34		$ 29,432,562.66	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922634	20NH23IP922634IISC6	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 2,564,142.00	$ 760,361.93		$ 1,803,780.07	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922634	20NH23IP922634UDSPC5	HEALTH, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 27,633,000.00	$ -		$ 27,633,000.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922635	19NH23IP922635C3	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 4,321,333.00	$ 4,112,351.11		$ 208,981.89	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922635	20NH23IP922635C5	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 94,618,379.00	$ 80,272,887.31		$ 14,345,491.69	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922635	20NH23IP922635C6	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 51,436,669.00	$ 48,828,604.16		$ 2,608,064.84	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922635	20NH23IP922635IISC6	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 2,044,272.00	$ 144,554.11		$ 1,899,717.89	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922635	20NH23IP922635UDSPC5	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 34,424,493.00	$ 4,011,036.95		$ 30,413,456.05	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922636	20NH23IP922636C5	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 100,189,235.00	$ 93,342,069.58		$ 6,847,165.42	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922636	20NH23IP922636C6	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3/24/2025	$ 61,984,818.00	$ 40,189,300.79		$ 21,795,517.21	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922637	19NH23IP922637C3	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 4,350,829.00	$ 4,038,434.61		$ 312,394.39	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922637	20NH23IP922637C5	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 113,713,946.00	$ 75,084,266.88		$ 38,629,679.12	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922637	20NH23IP922637C6	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 51,390,254.00	$ 37,971,785.44		$ 13,418,468.56	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922637	20NH23IP922637IISC6	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,464,876.00	$ 690,807.67		$ 774,068.33	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922637	20NH23IP922637UDSPC5	IL ST DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 15,212,480.00	$ 78,683.10		$ 15,133,796.90	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NH23IP922638	19NH23IP922638C3	GU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 150,000.00	$ 49,415.06		$ 100,584.94	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922638	20NH23IP922638C3	GU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 360,000.00	$ 109,770.48		$ 250,229.52	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922638	20NH23IP922638C5	GU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 1,945,041.00	$ 1,055,111.00		$ 889,930.00	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922638	20NH23IP922638C6	GU DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 2,332,862.00	$ 1,244,046.44		$ 1,088,815.56	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU66IP000681	20NU66IP000681C6	AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS	3/24/2025	$ 349,157.00	$ 207,618.36		$ 141,538.64	IMPROVING ADULT VACCINATION COVERAGE THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS WITH PROVIDERS AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU51IP000948	22NU51IP000948C3	NATIONAL HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE	3/24/2025	$ 175,000.00	$ 47,256.68		$ 127,743.32	Surveillance and Response to Avian and Pandemic Influenza by National Health Authorities outside the United States	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU51IP000937	21NU51IP000937C3	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	3/24/2025	$ 328,260.00	$ 125,686.00		$ 202,574.00	Surveillance and Response to Seasonal and Pandemic Influenza by Regional Offices of the World Health Organization	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU51IP000942	21NU51IP000942C3	Task Force for Global Health, Inc (The)	3/24/2025	$ 13,709,526.00	$ 13,217,272.05		$ 492,253.95	Expansion of seasonal influenza vaccination programs in low	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922641	21NH23IP922641C5	NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE	3/24/2025	$ 12,689,163.46	$ 11,295,607.62		$ 1,393,555.84	Partnering with National Organizations to Increase Vaccination Coverage Across Different Racial and Ethnic Adult Populations Currently Experiencing Disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922643	21NH23IP922643C5	UNIDOSUS	3/24/2025	$ 12,187,974.47	$ 11,010,604.76		$ 1,177,369.71	Partnering with National Organizations to Increase Vaccination Coverage Across Different Racial and Ethnic Adult Populations Currently Experiencing Disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922643	21NH23IP922643C6	UNIDOSUS	3/24/2025	$ 9,479,137.00	$ 8,490,343.38		$ 988,793.62	Partnering with National Organizations to Increase Vaccination Coverage Across Different Racial and Ethnic Adult Populations Currently Experiencing Disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922644	21NH23IP922644C5	NORTHWEST PORTLAND.	3/24/2025	$ 2,469,997.00	$ 1,633,721.28		$ 836,275.72	Partnering with National Organizations to Increase Vaccination Coverage Across Different Racial and Ethnic Adult Populations Currently Experiencing Disparities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922655	21NH23IP922655C5	AMDA-THE SOCIETY FOR POST-ACUTE AND LONG-TERM CARE MEDI	3/24/2025	$ 5,633,744.00	$ 4,351,591.35		$ 1,282,152.65	N/A	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH23IP922656	21NH23IP922656C5	COUNCIL OF MEDICAL SPECIALTY SOCIETIES	3/24/2025	$ 32,251,598.00	$ 21,783,467.21		$ 10,468,130.79	IMPROVING ADULT IMMUNIZATION RATES FOR COVID-19 INFLUENZA, AN	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU60OE000104	20NU60OE000104C5	Association of Public Health Laboratories, Inc. (THE)	3/24/2025	$ 6,329,388.00	$ 2,950,187.59		$ 3,379,200.41	Enhancing Public Health Laboratory Capabilities and Increasing Capacity	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38OT000297	18NU38OT000297C5	COUNCIL OF STATE & TERRITORY EPIDEMIOLOGISTS	3/24/2025	$ 2,365,061.00	$ 2,262,176.06		$ 102,884.94	Preventive Health and Health Services - Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funds (PPHF)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38OT000297	18NU38OT000297CV	COUNCIL OF STATE & TERRITORY EPIDEMIOLOGISTS	3/24/2025	$ 17,542,312.00	$ 16,852,233.26		$ 690,078.74	Preventive Health and Health Services - Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funds (PPHF)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38OT000306	18NU38OT000306C5	National Association of County and City Health Official	3/24/2025	$ 16,000,000.00	$ 15,510,000.00		$ 490,000.00	Preventive Health and Health Services - Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funds (PPHF)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38OT000306	18NU38OT000306CV	National Association of County and City Health Official	3/24/2025	$ 15,927,500.00	$ 14,371,000.00		$ 1,556,500.00	Preventive Health and Health Services - Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funds (PPHF)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38OT000310	18NU38OT000310C5	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, INC	3/24/2025	$ 23,300,000.00	$ 21,874,612.49		$ 1,425,387.51	Preventive Health and Health Services - Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health - financed in part by Prevention and Public Health Funds (PPHF)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU65PS923721	20NU65PS923721CV	HEALTH RESEARCH, INC.	3/24/2025	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,654,588.84		$ 145,411.16	N/A	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU65PS923724	20NU65PS923724CV	HEALTH CARE EDUCATION & TRAINING, INC	3/24/2025	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,053,905.37		$ 746,094.63	N/A	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38TO000012	23NU38TO000012C3	CHICKASAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA	3/24/2025	$ 250,000.00	$ -		$ 250,000.00	Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services in Indian Country - 2023	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38TO000015	23NU38TO000015C3	TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	3/24/2025	$ 210,000.00	$ -		$ 210,000.00	Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services in Indian Country - 2023	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38TO000019	23NU38TO000019C3	THE CHEROKEE NATION	3/24/2025	$ 250,000.00	$ -		$ 250,000.00	Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services in Indian Country - 2023	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38TO000023	23NU38TO000023C3	WABANAKI PUBLIC HEALTH & WELLNESS NPC	3/24/2025	$ 250,000.00	$ 21,421.96		$ 228,578.04	Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services in Indian Country - 2023	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01CK000643	22U01CK000643C6	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES, BOARD OF REGENTS	3/24/2025	$ 11,000,000.00	$ 4,169,331.21		$ 6,830,668.79	Emerging Infections Sentinel Networks (EISN) Research - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01GH002249	19U01GH0022492OCV	INSTITUT PASTEUR DE DAKAR	3/24/2025	$ 1,210,000.00	$ 900,284.00		$ 309,716.00	Advancing Infectious Disease Detection and Response in Senegal	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01GH002259	19U01GH002259C3	INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR DIARRHOEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	3/24/2025	$ 770,000.00	$ 611,776.00		$ 158,224.00	Advancing Public Health Research in Bangladesh	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01GH002248	19U01GH0022482OCV	THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES INSTITUTE LIMITED	3/24/2025	$ 930,000.00	$ 800,487.43		$ 129,512.57	Advancing Infectious Disease Detection and Response in Uganda	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01GH002291	20U01GH002291C3	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD	3/24/2025	$ 1,313,000.00	$ 1,186,484.96		$ 126,515.04	Conducting Public Health Research in Colombia	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01GH002272	20U01GH002272C3	L SAKVARELIDZE NATL CTR FOR DISEASE CNTRL & PUBLIC HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 200,000.00	$ 69,820.00		$ 130,180.00	Conducting Public Health Research in Georgia	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01GH002266	21U01GH002266C3	UNIVERSIDAD PERUANA CAYETANO HEREDIA	3/24/2025	$ 1,460,000.00	$ 1,319,694.83		$ 140,305.17	Conducting Public Health Research in South America	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01GH002346	21U01GH002346C3	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 3,070,766.00	$ 2,929,627.23		$ 141,138.77	Advancing Public Health Research in Kenya	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01IP001136	20U01IP0011362OCV	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	3/24/2025	$ 774,699.00	$ 661,184.19		$ 113,514.81	Network of Modeling Centers to Improve Evidence Base for Seasonal and Pandemic Influenza Prevention and Control	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01IP001137	20U01IP001137C5	NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	3/24/2025	$ 375,000.00	$ 165,370.11		$ 209,629.89	Network of Modeling Centers to Improve Evidence Base for Seasonal and Pandemic Influenza Prevention and Control	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	U01IP001138	20U01IP001138 20CV	Regents of the University of Michigan	3/24/2025	$ 773,460.00	$ 444,502.42		$ 328,957.58	Network of Modeling Centers to Improve Evidence Base for Seasonal and Pandemic Influenza Prevention and Control	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01IP001141	20U01IP001141C5	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, THE	3/24/2025	$ 375,000.00	$ 253,943.45		$ 121,056.55	Network of Modeling Centers to Improve Evidence Base for Seasonal and Pandemic Influenza Prevention and Control	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	U01IP001189	22U01IP001189C5	BAYLOR RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3/24/2025	$ 500,000.00	$ 382,279.06		$ 117,720.94	US Platform to Measure Effectiveness of Seasonal Influenza, COVID-19 and other Respiratory Virus Vaccines for the Prevention of Acute Illness in Ambulatory Settings - 2022	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU38CK000485	21NU38CK000485C5	Auckland Uniservices Limited	3/24/2025	$ 10,108,491.00	$ 6,221,262.57		$ 3,887,228.43	Globally coordinated safety monitoring for COVID-19 vaccines	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006986	21NU58DP006986C3	Harris County	3/24/2025	$ 9,749,492.00	$ 8,715,481.57		$ 1,034,010.43	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006988	21NU58DP006988C3	Health, New Jersey Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 6,772,059.28		$ 2,227,940.72	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006992	21NU58DP006992C3	Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System	3/24/2025	$ 6,000,000.00	$ 4,147,137.80		$ 1,852,862.20	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006993	21NU58DP006993C3	Cook County Health Bureau	3/24/2025	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 4,990,287.65		$ 4,009,712.35	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006995	21NU58DP006995C3	Health Services Kentucky Cabinet For	3/24/2025	$ 9,128,957.00	$ 7,579,368.22		$ 1,549,588.78	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006996	21NU58DP006996C3	Oklahoma State Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 1,551,267.42		$ 1,448,732.58	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006997	21NU58DP006997C3	Tulare, County Of	3/24/2025	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,400,588.20		$ 399,411.80	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006998	21NU58DP006998C3	Puerto Rico Science, Technology, And Research Trust	3/24/2025	$ 8,999,162.00	$ 7,133,597.31		$ 1,865,564.69	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP006999	21NU58DP006999C3	Nashville & Davidson County, Metropolitan Government Of	3/24/2025	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 1,552,900.38		$ 1,447,099.62	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007000	21NU58DP007000C3	Atlantic County	3/24/2025	$ 1,950,000.00	$ 1,497,052.92		$ 452,947.08	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007002	21NU58DP007002C3	St. Joseph County Auditor	3/24/2025	$ 2,971,636.00	$ 2,493,953.14		$ 477,682.86	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007003	21NU58DP007003C3	Public Health Authority Of Cabarrus County	3/24/2025	$ 2,286,202.00	$ 2,057,598.78		$ 228,603.22	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007004	21NU58DP007004C3	County Of San Joaquin	3/24/2025	$ 2,983,938.00	$ 2,529,122.91		$ 454,815.09	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007008	21NU58DP007008C3	St. Louis County, Missouri	3/24/2025	$ 14,134,989.00	$ 4,979,992.67		$ 9,154,996.33	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007011	21NU58DP007011C3	Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation	3/24/2025	$ 6,000,000.00	$ 5,475,192.20		$ 524,807.80	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007012	21NU58DP007012C3	State Of Wisconsin Department Of Health Services	3/24/2025	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 7,184,883.92		$ 1,815,116.08	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007013	21NU58DP007013C3	Boston Public Health Commission	3/24/2025	$ 8,915,790.00	$ 7,585,591.87		$ 1,330,198.13	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007014	21NU58DP007014C3	Jackson County Health District	3/24/2025	$ 4,396,526.00	$ 2,266,141.77		$ 2,130,384.23	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007015	21NU58DP007015C3	State Of Rhode Island Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 16,250,000.00	$ 14,935,748.18		$ 1,314,251.82	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007016	21NU58DP007016C3	Hawaii Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 6,869,565.00	$ 4,656,518.85		$ 2,213,046.15	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007017	21NU58DP007017C3	Public Health, Massachusetts Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 6,825,332.48		$ 2,174,667.52	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007019	21NU58DP007019C3	Red Cliff Band Of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians Of Wisconsin	3/24/2025	$ 1,050,000.00	$ 790,300.51		$ 259,699.49	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007020	21NU58DP007020C3	Cheyenne Arapaho Tribe	3/24/2025	$ 1,048,477.00	$ 946,571.29		$ 101,905.71	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007021	21NU58DP007021C3	Palau Ministry Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 1,050,000.00	$ 708,238.80		$ 341,761.20	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007025	21NU58DP007025C3	Yellowstone City County Health Department	3/24/2025	$ 1,784,857.00	$ 1,580,063.17		$ 204,793.83	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007027	21NU58DP007027C3	Partnership Health Center Inc	3/24/2025	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,448,032.00		$ 351,968.00	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007028	21NU58DP007028C3	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	3/24/2025	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 879,982.79		$ 920,017.21	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007030	21NU58DP007030C3	Ohio Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 16,087,468.00	$ 15,298,513.14		$ 788,954.86	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007034	21NU58DP007034C3	Institute For Public Health Innovation	3/24/2025	$ 13,019,685.00	$ 11,951,706.26		$ 1,067,978.74	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007035	21NU58DP007035C3	Health, Washington State Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 16,250,000.00	$ 14,454,983.19		$ 1,795,016.81	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007039	21NU58DP007039C3	Maryland Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,421,194.87		$ 378,805.13	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007043	21NU58DP007043C3	Mobile County Board Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 2,376,416.22		$ 873,583.78	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007044	21NU58DP007044C3	County Of Benton	3/24/2025	$ 5,999,961.00	$ 4,994,695.11		$ 1,005,265.89	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NU58DP007045	21NU58DP007045C3	King County	3/24/2025	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 7,441,853.23		$ 1,558,146.77	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007048	21NU58DP007048C3	State Of North Carolina Department Of Health & Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 6,534,659.23		$ 2,465,340.77	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007049	21NU58DP007049C3	Executive Office Of The Governor Of Delaware	3/24/2025	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 4,696,760.44		$ 4,303,239.56	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007050	21NU58DP007050C3	Kansas Department Of Health & Environment	3/24/2025	$ 5,561,668.00	$ 4,993,817.28		$ 567,850.72	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007051	21NU58DP007051C3	Yuma, County Of	3/24/2025	$ 1,035,892.00	$ 779,118.22		$ 256,773.78	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007081	22NU58DP007081C3	Health And Human Services, Maine Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 2,987,094.00	$ 2,694,289.23		$ 292,804.77	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007270	22NU58DP007270C3	Chicago Department Of Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 430,478.86		$ 2,569,521.14	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007023	21NU58DP007023C3	Health, Washington State Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 8,000,000.00	$ 6,123,073.66		$ 1,876,926.34	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)- Evaluation and Technical Assistance (ETA); CCR-ETA	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NU58DP007024	21NU58DP007024C3	Arizona State University	3/24/2025	$ 7,848,248.00	$ 4,385,801.31		$ 3,462,446.69	Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR)- Evaluation and Technical Assistance (ETA); CCR-ETA	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000001	21NH75OT000001C5	State Of Georgia Department Of Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 38,825,591.00	$ 38,368,424.31		$ 457,166.69	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000004	21NH75OT000004C5	City Of Long Beach	3/24/2025	$ 7,663,366.00	$ 7,349,057.54		$ 314,308.46	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000005	21NH75OT000005C5	Arizona Department Of Health Services	3/24/2025	$ 34,603,661.00	$ 32,843,917.04		$ 1,759,743.96	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000006	21NH75OT000006C5	City Of Philadelphia	3/24/2025	$ 8,310,786.00	$ 4,844,436.00		$ 3,466,350.00	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000007	21NH75OT000007C5	County Of Fresno	3/24/2025	$ 7,897,935.00	$ 5,312,987.74		$ 2,584,947.26	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000008	21NH75OT000008C5	Multnomah County	3/24/2025	$ 3,996,630.00	$ 3,254,841.55		$ 741,788.45	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000011	21NH75OT000011C5	Maricopa, County Of	3/24/2025	$ 26,562,053.00	$ 25,413,651.35		$ 1,148,401.65	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000012	21NH75OT000012C5	Kcmo Health Dept	3/24/2025	$ 3,674,514.00	$ 3,041,160.60		$ 633,353.40	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000014	21NH75OT000014C5	Ministry Of Health In The Repu Blic Of The Marshall Islands	3/24/2025	$ 654,603.00	$ 551,720.51		$ 102,882.49	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000016	21NH75OT000016C5	County Of Santa Clara	3/24/2025	$ 5,727,874.00	$ 5,403,231.17		$ 324,642.83	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000019	21NH75OT000019C5	County Of Riverside	3/24/2025	$ 23,420,926.00	$ 17,876,023.28		$ 5,544,902.72	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000021	21NH75OT000021C5	Mecklenburg County	3/24/2025	$ 4,936,739.00	$ 3,808,791.34		$ 1,127,947.66	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000022	21NH75OT000022C5	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	3/24/2025	$ 699,772.00	$ 592,585.13		$ 107,186.87	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000024	21NH75OT000024C5	Cook County Department Of Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 25,214,437.00	$ 22,889,186.84		$ 2,325,250.16	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000025	21NH75OT000025C5	King County	3/24/2025	$ 16,997,541.00	$ 15,293,544.17		$ 1,703,996.83	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000026	21NH75OT000026C5	Harris County	3/24/2025	$ 27,627,507.00	$ 23,192,313.34		$ 4,435,193.66	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000027	21NH75OT000027C5	Missouri Department Of Health & Senior Services	3/24/2025	$ 35,569,951.00	$ 33,404,396.90		$ 2,165,554.10	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000028	21NH75OT000028C5	State Of North Carolina Department Of Health & Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 39,638,025.00	$ 32,896,329.63		$ 6,741,695.37	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000029	21NH75OT000029C5	Oregon Health Authority	3/24/2025	$ 33,925,082.00	$ 25,480,498.45		$ 8,444,583.55	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NH75OT000030	21NH75OT000030C5	Public Health, Massachusetts Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 18,573,439.00	$ 18,047,821.72		$ 525,617.28	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000031	21NH75OT000031C5	New Hampshire Department Of Health & Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 24,568,498.00	$ 19,539,747.77		$ 5,028,750.23	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000032	21NH75OT000032C5	Minnesota Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 25,091,524.00	$ 21,024,920.89		$ 4,066,603.11	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000034	21NH75OT000034C5	Human Services Vermont Agency Of	3/24/2025	$ 28,498,810.00	$ 27,347,582.00		$ 1,151,228.00	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000035	21NH75OT000035C5	Public Health, California Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 32,474,916.00	$ 27,558,438.95		$ 4,916,477.05	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000037	21NH75OT000037C5	State Of Rhode Island Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 19,682,213.00	$ 17,765,617.35		$ 1,916,595.65	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000039	21NH75OT000039C5	State Of Wisconsin Department Of Health Services	3/24/2025	$ 27,184,789.00	$ 22,975,265.19		$ 4,209,523.81	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	[illegible]	[illegible]	Health Services Kentucky Cabinet For	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	[illegible]	
CDC	NH75OT000041	21NH75OT000041C5	South Dakota Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 37,422,829.00	$ 28,651,650.00		$ 8,771,179.00	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000042	21NH75OT000042C5	Health, Washington State Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 29,015,581.00	$ 25,207,466.70		$ 3,808,114.30	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000043	21NH75OT000043C5	Health And Human Services, Maine Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 32,140,247.00	$ 27,066,920.08		$ 5,073,326.92	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000045	21NH75OT000045C5	Department Of State Health Services	3/24/2025	$ 38,950,306.00	$ 30,767,589.49		$ 8,182,716.51	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000046	21NH75OT000046C5	Health, Virginia Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 3,350,369.00	$ 2,717,849.26		$ 632,519.74	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000047	21NH75OT000047C5	County Of Tulsa	3/24/2025	$ 5,975,146.00	$ 5,832,242.94		$ 142,903.06	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000049	21NH75OT000049C5	County Of San Diego	3/24/2025	$ 24,255,805.00	$ 21,256,253.22		$ 2,999,551.78	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000050	21NH75OT000050C5	City & County Of San Francisco	3/24/2025	$ 4,669,859.00	$ 3,611,255.00		$ 1,058,604.00	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000051	21NH75OT000051C5	County Of Alameda Public Health Department	3/24/2025	$ 7,466,480.00	$ 6,879,900.99		$ 586,579.01	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000052	21NH75OT000052C5	State Of Alaska Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 36,041,076.00	$ 28,364,133.87		$ 7,676,942.13	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000053	21NH75OT000053C5	City Of El Paso	3/24/2025	$ 7,728,202.00	$ 3,313,478.19		$ 4,414,723.81	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000054	21NH75OT000054C5	Tarrant County	3/24/2025	$ 27,241,785.00	$ 26,701,041.83		$ 540,743.17	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000055	21NH75OT000055C5	Florida Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 28,007,265.00	$ 27,295,250.06		$ 712,014.94	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000057	21NH75OT000057C5	Southern Nevada Health Dist	3/24/2025	$ 22,606,672.00	$ 20,939,583.42		$ 1,667,088.58	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000058	21NH75OT000058C5	Boston Public Health Commission	3/24/2025	$ 5,645,162.00	$ 5,343,570.61		$ 301,591.39	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000059	21NH75OT000059C5	Utah Department Of Health And Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 24,137,217.00	$ 21,119,200.69		$ 3,018,016.31	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000061	21NH75OT000061C5	Arkansas Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 40,411,710.00	$ 18,025,390.58		$ 22,386,319.42	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NH75OT000062	21NH75OT000062C5	Florida Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 6,549,091.00	$ 6,100,706.66		$ 448,384.34	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000063	21NH75OT000063C5	Pima County	3/24/2025	$ 6,510,503.00	$ 5,488,450.91		$ 1,022,052.09	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000064	21NH75OT000064C5	San Bernardino Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 24,844,268.00	$ 21,513,839.54		$ 3,330,428.46	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000066	21NH75OT000066C5	Colorado Department Of Public Health & Environment	3/24/2025	$ 22,581,706.00	$ 15,680,303.44		$ 6,901,402.56	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000067	21NH75OT000067C5	Department Of Public Health Connecticut	3/24/2025	$ 17,394,074.00	$ 12,916,873.01		$ 4,477,200.99	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000068	21NH75OT000068C5	Iowa Department Of Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 31,646,110.00	$ 31,520,366.38		$ 125,743.62	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000069	21NH75OT000069C5	Hawaii Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 24,512,230.00	$ 17,101,263.82		$ 7,410,966.18	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000070	21NH75OT000070C5	Ohio Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 31,011,053.00	$ 30,299,493.48		$ 711,559.52	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000071	21NH75OT000071C5	City Of Houston	3/24/2025	$ 30,677,985.00	$ 26,445,768.15		$ 4,232,216.85	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000072	21NH75OT000072C5	Kansas Department Of Health & Environment	3/24/2025	$ 31,930,829.00	$ 25,815,338.73		$ 6,115,490.27	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000073	21NH75OT000073C5	Indiana Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 34,800,194.00	$ 30,059,070.73		$ 4,741,123.27	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000074	21NH75OT000074C5	City Of Milwaukee	3/24/2025	$ 6,639,489.00	$ 3,677,546.20		$ 2,961,942.80	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000075	21NH75OT000075C5	Health Research, Inc.	3/24/2025	$ 33,726,393.00	$ 21,952,593.55		$ 11,773,799.45	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000076	21NH75OT000076C5	Health, Louisiana Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 37,217,010.00	$ 34,293,442.38		$ 2,923,567.62	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000077	21NH75OT000077C5	Maryland Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 21,211,178.00	$ 18,527,384.94		$ 2,683,793.06	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000078	21NH75OT000078C5	Michigan Department Of Health And Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 31,809,443.00	$ 29,609,399.51		$ 2,200,043.49	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000079	21NH75OT000079C5	Health, New Jersey Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 25,073,006.00	$ 24,252,955.43		$ 820,050.57	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000080	21NH75OT000080C5	State Of Mt Dept Health And Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 32,865,516.00	$ 30,192,545.93		$ 2,672,970.07	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000081	21NH75OT000081C5	Dallas County Texas	3/24/2025	$ 30,394,909.00	$ 30,024,705.02		$ 370,203.98	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000082	21NH75OT000082C5	Chicago Department Of Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 30,487,719.00	$ 27,219,432.25		$ 3,268,286.75	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000083	21NH75OT000083C5	City Of San Antonio	3/24/2025	$ 26,596,171.00	$ 25,531,696.11		$ 1,064,474.89	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000084	21NH75OT000084C5	County Of Sacramento	3/24/2025	$ 7,016,680.00	$ 3,878,658.32		$ 3,138,021.68	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000085	21NH75OT000085C5	Puerto Rico Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 10,162,773.00	$ 8,004,653.24		$ 2,158,119.76	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000086	21NH75OT000086C5	Department Of Public Health And Social Services	3/24/2025	$ 6,590,558.00	$ 4,533,819.27		$ 2,056,738.73	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000088	21NH75OT000088C5	Executive Office Of The Governor Of Delaware	3/24/2025	$ 24,594,945.00	$ 21,739,255.36		$ 2,855,689.64	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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CDC	NH75OT000089	21NH75OT000089C5	Mississippi State Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 48,397,359.00	$ 20,451,339.49		$ 27,946,019.51	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000090	21NH75OT000090C5	Shelby County Government	3/24/2025	$ 6,591,619.00	$ 4,733,233.77		$ 1,858,385.23	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000093	21NH75OT000093C5	Nebraska Department Of Health & Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 28,561,000.00	$ 24,811,449.66		$ 3,749,550.34	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000094	21NH75OT000094C5	State Of New Mexico	3/24/2025	$ 38,523,202.00	$ 28,795,510.40		$ 9,727,691.60	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000095	21NH75OT000095C5	North Dakota Department Of Health And Human Services	3/24/2025	$ 31,278,243.00	$ 27,671,914.00		$ 3,606,329.00	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000097	21NH75OT000097C5	Oklahoma State Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 43,768,887.00	$ 25,138,906.22		$ 18,629,980.78	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000098	21NH75OT000098C5	Pennsylvania Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 27,675,185.00	$ 21,231,366.97		$ 6,443,818.03	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000099	21NH75OT000099C5	South Carolina Department Of Public Health	3/24/2025	$ 34,080,590.00	$ 24,266,193.25		$ 9,814,396.75	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000100	21NH75OT000100C5	Tennessee Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 38,830,892.00	$ 32,859,285.39		$ 5,971,606.61	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000101	21NH75OT000101C5	Commonwealth Of Virginia State Board Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 27,344,292.00	$ 24,553,355.04		$ 2,790,936.96	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000102	21NH75OT000102C5	Health And Human Resources, West Virginia Department Of	3/24/2025	$ 30,370,777.00	$ 20,150,166.69		$ 10,220,610.31	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000103	21NH75OT000103C5	Department Of Health Wyoming	3/24/2025	$ 38,345,368.00	$ 26,678,217.00		$ 11,667,151.00	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000104	21NH75OT000104C5	Alabama Department Of Health	3/24/2025	$ 40,452,096.00	$ 29,368,969.17		$ 11,083,126.83	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000106	21NH75OT000106C5	Oklahoma City County Health Department	3/24/2025	$ 3,707,880.00	$ 2,775,602.06		$ 932,277.94	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
CDC	NH75OT000107	21NH75OT000107C5	Virgin Islands Dept Of Health Group	3/24/2025	$ 3,114,521.00	$ 3,012,051.70		$ 102,469.30	National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities Among Populations at High-Risk and Underserved, Including Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations and Rural Communities	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085332	1B09SM085332-01	ALABAMA STATE DEPT OF MTL HLTH & MTL RET	3/24/2025	$ 20,632,249.00	$ 5,516,739.88		$ 15,115,509.12	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085333	1B09SM085333-01	ALASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HLTH-SOC SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 3,228,772.00	$ 2,649,664.45		$ 579,107.55	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085335	1B09SM085335-01	ARIZONA HLTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYS	3/24/2025	$ 39,229,067.00	$ 12,565,667.09		$ 26,663,399.91	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085336	1B09SM085336-01	DIVISION OF AGING ADULT AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 12,487,030.00	$ 5,805,353.45		$ 6,681,676.55	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085337	1B09SM085337-01	CALIFORNIA STATE DEPT/HEALTH CARE SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 186,972,433.00	$ 124,706,169.09		$ 62,266,263.91	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085338	1B09SM085338-01	COLORADO STATE DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 28,051,679.00	$ 13,309,183.65		$ 14,742,495.35	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085339	1B09SM085339-01	CONNECTICUT ST DEPT OF MH/ADDICTION SRVS	3/24/2025	$ 13,839,776.00	$ 10,706,594.40		$ 3,133,181.60	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085340	1B09SM085340-01	DELAWARE DIVISION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,326,504.00	$ 2,309,822.73		$ 1,016,681.27	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085341	1B09SM085341-01	D. C. DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,379,225.00	$ 526,372.72		$ 2,852,852.28	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085342	1B09SM085342-01	RHODE ISLAND DEPT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE/DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES/HOSP	3/24/2025	$ 5,302,664.00	$ 2,935,452.22		$ 2,367,211.78	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085343	1B09SM085343-01	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEPT OF MENTAL HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 21,480,779.00	$ 15,422,894.05		$ 6,057,884.95	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085344	1B09SM085344-01	SOUTH DAKOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 3,078,898.00	$ 2,389,686.86		$ 689,211.14	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085345	1B09SM085345-01	TENNESSEE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 27,280,443.00	$ 19,226,824.36		$ 8,053,618.64	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085346	1B09SM085346-01	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 12,884,438.00	$ 8,905,844.54		$ 3,978,593.46	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085347	1B09SM085347-01	VERMONT STATE AGENCY OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 2,445,549.00	$ 1,099,956.00		$ 1,345,593.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085348	1B09SM085348-01	VIRGIN ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 590,398.00	$ 392,105.40		$ 198,292.60	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	

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SAMHSA	B09SM085349	1B09SM085349-01	VIRGINIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 35,786,432.00	$ 18,436,740.29		$ 17,349,691.71	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085351	1B09SM085351-01	FLORIDA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	3/24/2025	$ 94,807,356.00	$ 77,218,735.54		$ 17,588,620.46	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085352	1B09SM085352-01	GUAM BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER	3/24/2025	$ 925,921.00	$ 470,217.95		$ 455,703.05	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085353	1B09SM085353-01	HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 7,188,108.00	$ 3,130,683.62		$ 4,057,424.38	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085354	1B09SM085354-01	IDAHO STATE DEPT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE	3/24/2025	$ 8,417,665.00	$ 3,166,971.43		$ 5,250,693.57	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085355	1B09SM085355-01	ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SRVCS	3/24/2025	$ 50,217,012.00	$ 29,716,296.00		$ 20,500,716.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085356	1B09SM085356-01	IOWA STATE DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 11,198,457.00	$ 8,147,849.27		$ 3,050,607.73	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085357	1B09SM085357-01	KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT FOR AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 10,425,027.00	$ 6,218,322.09		$ 4,206,704.91	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085358	1B09SM085358-01	KY ST CABINET/HEALTH/FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 18,541,924.00	$ 13,012,499.64		$ 5,529,424.36	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085359	1B09SM085359-01	LOUISIANA STATE OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 20,684,792.00	$ 2,143,105.56		$ 18,541,686.44	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085360	1B09SM085360-01	MAINE STATE DEPT/HEALTH/HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 5,599,279.00	$ 3,919,176.27		$ 1,680,102.73	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085361	1B09SM085361-01	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 27,809,755.00	$ 16,518,042.70		$ 11,291,712.30	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085362	1B09SM085362-01	MA ST EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 28,589,013.00	$ 19,014,725.01		$ 9,574,287.99	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085363	1B09SM085363-01	AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 41,913,705.00	$ 16,694,712.44		$ 25,218,992.56	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085364	1B09SM085364-01	MINNESOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 21,622,115.00	$ 9,245,361.62		$ 12,376,753.38	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085365	1B09SM085365-01	MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 13,052,279.00	$ 3,860,229.22		$ 9,192,049.78	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085366	1B09SM085366-01	MISSOURI STATE DEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 24,032,991.00	$ 24,032,991.00		$ -	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085367	1B09SM085367-01	MONTANA STATE DEPT/PUB HLTH & HUMAN SRVS	3/24/2025	$ 4,372,007.00	$ 2,447,122.26		$ 1,924,884.74	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085369	1B09SM085369-01	NEBRASKA ST DEPT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 6,555,690.00	$ 474,550.01		$ 6,081,139.99	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085370	1B09SM085370-01	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 15,102,828.00	$ 5,147,209.20		$ 9,955,618.80	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085371	1B09SM085371-01	NH STATE DEPT/HLTH STATISTICS/DATA MGMT	3/24/2025	$ 5,031,475.00	$ 3,145,116.32		$ 1,886,358.68	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085372	1B09SM085372-01	NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 39,121,366.00	$ 6,950,228.09		$ 32,171,137.91	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085373	1B09SM085373-01	NEW MEXICO STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 8,682,696.00	$ 2,755,612.57		$ 5,927,083.43	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085374	1B09SM085374-01	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 80,040,583.00	$ 52,883,981.51		$ 27,156,601.49	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085375	1B09SM085375-01	NC STATE DEPT/HLTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 41,535,246.00	$ 27,237,788.30		$ 14,297,457.70	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085376	1B09SM085376-01	NORTH DAKOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 2,478,813.00	$ 579,935.00		$ 1,898,878.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085377	1B09SM085377-01	OKLAHOMA DEPT OF MENTAL HLTH/SUBS ABUSE	3/24/2025	$ 15,708,052.00	$ 12,821,515.35		$ 2,886,536.65	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085378	1B09SM085378-01	OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY DIRECTORS OFFICE FINANCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 22,640,725.00	$ 10,404,189.23		$ 12,236,535.77	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085379	1B09SM085379-01	PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 46,842,615.00	$ 40,945,012.82		$ 5,897,602.18	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085380	1B09SM085380-01	PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ANTI-ADDICTION SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 18,182,788.00	$ 11,494,245.12		$ 6,688,542.88	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085381	1B09SM085381-01	WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	3/24/2025	$ 24,630,652.00	$ 16,496,649.41		$ 8,134,002.59	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085382	1B09SM085382-01	WEST VIRGINIA STATE DEPT HLTH/HUMAN RSCS	3/24/2025	$ 7,778,761.00	$ 5,845,395.55		$ 1,933,365.45	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085384	1B09SM085384-01	HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY	3/24/2025	$ 33,202,279.00	$ 15,965,851.54		$ 17,236,427.46	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085385	1B09SM085385-01	TEXAS HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION	3/24/2025	$ 128,821,616.00	$ 71,982,045.90		$ 56,839,570.10	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085386	1B09SM085386-01	INDIANA FAMILY & SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 25,576,844.00	$ 15,313,703.79		$ 10,263,140.21	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085387	1B09SM085387-01	REP/MARSHALL ISLANDS- MINISTRY OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 417,694.00	$ -		$ 417,694.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085388	1B09SM085388-01	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (DBHDD)	3/24/2025	$ 45,668,812.00	$ 28,070,867.59		$ 17,597,944.41	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085389	1B09SM085389-01	FSM DEPT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	3/24/2025	$ 571,998.00	$ 165,982.64		$ 406,015.36	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085390	1B09SM085390-01	OHIO STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 44,517,241.00	$ 19,789,086.40		$ 24,728,154.60	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085862	1B09SM085862-01	ARIZONA HLTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYS	3/24/2025	$ 1,350,017.00	$ 98,864.86		$ 1,251,152.14	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085863	1B09SM085863-01	HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 429,725.00	$ 199,939.89		$ 229,785.11	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
SAMHSA	B09SM085865	1B09SM085865-01	COLORADO STATE DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 965,361.00	$ 679,484.88		$ 285,876.12	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085871	1B09SM085871-01	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEPT OF MENTAL HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 739,233.00	$ 292,482.01		$ 446,750.99	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085873	1B09SM085873-01	TENNESSEE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 938,820.00	$ 710,525.11		$ 228,294.89	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085877	1B09SM085877-01	VIRGINIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,231,543.00	$ 312,943.87		$ 918,599.13	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085879	1B09SM085879-01	FLORIDA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	3/24/2025	$ 3,262,670.00	$ -		$ 3,262,670.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085881	1B09SM085881-01	HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 247,369.00	$ -		$ 247,369.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085883	1B09SM085883-01	SRVCS	3/24/2025	$ 1,728,152.00	$ 1,432,728.00		$ 295,424.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085884	1B09SM085884-01	IOWA STATE DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 385,380.00	$ 233,544.26		$ 151,835.74	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085885	1B09SM085885-01	KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT FOR AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 358,764.00	$ 34,904.28		$ 323,859.72	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085887	1B09SM085887-01	LOUISIANA STATE OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 711,840.00	$ 381,114.80		$ 330,725.20	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085889	1B09SM085889-01	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 957,036.00	$ 413,859.07		$ 543,176.93	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085890	1B09SM085890-01	MA ST EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 983,853.00	$ 812,380.33		$ 171,472.67	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085891	1B09SM085891-01	AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,442,465.00	$ 657,867.36		$ 784,597.64	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085892	1B09SM085892-01	MINNESOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 744,097.00	$ 379,489.00		$ 364,608.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085893	1B09SM085893-01	MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 449,177.00	$ 162,583.16		$ 286,593.84	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085894	1B09SM085894-01	MISSOURI STATE DEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 827,064.00	$ 468,470.50		$ 358,593.50	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085897	1B09SM085897-01	NEBRASKA ST DEPT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 225,605.00	$ 10,147.84		$ 215,457.16	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085898	1B09SM085898-01	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 519,744.00	$ 6,823.00		$ 512,921.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085900	1B09SM085900-01	NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,346,310.00	$ 131,898.95		$ 1,214,411.05	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085902	1B09SM085902-01	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 2,754,491.00	$ 2,111,272.00		$ 643,219.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085903	1B09SM085903-01	NC STATE DEPT/HLTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,429,381.00	$ 310,334.70		$ 1,119,046.30	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085904	1B09SM085904-01	NORTH DAKOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 125,000.00	$ 102.00		$ 124,898.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085905	1B09SM085905-01	OKLAHOMA DEPT OF MENTAL HLTH/SUBS ABUSE	3/24/2025	$ 540,572.00	$ -		$ 540,572.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085906	1B09SM085906-01	OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY DIRECTORS OFFICE FINANCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 779,151.00	$ 78,778.43		$ 700,372.57	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085907	1B09SM085907-01	PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,612,027.00	$ 1,504,098.97		$ 107,928.03	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085908	1B09SM085908-01	PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ANTI-ADDICTION SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 625,737.00	$ 164,908.13		$ 460,828.87	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085909	1B09SM085909-01	WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	3/24/2025	$ 847,631.00	$ 183,407.35		$ 664,223.65	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085910	1B09SM085910-01	WEST VIRGINIA STATE DEPT HLTH/HUMAN RSCS	3/24/2025	$ 267,696.00	$ 19,352.70		$ 248,343.30	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085912	1B09SM085912-01	HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY	3/24/2025	$ 1,142,613.00	$ 6,111.86		$ 1,136,501.14	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085913	1B09SM085913-01	TEXAS HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION	3/24/2025	$ 4,433,226.00	$ 3,820,824.63		$ 612,401.37	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085914	1B09SM085914-01	INDIANA FAMILY & SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 880,193.00	$ 99,720.35		$ 780,472.65	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085915	1B09SM085915-01	REP/MARSHALL ISLANDS- MINISTRY OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 125,000.00	$ -		$ 125,000.00	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM085916	1B09SM085916-01	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (DBHDD)	3/24/2025	$ 1,571,632.00	$ 1,326,628.05		$ 245,003.95	Mental Health Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083924	1B08TI083924-01	WEST VIRGINIA STATE DEPT HLTH/HUMAN RSCS	3/24/2025	$ 6,826,198.00	$ 3,077,066.81		$ 3,749,131.19	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083925	1B08TI083925-01	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 13,764,133.00	$ 12,859,757.58		$ 904,375.42	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083926	1B08TI083926-01	ALASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HLTH-SOC SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 4,767,166.00	$ 3,608,596.33		$ 1,158,569.67	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083927	1B08TI083927-01	ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HLTH SRVCS	3/24/2025	$ 32,725,106.00	$ 15,035,408.47		$ 17,689,697.53	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083928	1B08TI083928-01	DIVISION OF AGING ADULT AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 10,947,991.00	$ 6,696,839.23		$ 4,251,151.77	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083929	1B08TI083929-01	CALIFORNIA STATE DEPT/HEALTH CARE SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 205,947,056.00	$ 154,578,499.71		$ 51,368,556.29	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083930	1B08TI083930-01	RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	3/24/2025	$ 480,861.00	$ 233,284.32		$ 247,576.68	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083931	1B08TI083931-01	COLORADO STATE DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 23,406,309.00	$ 7,031,977.55		$ 16,374,331.45	Subtance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
SAMHSA	B08TI083932	1B08TI083932-01	CONNECTICUT ST DEPT OF MH/ADDICTION SRVS	3/24/2025	$ 14,742,675.00	$ 11,760,497.44		$ 2,982,177.56	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083933	1B08TI083933-01	FLORIDA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	3/24/2025	$ 90,160,803.00	$ 75,819,555.75		$ 14,341,247.25	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083934	1B08TI083934-01	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (DBHDD)	3/24/2025	$ 46,264,340.00	$ 37,375,872.23		$ 8,888,467.77	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083935	1B08TI083935-01	GUAM DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION	3/24/2025	$ 925,921.00	$ 819,437.78		$ 106,483.22	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083936	1B08TI083936-01	IDAHO STATE DEPT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE	3/24/2025	$ 6,909,704.00	$ 5,817,538.76		$ 1,092,165.24	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083937	1B08TI083937-01	ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SRVCS	3/24/2025	$ 54,758,808.00	$ 47,196,597.00		$ 7,562,211.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083938	1B08TI083938-01	IOWA STATE DEPT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 10,598,978.00	$ 7,734,331.13		$ 2,864,646.87	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083939	1B08TI083939-01	INDIANA FAMILY & SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 26,102,993.00	$ 12,933,669.26		$ 13,169,323.74	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083940	1B08TI083940-01	KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT FOR AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 9,632,698.00	$ 6,854,769.79		$ 2,777,928.21	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083941	1B08TI083941-01	KY ST CABINET/HEALTH/FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 16,496,159.00	$ 11,824,038.53		$ 4,672,120.47	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083942	1B08TI083942-01	LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 20,258,730.00	$ 8,515,629.30		$ 11,743,100.70	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083943	1B08TI083943-01	HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH -- ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE DIVISION	3/24/2025	$ 6,947,249.00	$ 3,427,879.72		$ 3,519,369.28	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083944	1B08TI083944-01	MAINE STATE DEPT/HEALTH/HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 5,640,385.00	$ 4,353,536.79		$ 1,286,848.21	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083945	1B08TI083945-01	MARYLAND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 27,587,522.00	$ 15,197,661.58		$ 12,389,860.42	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083946	1B08TI083946-01	MA ST EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 32,254,331.00	$ 28,429,053.62		$ 3,825,277.38	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083947	1B08TI083947-01	MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 45,374,413.00	$ 32,878,897.75		$ 12,495,515.25	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083948	1B08TI083948-01	FSM DEPT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	3/24/2025	$ 571,998.00	$ 261,439.31		$ 310,558.69	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083949	1B08TI083949-01	MINNESOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 19,510,440.00	$ 9,119,580.26		$ 10,390,859.74	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083950	1B08TI083950-01	MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 11,173,892.00	$ 2,353,752.80		$ 8,820,139.20	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083951	1B08TI083951-01	MISSOURI STATE DEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 21,490,814.00	$ 21,490,814.00		$ -	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083954	1B08TI083954-01	NEBRASKA ST DEPT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 6,185,533.00	$ 1,342,689.05		$ 4,842,843.95	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083955	1B08TI083955-01	NH STATE DEPT/HLTH STATISTICS/DATA MGMT	3/24/2025	$ 5,640,385.00	$ 4,198,247.72		$ 1,442,137.28	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083956	1B08TI083956-01	NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 38,907,646.00	$ 13,545,530.88		$ 25,362,115.12	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083957	1B08TI083957-01	NEW MEXICO STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 7,742,896.00	$ 3,883,545.28		$ 3,859,350.72	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083958	1B08TI083958-01	NYS OFFICE OF ADDICTION SERVICES AND SUPPORTS	3/24/2025	$ 90,525,693.00	$ 51,459,068.33		$ 39,066,624.67	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083959	1B08TI083959-01	NC STATE DEPT/HLTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 36,420,651.00	$ 11,903,523.61		$ 24,517,127.39	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083960	1B08TI083960-01	NORTH DAKOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 5,288,864.00	$ 1,223,537.00		$ 4,065,327.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083961	1B08TI083961-01	OHIO STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 52,241,251.00	$ 22,169,895.58		$ 30,071,355.42	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083963	1B08TI083963-01	OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY DIRECTORS OFFICE FINANCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 16,658,035.00	$ 9,533,054.34		$ 7,124,980.66	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083964	1B08TI083964-01	PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS	3/24/2025	$ 47,841,221.00	$ 24,889,341.25		$ 22,951,879.75	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083965	1B08TI083965-01	RHODE ISLAND DEPT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE/DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES/HOSP	3/24/2025	$ 6,150,916.00	$ 5,854,722.69		$ 296,193.31	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083966	1B08TI083966-01	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 19,199,380.00	$ 13,927,257.51		$ 5,272,122.49	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083967	1B08TI083967-01	SOUTH DAKOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 4,890,725.00	$ 2,766,655.18		$ 2,124,069.82	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083968	1B08TI083968-01	TENNESSEE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 25,886,179.00	$ 9,067,066.25		$ 16,819,112.75	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083969	1B08TI083969-01	TEXAS STATE DEPT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 117,140,711.00	$ 65,570,863.74		$ 51,569,847.26	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083970	1B08TI083970-01	SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 13,428,346.00	$ 8,711,624.36		$ 4,716,721.64	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083972	1B08TI083972-01	VIRGINIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 33,982,454.00	$ 19,077,558.36		$ 14,904,895.64	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083973	1B08TI083973-01	WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 22,016,587.00	$ 14,881,897.14		$ 7,134,689.86	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083974	1B08TI083974-01	WYOMING STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 3,397,896.00	$ 1,733,775.20		$ 1,664,120.80	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083976	1B08TI083976-01	PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ANTI-ADDICTION SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 18,182,788.00	$ 9,132,290.78		$ 9,050,497.22	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083977	1B08TI083977-01	HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY	3/24/2025	$ 30,586,435.00	$ 16,949,298.68		$ 13,637,136.32	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
SAMHSA	B08TI083979	1B08TI083979-01	DELAWARE DIVISION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,640,385.00	$ 4,064,572.47		$ 1,575,812.53	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083980	1B08TI083980-01	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 5,640,385.00	$ 739,682.44		$ 4,900,702.56	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083981	1B08TI083981-01	VIRGIN ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 590,398.00	$ 238,609.75		$ 351,788.25	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083982	1B08TI083982-01	ALABAMA STATE DEPT OF MTL HLTH & MTL RET	3/24/2025	$ 18,690,785.00	$ 12,187,045.88		$ 6,503,739.12	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083983	1B08TI083983-01	REPUBLIC/MARSHALL IS MINISTRY OF FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 417,694.00	$ -		$ 417,694.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084565	1B08TI084565-01	WEST VIRGINIA STATE DEPT HLTH/HUMAN RSCS	3/24/2025	$ 218,330.00	$ -		$ 218,330.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084566	1B08TI084566-01	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 501,181.00	$ 30,448.60		$ 470,732.40	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084568	1B08TI084568-01	ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HLTH SRVCS	3/24/2025	$ 1,392,949.00	$ 137,836.37		$ 1,255,112.63	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084570	1B08TI084570-01	CALIFORNIA STATE DEPT/HEALTH CARE SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 6,894,734.00	$ 6,512,382.00		$ 382,352.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084571	1B08TI084571-01	RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	3/24/2025	$ 250,000.00	$ -		$ 250,000.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084572	1B08TI084572-01	COLORADO STATE DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 970,369.00	$ 797,343.84		$ 173,025.16	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084574	1B08TI084574-01	FLORIDA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	3/24/2025	$ 3,058,139.00	$ -		$ 3,058,139.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084576	1B08TI084576-01	ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SRVCS	3/24/2025	$ 1,767,167.00	$ 1,628,809.00		$ 138,358.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084578	1B08TI084578-01	INDIANA FAMILY & SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 882,589.00	$ 182,778.32		$ 699,810.68	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084580	1B08TI084580-01	KY ST CABINET/HEALTH/FAMILY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 562,833.00	$ 404,062.77		$ 158,770.23	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084581	1B08TI084581-01	LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 674,083.00	$ 243,353.83		$ 430,729.17	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084584	1B08TI084584-01	REPUBLIC/MARSHALL IS MINISTRY OF FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 125,000.00	$ -		$ 125,000.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084585	1B08TI084585-01	MARYLAND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 967,246.00	$ 503,162.84		$ 464,083.16	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084586	1B08TI084586-01	MA ST EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,120,601.00	$ -		$ 1,120,601.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084587	1B08TI084587-01	MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,439,497.00	$ -		$ 1,439,497.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084589	1B08TI084589-01	MINNESOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 671,803.00	$ 2,577.00		$ 669,226.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084590	1B08TI084590-01	MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 379,927.00	$ 181,061.10		$ 198,865.90	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084592	1B08TI084592-01	MONTANA STATE DEPT/PUB HLTH & HUMAN SRVS	3/24/2025	$ 125,000.00	$ 6,992.46		$ 118,007.54	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084594	1B08TI084594-01	NEBRASKA ST DEPT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 221,980.00	$ 13,819.21		$ 208,160.79	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084596	1B08TI084596-01	NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,382,714.00	$ 118,790.78		$ 1,263,923.22	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084598	1B08TI084598-01	NYS OFFICE OF ADDICTION SERVICES AND SUPPORTS	3/24/2025	$ 2,783,125.00	$ 766,850.00		$ 2,016,275.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084599	1B08TI084599-01	NC STATE DEPT/HLTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,353,230.00	$ 211,505.90		$ 1,141,724.10	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084600	1B08TI084600-01	NORTH DAKOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 125,000.00	$ (50.00)		$ 125,050.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084602	1B08TI084602-01	OKLAHOMA DEPT OF MENTAL HLTH/SUBS ABUSE	3/24/2025	$ 492,847.00	$ -		$ 492,847.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084603	1B08TI084603-01	OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY DIRECTORS OFFICE FINANCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 704,543.00	$ 38,571.43		$ 665,971.57	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084604	1B08TI084604-01	AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS	3/24/2025	$ 1,546,937.00	$ 568,579.18		$ 978,357.82	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084606	1B08TI084606-01	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 684,099.00	$ 196,932.49		$ 487,166.51	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084608	1B08TI084608-01	TENNESSEE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 864,280.00	$ -		$ 864,280.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084609	1B08TI084609-01	TEXAS HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION	3/24/2025	$ 4,715,901.00	$ 4,309,868.51		$ 406,032.49	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084612	1B08TI084612-01	VIRGINIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,245,502.00	$ 395,791.59		$ 849,710.41	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084613	1B08TI084613-01	WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 813,590.00	$ -		$ 813,590.00	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084616	1B08TI084616-01	PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ANTI-ADDICTION SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 622,008.00	$ 136,043.12		$ 485,964.88	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084617	1B08TI084617-01	HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY	3/24/2025	$ 1,076,243.00	$ 495,243.24		$ 580,999.76	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084620	1B08TI084620-01	D. C. DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 128,419.00	$ 14,132.76		$ 114,286.24	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084621	1B08TI084621-01	VIRGIN ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 125,000.00	$ 23,154.24		$ 101,845.76	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI084622	1B08TI084622-01	ALABAMA STATE DEPT OF MTL HLTH & MTL RET	3/24/2025	$ 651,084.00	$ 399,400.54		$ 251,683.46	Substance Use Block Grant - ARP	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083492	1B08TI083492-01	WEST VIRGINIA STATE DEPT HLTH/HUMAN RSCS	3/24/2025	$ 7,904,019.00	$ 7,493,382.65		$ 410,636.35	Substance Use Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
SAMHSA	B08TI083493	1B08TI083493-01	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 15,937,418.00	$ 15,422,264.78		$ 515,153.22	Substance Use Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083494	1B08TI083494-01	RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	3/24/2025	$ 556,786.00	$ 451,379.98		$ 105,406.02	Substance Use Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083495	1B08TI083495-01	FL ST DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	3/24/2025	$ 104,396,719.00	$ 97,367,121.52		$ 7,029,597.48	Substance Use Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083497	1B08TI083497-01	ILLINOIS DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 63,404,936.00	$ 63,223,867.00		$ 181,069.00	Substance Use Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083503	1B08TI083503-01	MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 52,538,794.00	$ 50,699,128.05		$ 1,839,665.95	Substance Use Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083504	1B08TI083504-01	MN ST DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 22,591,036.00	$ 22,173,135.94		$ 417,900.06	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083505	1B08TI083505-01	MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 12,938,191.00	$ 10,276,261.47		$ 2,661,929.53	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083508	1B08TI083508-01	NEBRASKA ST DEPT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 7,162,196.00	$ 2,524,616.39		$ 4,637,579.61	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083509	1B08TI083509-01	NH STATE DEPT/HLTH STATISTICS/DATA MGMT	3/24/2025	$ 6,530,972.00	$ 5,693,811.58		$ 837,160.42	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083513	1B08TI083513-01	OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY DIRECTORS OFFICE FINANCIAL SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 19,288,251.00	$ 18,122,759.21		$ 1,165,491.79	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083515	1B08TI083515-01	TENNESSEE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 29,973,471.00	$ 29,356,151.25		$ 617,319.75	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083518	1B08TI083518-01	PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ANTI-ADDICTION SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 21,053,755.00	$ 20,032,964.02		$ 1,020,790.98	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083522	1B08TI083522-01	VIRGIN ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 683,619.00	$ 570,393.15		$ 113,225.85	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083523	1B08TI083523-01	ALABAMA STATE DEPT OF MTL HLTH & MTL RET	3/24/2025	$ 21,641,962.00	$ 21,455,144.07		$ 186,817.93	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083524	1B08TI083524-01	ALASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HLTH-SOC SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 5,519,877.00	$ 5,392,225.01		$ 127,651.99	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083526	1B08TI083526-01	DIVISION OF AGING ADULT AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 12,676,621.00	$ 12,354,885.64		$ 321,735.36	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083527	1B08TI083527-01	CALIFORNIA STATE DEPT/HEALTH CARE SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 238,465,012.00	$ 232,963,781.35		$ 5,501,230.65	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083530	1B08TI083530-01	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (DBHDD)	3/24/2025	$ 53,569,236.00	$ 49,722,627.18		$ 3,846,608.82	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083532	1B08TI083532-01	INDIANA FAMILY & SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 30,224,518.00	$ 29,212,277.40		$ 1,012,240.60	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083534	1B08TI083534-01	LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 23,457,477.00	$ 20,519,453.70		$ 2,938,023.30	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083535	1B08TI083535-01	MARYLAND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 31,943,446.00	$ 19,627,229.83		$ 12,316,216.17	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083536	1B08TI083536-01	FSM DEPT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	3/24/2025	$ 662,313.00	$ 443,904.51		$ 218,408.49	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083538	1B08TI083538-01	NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 45,050,958.00	$ 39,441,987.51		$ 5,608,970.49	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083539	1B08TI083539-01	NYS OFFICE OF ADDICTION SERVICES AND SUPPORTS	3/24/2025	$ 104,819,223.00	$ 104,634,033.00		$ 185,190.00	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083540	1B08TI083540-01	NC STATE DEPT/HLTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 42,171,280.00	$ 35,346,607.80		$ 6,824,672.20	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083542	1B08TI083542-01	PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS	3/24/2025	$ 55,395,098.00	$ 54,165,941.82		$ 1,229,156.18	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083546	1B08TI083546-01	UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 15,548,611.00	$ 15,253,127.74		$ 295,483.26	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083550	1B08TI083550-01	DC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 6,530,972.00	$ 4,446,233.94		$ 2,084,738.06	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B08TI083551	1B08TI083551-01	REPUBLIC/MARSHALL IS MINISTRY OF FINANCE	3/24/2025	$ 483,646.00	$ -		$ 483,646.00	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083944	1B09SM083944-01	DIVISION OF AGING ADULT AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 7,229,333.00	$ 6,789,038.88		$ 440,294.12	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083945	1B09SM083945-01	CALIFORNIA STATE DEPT/HEALTH CARE SVCS	3/24/2025	$ 108,247,196.00	$ 108,247,196.00		$ -	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083947	1B09SM083947-01	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEPT OF MENTAL HLTH	3/24/2025	$ 12,436,240.00	$ 11,688,983.90		$ 747,256.10	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083955	1B09SM083955-01	REP/MARSHALL ISLANDS- MINISTRY OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 241,823.00	$ -		$ 241,823.00	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083957	1B09SM083957-01	ALABAMA STATE DEPT OF MTL HLTH & MTL RET	3/24/2025	$ 11,944,986.00	$ 11,427,427.94		$ 517,558.06	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083960	1B09SM083960-01	ARIZONA HLTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYS	3/24/2025	$ 22,711,565.00	$ 22,711,565.00		$ -	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083963	1B09SM083963-01	D. C. DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 1,956,394.00	$ 1,537,160.57		$ 419,233.43	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083966	1B09SM083966-01	VERMONT STATE AGENCY OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,415,844.00	$ 1,089,154.16		$ 326,689.84	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083970	1B09SM083970-01	IDAHO STATE DEPT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE	3/24/2025	$ 4,873,385.00	$ 4,512,740.45		$ 360,644.55	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083971	1B09SM083971-01	ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SRVCS	3/24/2025	$ 29,073,007.00	$ 28,952,019.00		$ 120,988.00	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083973	1B09SM083973-01	KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT FOR AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 6,035,542.00	$ 3,726,127.68		$ 2,309,414.32	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083975	1B09SM083975-01	LOUISIANA STATE OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 11,975,406.00	$ 11,424,313.65		$ 551,092.35	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083977	1B09SM083977-01	HEALTH, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 16,100,385.00	$ 11,985,868.32		$ 4,114,516.68	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083978	1B09SM083978-01	MA ST EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 16,551,534.00	$ 15,576,172.75		$ 975,361.25	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	

Awarding Office	FAIN	Award Number	Recipient Name	Action Date (Date Terminated)	Total Amount Obligated	Total Amount Expended	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination)	Award Title	Presidential Action	For Cause (Put X if applicable)
SAMHSA	B09SM083979	1B09SM083979-01	MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 24,265,829.00	$ 18,603,056.42		$ 5,662,772.58	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083980	1B09SM083980-01	MINNESOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 12,518,067.00	$ 9,244,984.57		$ 3,273,082.43	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083981	1B09SM083981-01	MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 7,556,583.00	$ 5,809,952.79		$ 1,746,630.21	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083985	1B09SM083985-01	NEBRASKA ST DEPT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS	3/24/2025	$ 3,795,400.00	$ 1,022,841.60		$ 2,772,558.40	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083986	1B09SM083986-01	HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF	3/24/2025	$ 8,743,742.00	$ 8,089,715.23		$ 654,026.77	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083987	1B09SM083987-01	NH STATE DEPT/HLTH STATISTICS/DATA MGMT	3/24/2025	$ 2,912,959.00	$ 2,661,061.33		$ 251,897.67	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083988	1B09SM083988-01	NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 22,649,212.00	$ 15,171,934.28		$ 7,477,277.72	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083990	1B09SM083990-01	NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	3/24/2025	$ 46,339,285.00	$ 46,211,225.00		$ 128,060.00	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083992	1B09SM083992-01	NORTH DAKOTA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	3/24/2025	$ 1,435,102.00	$ 1,325,019.00		$ 110,083.00	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083993	1B09SM083993-01	OKLAHOMA DEPT OF MENTAL HLTH/SUBS ABUSE	3/24/2025	$ 9,094,136.00	$ 8,442,566.74		$ 651,569.26	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM083996	1B09SM083996-01	PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ANTI-ADDICTION SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 10,526,878.00	$ 9,727,366.21		$ 799,511.79	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM084000	1B09SM084000-01	INDIANA FAMILY & SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	3/24/2025	$ 14,807,647.00	$ 14,376,802.56		$ 430,844.44	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	
SAMHSA	B09SM084001	1B09SM084001-01	GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (DBHDD)	3/24/2025	$ 26,439,839.00	$ 20,629,084.21		$ 5,810,754.79	Mental Health Block Grant - COVID Relief	N/A - Departmental Authority	

EXHIBIT 32

March 13, 2025

Trump's Columbia Cuts Start Hitting Postdocs, Professors

But the full extent of the slashing is still unclear as neither the Trump administration nor Columbia has shared what grants and contracts were ended.

By Ryan Quinn



Multiple federal agencies said they slashed Columbia University's funding "due to the school's continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students."

Alex Kent/Getty Images

When the Trump administration announced Friday it was cutting about $400 million in grants and contracts from Columbia University, it didn't specify what exactly it was slashing. But news of the scope of the cuts has begun trickling out of the institution over the past couple of days.

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So far, much of the information about the canceled grants has come via social media, as neither the Trump administration nor the university have provided a comprehensive accounting of what's being cut. The National Institutes of Health did say earlier this week that it was pulling more than $250 million in grants from Columbia, though the agency wouldn't share more details. And it's hard to tell whether specific cuts are part of the $400 million or a continuation of the Trump administration's general national reduction of federal funding to universities, such as axing grants it deems related to diversity, equity and inclusion.

On Tuesday, Joshua A. Gordon, chair of the university's psychiatry department, emailed colleagues to tell them the National Institutes of Health had terminated nearly 30 percent of grants to Columbia's medical school—including many within his own department.

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NIH Grant Terminations Have 'Frightening Implications' for Science

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"All of our training grants and many fellowships have been terminated," Gordon wrote in the email, which a postdoctoral research fellow provided *Inside Higher Ed*.

Gordon wrote that he's still working with university administrators "to find out the full extent of these terminations" and that "the institution is committed to identifying the resources that can be brought to bear to support the people and projects affected by

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the terminations." He added, "We remain dedicated to ensuring that our trainees and early-career scientists have the support needed to continue their work and achieve their career goals."

The Trump administration said this unprecedented $400 million cut was due to Columbia's "continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students." More cuts at Columbia and other universities could follow as Trump follows through on his pledge to crack down on alleged antisemitism and punish elite universities. Columbia has more than $5 billion in federal grants and contracts.

Columbia postdocs and faculty have taken to social media to announce canceled grants, fellowships and funding for Ph.D. students, showing some of the individual impacts on people and research wrought by the Trump administration's actions. They include nixed training for researchers of depression and schizophrenia and a grant that would've provided free mental health resources to K-12 students.

Sam Seidman, a postdoc and a steward for the Columbia Postdoctoral Workers union, told *Inside Higher Ed* that, "as a Jew," it's "particularly outrageous" to hear the Trump administration justifying the cuts by saying it's fighting antisemitism.

Seidman said he found out Monday that his T32 grant, an NIH training fellowship for new scientists, had been canceled. "I certainly don't feel protected," he said.

He said it's clear the Trump administration doesn't have an issue with antisemitism or even with Columbia specifically. Its issue, Seidman said, is with "public funding of science and it's with public funding, period," adding that "Columbia makes a convenient scapegoat."

In an emailed statement, a Columbia Irving Medical Center spokesperson said, "Columbia is in the process of reviewing notices and cannot confirm how many grant cancellations have been received from federal agencies" since Friday.

The spokesperson said, "We remain dedicated to our mission to advance lifesaving research and pledge to work with the federal government to restore Columbia's federal

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funding."

In a separate statement Wednesday, interim president Katrina Armstrong, herself a medical doctor, didn't mention the cuts and instead said she stands by broad principles such as "intellectual freedom" and "personal responsibility."

Editors' Picks

Outspoken Fascism Scholars Leave Yale for Canada

How Sweet Briar College Defied the Odds of Closure

Fulbrighters in Flux

"I have no doubt that the days and weeks ahead are going to be extremely difficult," Armstrong said. "The best I can promise is that I will never stray from these principles and that I will work tirelessly to defend our remarkable, singular institution."

Marcel Agüeros, secretary of Columbia's chapter of the American Association of University Professors, said, "It's already looking very grim."

Agüeros said it's a slow process to try to understand how the cuts are affecting such a large and decentralized university. But he said he has learned "it's not just the kind of classic lab-based biomedical research that's being impacted."

Like Seidman, he said the cuts don't seem to be about the grants themselves or Columbia. Instead, Agüeros said, it's "an assault on universities in general" and the concept of peer review that the grants went through.

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"It's coming for you; it doesn't really matter where you are or what you research," Agüeros said

Cut Off at the Knees

In its Wednesday statement, the university medical center said that "from pioneering cancer treatments to innovative heart disease interventions and cutting-edge gene and cell therapies, research conducted by Columbia faculty has helped countless people live healthier, longer and more productive lives."

Seidman said his NIH grant was for research on family and biological risk factors that predispose kids to develop eating disorders, depression and suicidal thoughts and behaviors. He thinks university higher-ups are trying to find alternative funding but "haven't been any more specific than 'we're looking.'"

"It's tragic, I mean these are lifesaving, potentially, interventions," Seidman said. Yet the researchers developing them have been "cut off at the knees," he said.

Gordon Petty, a postdoc in Columbia's psychiatry department, said his T32 training grant, which has also been canceled, was to study schizophrenia. He said he heard that the department is still dedicated to supporting him, "but it's unclear where that money's coming from."

Trump's cuts appear to have also hit Teachers College of Columbia University, which is a separate higher education institution from Columbia with its own board. But it's unclear if that's part of the $400 million cut for allegedly not properly addressing antisemitism or part of nationwide cuts to grants perceived as being related to diversity, equity and inclusion. A Teachers College spokesperson said, "We are still sorting through the full impact on the college and will be in touch when we have more to say."

Prerna Arora, an associate professor of psychology and education at Teachers College, said she got an email Friday from a deputy assistant U.S. education secretary announcing the cancellation of a five-year Education Department grant. Arora said

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most of the funds went directly to graduate students training to become K-12 school psychologists serving children in New York City.

The email, according to Arora, alleged that the grant funded "programs that promote or take part in initiatives that unlawfully discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or another protected characteristic" or that "violate either the letter or purpose of federal civil rights law" or "conflict with the department's policy of prioritizing merit, fairness and excellence in education."

"We already have students that are funded under this, and they are at the university and we are in the middle of our admissions cycle for next year," Arora said. She said, "I've spoken to very scared and tearful students" who are afraid of what this means for their training and "for their future."

And, beyond the impact on college students, Arora lamented the loss of the grant's free help to K-12 students and families. "We could've helped many children who need this," she said.

It's unclear whether the Trump administration will restore the grants. Education Secretary Linda McMahon said after the announcement Friday that she had a "productive" meeting with Armstrong. Meanwhile, Columbia said in a statement that it's "committed to working with the federal government to address their legitimate concerns."

Agüeros, with the AAUP, said Columbia has already "gone overboard in an attempt to silence any kind of dissent." Its previous president called in the New York Police Department to remove a pro-Palestinian protest encampment last spring and publicly criticized and revealed investigations into her own faculty in front of Congress.

"There's this assumption that if we just go along with things we'll escape somehow unscathed," Agüeros said. But he noted the cuts still arrived.

"What did all of that get us—all of the sort of compliance that was put in place? It got us nothing."

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Written By

Ryan Quinn

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EXHIBIT 33

nature

NEWS | 14 March 2025

'My career is over': Columbia University scientists hit hard by Trump team's cuts

The US government has begun slashing US$400 million in research grants at Columbia University over pro-Palestinian campus protests.

By Humberto Basilio



Students walk across Columbia University's campus in New York City. Credit: Luiz C. Ribeiro/New York Daily News/TNS/Alamy

On Tuesday morning this week, PhD student Daniella Fodera woke up at 7 a.m. to a call from the head of her research laboratory in Columbia University's Department of Biomedical Engineering, delivering devastating news. Her F31 fellowship, a research training grant that provides the majority of her annual income, had been terminated.

"It was traumatic," Fodera says. "I immediately just broke into tears."

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Postdocs and PhD students hit hard by Trump's crackdown on science

Fodera, who studies fibroids in the uterus — non-cancerous growths that affect 70–80% of women by the age of 50, and can cause severe pain and infertility — is just one of numerous scientists affected by the decision of US President Donald Trump's administration to cancel US$400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia, located in New York City. Announced on 7 March, the move, Trump's team said, stemmed from the university's "continued inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students" and that more cancellations "are expected to follow".

Most of those affected are researchers and students whose grants and fellowships come from the US National Institutes of Health (NIH), the world's largest funder of biomedical research. The agency announced on Monday that it was terminating more than $250 million in funding — including more than 400 research grants — to Columbia.

Several university lab leaders, PhD students and postdocs have expressed concern to *Nature* about their future in science and their ability to support themselves and their families. Although a complete list of cancelled grants hasn't been released, *Nature*'s reporting suggests that early-career scientists receiving NIH training grants such as F30, F31, R25 and T32 fellowships are heavily affected. Sources inside the NIH tell *Nature* that

the lists of cancelled grants come from the agency's Office of Extramural Research, which is in turn receiving them from the NIH's parent agency, the US Department of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the US Department of Government Efficiency. Action on the lists is required immediately, often within the hour.

A spokesperson at Columbia told *Nature* that the university is in the process of reviewing termination notices and "cannot confirm how many grant cancellations have been received from federal agencies since March 7". Still, she wrote, Columbia "pledges to work with the federal government to restore Columbia's federal funding".

Losses for the public

Jamie Daw, a lab leader at Columbia's Mailman School of Public Health, was also taken by surprise when the grant-termination news arrived. Daw, who studies how policies affect the ability of women of reproductive age and pregnant people to access health services, got the e-mail on Monday night.

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US universities curtail PhD admissions amid Trump science funding cuts

The university stated that her grant — which supported around 20 people — had been cancelled with immediate effect, and that she needed to stop her work and notify collaborators both inside and outside Columbia.

"It hurts," Daw says. "We're really trying to do work in the public interest — we're working to improve the US maternal mortality crisis." (Maternal mortality rates in the United States are high compared with in other high-income nations, particularly among Black women.)

Some postdoctoral fellows at Columbia are protected from losing their positions despite a lack of funding because they are part of a union that has an agreement with the university. It is therefore the responsibility of university staff members such as lab

leaders to try to find funding for those postdocs that have their grants terminated, says Sherida de Leeuw, a chair of the union.

"If I did not have that protection, my last pay cheque would have been two weeks ago and I would be out on the streets now," says Columbia postdoc Gordon Petty, who was notified on Tuesday morning that his T32 training grant to study schizophrenia was cancelled. "It is hard to know what the immediate fallout of this will be, but at this point I believe my academic career is effectively over," he says.



Demonstrators barricaded themselves in a Columbia University academic building during a pro-Palestinian protest in April 2024. Credit: Alex Kent/Getty

Columbia's woes have their roots in campus protests that broke out after Israel invaded Gaza following the 7 October 2023 attacks by Hamas, an Islamist organization designated by some countries as a terrorist group. Twelve hundred people died in the Hamas attacks, and about 250 were taken hostage. Some students at Columbia and

other universities across the United States have called Israel's response disproportionate, pointing to more than 48,000 Palestinians who have died, according to Gaza's health ministry. But some Jewish students have felt threatened by the protests.

Trump, who has long said that he wants to rid the US education system of "left-wing indoctrination", wrote on his social-media network Truth Social on 4 March that "All federal funding will STOP for any College, School, or University that allows illegal protests."

By Monday, the US Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights had sent letters to 60 universities, including Columbia, warning them of potential enforcement actions if they do not "fulfill their obligations to protect Jewish students on campus".

Columbia, where protests were particularly intense and where New York City police were called in to break up demonstrations, is the first to be affected by the campaign.

Caught in the crossfire

Researchers and students at Columbia told *Nature* that statements about protecting Jewish students by the Trump administration seem like an excuse to justify its ongoing attacks on science and elite universities.

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'Scientists will not be silenced': thousands protest Trump research cuts

A Jewish PhD student at Columbia's Irving Medical Center, who asked for anonymity out of fear of retaliation, told *Nature* their own grant is at risk of being cancelled and that they knew of at least four other Jewish students who lost their grants in the preceding three days.

"It's completely unfair" that this is being done in the name of protecting against antisemitism, the student says. "It's frustrating, my community of Jewish students and grad students are furious."

The US Department of Education and the NIH did not respond to *Nature*'s requests for comment. The White House pointed *Nature* to a letter sent to Columbia by the Department of Education on 13 March. In it, the department lays out preconditions for continuing federal funding negotiations, including the university enforcing disciplinary policies against student protestors such as expelling them, and the university reforming its admissions process.

Four days after announcing the grant terminations for Columbia, the Trump administration also cancelled more than $800 million in grants to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. Those cuts don't target antisemitism, but instead research projects that were being done in conjunction with the US Agency for International Development, which runs overseas health programmes and disaster-relief efforts, which the administration has said is wasteful. In response, the university announced yesterday that it would be cutting 2,000 jobs.

Although it is too early to know what the long-term consequences of these grant actions will be, for scientists, the current situation is like being a "bystander" in the crossfire of a political battle, says Dietrich Egli, a molecular biologist also at Columbia's Irving Medical Center. It's hard to understand why efforts to study and cure disease are caught up in it, he adds. "Patients are coming to the medical campus for their treatment, are waiting for research progress to solve their problems, and are not seeking to get involved in any fight other than that."

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With additional reporting from Max Kozlov.

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EXHIBIT 34

Medical Research at Columbia Is Imperiled After Trump Terminates Funding

Dozens of medical and scientific studies are ending or at risk of ending, leaving researchers scrambling to find alternative funding.

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By Joseph Goldstein

March 18, 2025

Cancer researchers examining the use of artificial intelligence to detect early signs of breast cancer. Pediatricians tracking the long-term health of children born to mothers infected with the coronavirus during pregnancy. Scientists searching for links between diabetes and dementia.

All these projects at Columbia University were paid for with federal research grants that were abruptly terminated following the Trump administration's decision to cut $400 million in funding to Columbia over concerns regarding the treatment of Jewish students.

Dozens of medical and scientific studies are ending, or at risk of ending, leaving researchers scrambling to find alternative funding. In some cases, researchers have already started informing study subjects that research is suspended.

"Honestly, I wanted to cry," said Kathleen Graham, a 56-year-old nurse in the Bronx, upon learning that the diabetes study she had participated in for a quarter of a century was ending.

At Columbia's medical school, doctors said they were in shock as they received notice that their funding was terminated. Some expressed resignation, while others sought a stopgap solution and asked whether the university could fund some of the staff on the projects in the short term, according to interviews with five doctors or professors who had been affected.

"The most immediate need is to bridge in the short term and figure out what the longer-term plans are," said Dr. Dawn Hershman, the interim chief the division of hematology and oncology at Columbia's medical school. "That's what is being worked out."

About $250 million of the $400 million in cuts imposed this month involved funding from the National Institutes of Health. Each year, the N.I.H. distributes billions of dollars in research funding to universities for biomedical and behavioral research. Those grants are a major engine of medical progress — and, for many scientists and medical researchers, of successful careers.

In interviews, several Columbia researchers who received grant cancellation notices during the past week and a half said they assumed that their canceled grants were part of the $400 million in cuts that the Trump administration had announced. But they said they had no way of knowing just yet — a reflection of the chaos and uncertainty engulfing labs and clinics across the nation.

Last year, Columbia became the epicenter of a national student protest movement against the war in Gaza. Pro-Palestinian demonstrators established an encampment on campus and occupied a university building. Some Jewish students said they experienced harassment walking around or near campus, or were ostracized. The university president requested that the Police Department clear out the demonstrators and later resigned amid fury over her handling of the divided campus.

The Trump administration has blamed Columbia University, saying it did too little. Invoking federal anti-discrimination law, it has cut research funding to Columbia.

In addition to cutting research grants, the Trump administration has removed funding for clinical fellowships for early career doctors who were developing a specialty in oncology and several other fields. Other grants eliminated money for hiring research nurses and other support staff needed for clinical trials, Dr. Hershman said.

The sudden, deep cuts appear to be exceedingly rare, if not unprecedented. Some legal scholars say that the administration's tactics might violate the First Amendment and that the government appears to have ignored the procedures and restrictions laid out in the same anti-discrimination law it has cited. Since announcing the cuts, the Trump administration has demanded that Columbia make dramatic changes to student discipline and put an academic department in receivership as a precondition to negotiations "regarding Columbia University's continued financial relationship with the United States government," according to a letter sent Thursday by federal officials.

The cuts will be felt most immediately by research scientists and doctors, many of whom work mainly at Columbia's medical school and affiliated hospital, NewYork-Presbyterian/Columbia, some 50 blocks north of Columbia's main campus.

In interviews, they expressed shock and sadness that their research projects were cut so abruptly. Dr. Olajide A. Williams, a neurologist and professor at Columbia's medical school, had two grants that were terminated this month.



Dr. Olajide A. Williams, a professor at Columbia's medical school, had two grants that were terminated. Elias Williams for The New York Times

His research often focuses on health disparities and how to narrow them.

One grant was to study factors that led to better stroke recovery among poor and socially disadvantaged patients. Another grant explored how to increase screenings for colorectal cancer — which is rising among younger adults — across

New York City.

“As I sit here trying to do this work, I truly believe to right a wrong with another wrong frays the fabric of justice,” said Dr. Williams. “Fighting the horrors of antisemitism by punishing the nobility of health disparities research creates a cycle of injustice that causes pain on all sides.”

He said he was stunned.

“Right now, I’m sitting in that pain trying to navigate the reality of what just happened to my grant portfolio,” he said.

More than 400 grants to Columbia University were terminated, according to the National Institutes of Health. Some of the grant cancellations will be felt far beyond Columbia. Large-scale studies can involve researchers at several universities, but, for administrative ease, the grant is linked to a single university. As a result, the cuts jeopardized some research projects involving numerous universities.

Last week Dr. David M. Nathan, a Harvard Medical School professor, learned that funding for the diabetes research project — following a group of 1,700 people over more than 25 years — had been cut.

“The funding flows through Columbia, which is why we were vulnerable,” Dr. Nathan said. “When the N.I.H, or whoever made this decision, decided to target Columbia’s funding, we were just kind of swept up in this.”

That research project had grown out of a landmark study that demonstrated the effectiveness of lifestyle interventions and the medication metformin at reducing Type 2 diabetes. Those findings were released in 2001. Dr. Nathan and others followed the same participants over the next quarter-century. The latest phase, which was funded through Columbia, searched for links between diabetes and dementia.

Ms. Graham, the nurse in the Bronx, said that as part of that study, she had recently undergone tests and had her gait analyzed for early signs of any neurological problems. Over the years, she said, she has taken pride in helping

produce data underscoring the advice that she and other medical professionals give to patients with diabetes.

Dr. Nathan said that the latest phase was two years into a five-year study.

“This is also colossally wasteful,” he said. “We haven’t collected all the data we hoped to collect.”

Dr. Jordan Orange, who heads the Department of Pediatrics at Columbia’s medical school, said one project that lost funding involved the search for a nasal spray that would block the entry of viruses and reduce infections.

“How wonderful would it be if we had a nasal spray that could block viruses?” Dr. Orange said.

According to Lucky Tran, a spokesman for Columbia University Medical Center, other canceled studies include one focused on reducing maternal mortality in New York and another on treatments for chronic illnesses, including long Covid.

Last week, researchers were trying to catalog which research had lost funding and which projects survived. “We’re still in the process of trying to figure out all of the grants,” Dr. Hershman said.

Joseph Goldstein covers health care in New York for The Times, following years of criminal justice and police reporting. More about Joseph Goldstein

A version of this article appears in print on , Section A, Page 1 of the New York edition with the headline: Columbia Cuts Bring Research To Abrupt Stop

EXHIBIT 35

POLITICS

Columbia scientists reel as Trump administration cancels grants, hitting broad suite of research

Also ‘under investigation for antisemitic discrimination and harassment’ are 59 other schools



Columbia University in New York City Wikimedia Commons



By Jason Mast March 11, 2025
General Assignment Reporter

NEW YORK — Uma Reddy was sitting at her kitchen table Monday night, wrapping up patient notes, when the notice finally came: The $16.6 million grant she had used to build a maternal health center at Columbia University had been terminated.

Reddy spent the next 18 hours calling and emailing dozens of collaborators and trainees across New York. For 19 months, they had painstakingly planned with community workers and a cohort of trainees new research to curb America's devastating maternal mortality rate. The centerpiece was a 600-person randomized trial, set to be conducted across three New York hospitals, to test whether trained doulas and specialized education on mental and cardiovascular health — two leading drivers of postpartum death — could improve outcomes.

The trial finally launched in January. Twenty-one patients were already enrolled. Now, she told her collaborators, teary-eyed, it would be canceled.

"People keep asking me, 'Why? We don't understand. Why is it defunded?'" said Reddy, vice chair of research at Columbia University Irving Medical Center's obstetrics department. "I can't answer why, it doesn't make sense."

Despair, confusion, and panic swept through Columbia University over the past 24 hours, as the Trump administration enacted its promise to cancel hundreds of millions of dollars in grants over what it says was the university's failure to address antisemitism on campus.

Fears first were raised on Friday, when the administration announced it planned to cut $400 million in contracts. Through the weekend, no one seemed to know what would be cut.

Then on Monday night, hours after a tweet from the National Institutes of Health saying those cuts would include $250 million in NIH grants, emails went out alerting the lead investigators on terminated grants. The emails urged investigators to not appeal directly to the agency and minimize spending to only what's necessary for research continuity purposes, such as caring for research animals or ensuring clinical trial participants' safety.

STAT spoke with a dozen faculty and others affiliated with Columbia to learn the impact the cancelled grants have had on the university and its research. Some spoke on condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the matter. The portrait they sketched could be a

harbinger of what's to come at other universities. Trump officials have warned 59 other schools they are "Under Investigation for Antisemitic Discrimination and Harassment." On Tuesday, the administration canceled $800 million in grants to Johns Hopkins University, spurring the school to plan layoffs and cancel health projects. Those cuts were related to the university's work with USAID. The administration has dismantled the global aid agency, cutting 83% of its programs and folding the remainder into the State Department.

"Columbia is in the process of reviewing notices and cannot confirm how many grant cancellations have been received from federal agencies since March 7," a Columbia spokesperson said in an email. "We remain dedicated to our mission to advance lifesaving research and pledge to work with the federal government to restore Columbia's federal funding. From pioneering cancer treatments to innovative heart disease interventions and cutting-edge gene and cell therapies, research conducted by Columbia faculty has helped countless people live healthier, longer, and more productive lives."

Spokespersons for the NIH or its parent agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Uncertainty was the dominant emotion. Although investigators on grants were individually notified, administrators did not put out a note informing other faculty and students which research was targeted.

It wasn't even clear how many grants were terminated. The NIH tweeted on Monday that 400 would be terminated. Some faculty heard that more than 230 had been axed, as Gothamist reported. An email sent by a high-level scientist to other faculty at the medical school said that 146 medical school grants had been canceled.

The email from the high-level scientist was widely circulated. It said that essentially all training grants, crucial support for young graduate students, had been canceled. And it said that large so-called center grants, which can be worth millions of dollars a piece, to support Alzheimer's, cancer, diabetes, and broader translational research had been canceled.

Such grants prop up new drugs and clinical trials. Word that they were cancelled sparked panic. These are "patients with cancer and with Lou Gehrig's disease, literally patients who

are fighting for their life and this is their last hope," said one former investigator. "It is literally killing me knowing the infrastructure that is supporting them, for new medications that are proving effective [is being torn down]."

A spokesperson said they could not confirm those grants were canceled.

One of those large grants, for the clinical and translational research program, would have come from a division of NIH called NCATS. But an NIH source told STAT that no NCATS grants were cut.

At least some training grants were indeed canceled. Donna Farber, an immunologist at the medical center, received an email Monday that one of her M.D.-Ph.D. students' graduate fellowship was cancelled.

Reddy, the maternal health investigator, also had to wind down a training program for new maternal health specialists, though that was under the same larger grant as the research study. Another faculty member said their specialty training program had also been terminated.

For investigators, the slashed grants added to what had already been months of consternation about the status of science funding. In early February, the administration announced a drastic across-the-board cut to indirect costs, or the amount of dollars the NIH gives on top of grants for overhead and other expenses to keep labs running. A federal judge has blocked the move, but it has left uncertainty and forced many universities to reconsider their budgets.

Meanwhile, canceled and delayed study sections have meant grant reviews have been held up.

Farber, who has had a grant application delayed, said the Columbia-specific terminations are a "hat trick."

It wasn't clear what basis was used for selecting which grants to terminate, though some researchers believed the NIH relied at times on the same criteria it used for selecting other grants to freeze nationwide. A cancer researcher said they lost a grant worth over $1 million. The grant had the word "diversity" in it, in part because reviewers and the agency had previously specifically requested a section on reaching out to the community.

And global health projects were also impacted, according to another Columbia researcher.

Other researchers were involved in studying sexual minorities. Jessie Ford, an assistant professor at the Mailman School of Public Health, spent four years of a K01 grant — a highly coveted grant for young researchers launching their careers — preparing a national survey to study sexual assault associated with hazardous drinking among bisexual women when she got the notice Monday night her grant was cancelled. She was "in shock," she said.

It was one of nine grants canceled in her department. She had to immediately stop work on the survey. On Tuesday, she tried to tackle other projects that had been on her back burner. But the K01 grant paid 75% of her salary. And she couldn't think of what else she really could do.

"A lot of my research is related to sexual health and a lot is related to queer and trans people," she said. "I'm having trouble finding a project that won't be under threat down the road."

For now, many faculty have been trading stories, trying to assess the damage. Farber, the immunologist, said she was pushing her chair for a full list of everything that's been cut.

"We need a list," she said. "We need to be able to count the bodies."

This article has been updated to clarify Columbia's public statement on the cuts and to correct details of a maternal health study threatened by funding cuts. It had enrolled 21, not 22 patients and started in January, not December.



EXHIBIT 36

EXCLUSIVE

ME/CFS research program shuts down at Columbia after Trump cuts

The condition, which causes chronic fatigue syndrome and affects millions of Americans, has few other dedicated centers



Low Memorial library at Columbia. Adobe



By Isabella Cueto March 19, 2025
Chronic Disease Reporter

A large research program into myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome, or ME/CFS, has been forced to shut down because of Trump administration cuts earlier this month to Columbia University's funding, one of its top researchers said.

The Center for Solutions for ME/CFS was actively working on multiple research projects to better understand a chronic condition believed to affect millions of Americans. ME/CFS patients have struggled for decades to get a clear definition of their condition, and to identify therapies or non-pharmacological approaches that can help.

The Columbia center, housed in the public health school, is one of few places in the country fully devoted to studying the disabling condition. It had been receiving money from the National Institutes of Health, which slashed about $250 million in grants to Columbia after Trump alleged the school failed to crack down on antisemitism.

The ME/CFS program has been active for about seven years, but its funding levels have not increased in that time. Now, they are nonexistent, said Ian Lipkin, an epidemiologist and director of the Center for Infection and Immunity at the Mailman school. Lipkin has been a top ME/CFS researcher but now is barred from working on the program, he told STAT.

Three projects involving thousands of ME/CFS patients hang in the balance: One was a large genetics study with the University of Edinburgh, another a study with the Department of Defense was searching for infections that can lead to ME/CFS, and a third was analyzing patients' self-reported symptoms in an app and comparing them with biological markers.

Lipkin's center was also funding projects at the University of California Davis and Harvard. The latest round of bad news came after other of his projects were already cancelled, he said. A study of patients with Gulf War Illness — an obscure, fatigue-inducing condition in veterans of the 1991 war — is gone. An award to fund research in West Africa is, too, Lipkin said. "We're waiting to see whether anything else falls. Any day now, we may lose more."

Columbia is allowing the ME/CFS center to keep paying salaries for workers who were supported by the slashed grants, but they cannot purchase supplies to continue research, and they can't fill any newly vacant positions. Another ME/CFS center still stands, but at least 30 people in Lipkin's branch are impacted. "There are very few people who work in this space," he said. "The loss of one of two centers is catastrophic."

Beth Pollack, a research scientist at MIT studying ME/CFS and related illnesses, said the funding cuts are the opposite of what is needed. There are no Food and Drug Administration-approved treatments for ME/CFS. "It's a severe, disabling neuroimmune

illness that impacts the functioning of many organ systems including the nervous system and brain," she told STAT, noting that a quarter of patients are so ill that they are must stay in bed or at home.

Lipkin told STAT it's extra shocking that such work on chronic conditions would be affected by protests and unrest that happened three miles away, on the main Columbia campus. And patients with chronic conditions like ME/CFS often don't have the capacity to do advocacy work or outreach to representatives — the steps that create pressure to reverse such decisions. "They don't have the energy to fight and, as a consequence, their voice isn't heard," Lipkin said.

Those in the ME community have been frustrated for years by how the condition is underfunded by the NIH relative to other conditions, when accounting for how severe the disease can be and how many people are affected. In some cases, ME patients cannot digest their own food. A hallmark of the condition is post-exertional malaise, which can flatten people for days or weeks after exerting too much mental or physical effort.

"Patients have poured in enormous numbers of hours into giving up their literal blood, sweat and tears to create samples for these research groups to use, because they thought it would help people like them," said Jaime Seltzer, scientific director of the group #MEAction. Seltzer has served on several committees for the Columbia Center for Infection and Immunity.

Research into ME, including work produced by the Columbia center, has in some cases given scientists a head-start in studying long Covid. Some long Covid patients also meet the criteria for ME/CFS, boosting recognition for the long-ignored disease (and hopes — now dashed — of more funding). During his confirmation hearings to become health secretary, Robert F. Kennedy Jr. made commitments to long Covid research. "Even that small hope has been withdrawn," Seltzer told STAT.

In total, the Columbia center had been receiving about $1.2 million in federal funding, plus some more for indirect research costs. In recent days, Lipkin says he has been appealing to private donors for help. So far, he has gotten $150,000 from one, which helps. He has also donated some of his own salary in the past to bridge funding gaps. But those bits of money are not enough to keep the work going at full speed.

Some data Lipkin received two weeks ago from the Gulf War Illness research will sit, unanalyzed, unless the researchers can find a way forward. “We’re 90% of the way there. It makes no sense,” Lipkin said.

The burden will ultimately fall on people with diseases that are shrouded in a fog of scientific uncertainty. For them, it likely means more waiting.

STAT’s coverage of chronic health issues is supported by a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Our financial supporters are not involved in any decisions about our journalism.

EXHIBIT 37

30 March 2025

Open letter in response to federal funding cuts at Columbia

On March 7th, the Trump administration announced the immediate cancellation of approximately $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia University. This includes funding from the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services, which suggests cuts to funding for scholarship and research in law, education, and healthcare. The university was told that these funds were being withheld because they had not done enough to suppress antisemitism, and the same rationale has been since used to propose further cuts to other universities and colleges across the U.S. In other words, the federal government claims it is taking these extraordinary measures in order to protect Jewish students from discrimination.

We are Jewish faculty, scholars, and students at U.S. universities — representative of the community that this administration purports to be protecting from antisemitism on campuses. Let us be clear: **These actions do not protect us.**

There are many issues on which we, as a group, disagree. We have diverse views on Israel and Gaza, on American politics, and on the Trump administration. We have diverse views on the administration of Columbia University, and on the way it has responded to protests. What unites us is that we refuse to let our Jewish identities be used as a pretext for destroying institutions that have long made America great – American universities and the research and knowledge they produce.

Together, we say: **Not on our behalf**. Harming U.S. Universities does not protect Jewish people. Cutting funding for research does not protect Jewish people. Punishing researchers and scholars does not protect Jewish people. These actions do, however, limit opportunities for students and scholars – within the Jewish community and beyond – to receive training, conduct research, and engage in free expression.

In fact, harming universities makes everyone less safe, including Jews. History teaches us that the loss of individual rights and freedoms for any group often begins with silencing scientists and scholars, people who devote their lives to the pursuit of knowledge — a pursuit that is core to Jewish culture. Moreover, destroying universities in the name of Jews risks making Jews in particular less safe by setting them up to be scapegoats. Once it becomes clear how much knowledge, and how much human potential, has been lost in the name of combating antisemitism, Jews may be blamed.

U.S. universities have partnered with the U.S. government since 1941, when university research began receiving federal funding and was integral to winning the Second World War. By expanding this partnership after the war, the U.S. has created the best research infrastructure in the world, which has, in turn, enabled the most scientific and technological progress in human history. **Do not dismantle this partnership, especially not on the pretense of protecting Jewish people.**

Signatories

**This letter reflects signatories' private opinions, and does not reflect endorsement by their employer*

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3. Jeremy R. Manning, Associate Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences, Dartmouth College
4. Diana Tamir, Professor, Princeton University
5. Michael J. Frank, Professor, Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Brown University
6. Oriel FeldmanHall, Associate Professor, Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Brown University
7. Lisa Feldman Barrett, University Distinguished Professor, Northeastern University
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11. Hedy Kober, Professor, Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley
12. Benjamin Hayden, Professor, Neurosurgery, Baylor College of Medicine
13. Ilana Witten, Faculty, Princeton University
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15. Michael Pasek, Assistant Professor, Psychology, University of Illinois Chicago
16. Arielle Belluck, Lab Manager, Psychology, Princeton University
17. Michael S. Cohen, Senior research analyst, Psychology, University of Chicago
18. Daniel Lurie, PhD, Postdoctoral Scholar, Biomedical Informatics, University of Pittsburgh
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20. Anna Schapiro, Assistant Professor, University of Pennsylvania
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22. Talia Sherman, Undergraduate student, Brown University
23. Anonymous Professor, University of Maryland
24. Nathaniel Geiger, Faculty, University of Michigan
25. Samuel David McDougle, Faculty, Yale University
26. Anonymous faculty, UMD
27. Anonymous Faculty Research Assistant, University of Maryland
28. Anonymous undergraduate student, University of Illinois
29. Sara Jaffee, Faculty, University of Pennsylvania
30. Nadia Mattanah, Graduate student, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park

31. B.O., Graduate student, UMD
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34. Sarah Solomon, Assistant Professor, Psychology, Binghamton University
35. Anonymous graduate student, University of Maryland
36. Shira Gabriel, Professor, SUNY University at Buffalo
37. Russell Epstein, Professor, Psychology, University of Pennsylvania
38. Tracy Riggins, Professor, Psychology, University of Maryland
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40. Joachim Krueger, Professor, Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Brown University
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48. Analiese Richard, University of Richmond
49. Jacob Lader, Graduate student, Brown University
50. Pauline Jacobson, Professor, Linguistics, Brown University
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52. Anonymous faculty, Auburn University
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54. Michael Freund, Postdoctoral researcher, Brown
55. Emily B, Graduate Teaching Assistant, Psychology, University of Maryland
56. Kat Schrier, Full Professor, Marist University
57. Caroline Shaw, Associate Professor, History, Bates College
58. Amy R. Cohen, Faculty, Randolph College
59. Steven Sloman, Faculty, Brown University
60. Alison Gopnik, Distinguished Professor, Psychology, UC Berkeley
61. Anonymous, University of Missouri
62. Anonymous Faculty, Columbia University
63. Anonymous faculty, Stanford
64. Sarah Cohodes, Associate Professor, Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan
65. Dani Rodrik, Professor, Harvard University
66. Joshua Goodman, Associate Professor, Education and Economics, Boston University
67. Ezra Friedman, Professor, Law, Northwestern University
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74. Anonymous, University of Maryland Carey School of Law
75. Evan Russek, Postdoctoral researcher, Princeton University
76. Sarah Ellen Zarrow, Endowed Chair of Jewish History and Associate Professor, Western Washington University
77. Anonymous faculty, University of Rochester
78. Caroline Charpentier, Faculty, University of Maryland College Park
79. William Thomson, Professor, University of Rochester
80. Ari B. Friedman, Assistant Professor, University of Pennsylvania (signing personally)
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83. Ezra Golberstein, Faculty, University of Minnesota
84. Anonymous faculty, Carnegie Mellon University
85. Anonymous Associate Professor, San Diego State University
86. Jonathan Smith, Faculty, Georgia State University
87. Anonymous graduate student, University of Minnesota
88. Emily Katz, Faculty, UNC-Chapel Hill
89. Adele Goldberg, Moses Taylor Pyne Professor of Psychology, Princeton
90. Anonymous Professor of Marketing, University of Chicago
91. Jo-Ellen Pozner, Associate Professor, Leavey School of Business, Santa Clara University
92. Rachel Kranson, Faculty, Religious Studies, University of Pittsburgh
93. Christopher S. Hill, Professor, Philosophy and Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Brown University
94. Andrea Weinstein, Faculty, University of Pittsburgh (signing as a private citizen and not a representative of the University)
95. Anonymous Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University
96. Rebecca Dizon-Ross, Associate Professor of Economics, Booth School of Business, University of Chicago
97. Ari Benjamin, Postdoctoral researcher, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
98. Nina Cohodes, Harvard Business School
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110. Ilana Horn, Faculty, Vanderbilt University
111. David Karger, Professor, EECS, MIT
112. Anonymous Associate Professor, Brown University
113. Eitan Schechtman, Faculty, University of California Irvine
114. Jeffrey Henig, Emeritus Professor of Political Science & Education, Teachers College, Columbia University
115. Anonymous faculty, Rutgers University
116. Harris Kaplan, Postdoctoral researcher, Harvard University
117. Anonymous Professor, Brown University
118. David Rand, Professor, Sloan School of Management, MIT
119. Anonymous postdoctoral researcher, University of Washington
120. Prat Panda, Faculty, New York University
121. Anonymous faculty, University of Minnesota
122. Caren Walker, Associate Professor, Psychology, University of California San Diego
123. Lisa Marcus, Professor, English and Holocaust &Genocide Studies, Pacific Lutheran University
124. Olivia Martin, Research Analyst, Boston University
125. Anonymous graduate student, University of California, Irvine
126. Jackie Birnbaum, Graduate student, Boston University
127. Seth Schwartz, Lucius N. Littauer Professor of Classical Jewish Civilization, History/CLassics, Columbia University
128. Karen Esteves, Associate Director (retired), FAU (retired)
129. Ben Silver, Graduate student, Psychology, Columbia University
130. Kimberly Stachenfeld, Faculty, Columbia University
131. Sarah Stern, Research Group Leader, Neuroscience, Max Planck Florida Institute
132. Matthew Mandelkern, Faculty, Philosophy, New York University
133. Liora Morhayim, Graduate student, Psychology, University of Massachusetts Amherst
134. Elise Newman, Faculty, MIT
135. Michael Stanislawski, Faculty, History, Columbia University
136. Adam Berinsky, Professor, MIT
137. Beth Berkowitz, Professor, Religion, Barnard College
138. Julia Cox, Faculty, Northwestern University
139. Michael Levere, Assistant Professor, Economics, Colgate University
140. Janet E. Rosenbaum, Ph.D., Faculty, SUNY Downstate Health Sciences University

141. Barbara J Risman, Distinguished Professor, Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago
142. Achsah Guibbory, Professor, English, Barnard College
143. Ilya Verzhbinsky, Graduate student, University of California - San Diego
144. Jacob Russin, Postdoctoral researcher, Brown University
145. Sam Whitman McGrath, Graduate student, Philosophy, Brown University
146. Anonymous graduate student, University of California, San Diego
147. Jacob Pine, Graduate student, Washington University in St Louis
148. Wendy Schor-Haim, Faculty, English, Barnard College
149. Pam Cobrin, Faculty, English, Barnard College
150. Justin de Benedictis-Kessner, Faculty, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
151. Howard Aizenstein, Professor, Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh
152. Talia Lerner, Associate Professor, Neuroscience, Northwestern University
153. Anonymous faculty, University at Buffalo
154. Maya Rosen, Assistant Professor, Neuroscience, Smith College
155. Elana D. Buch, Associate Professor, Anthropology, University of Iowa
156. Anonymous Professor, University of Texas Health Houston McGovern Medical Center
157. Anonymous Professor, George Mason University
158. Jamie Gravell, Faculty, Chapman University
159. Michael Tesler, Professor, Political Science, UC Irvine
160. Elinor PD, Graduate student, MIT
161. Daniel Schlozman, Associate Professor, Political Science, Johns Hopkins University
162. Nathan Seth Trueger, MD MPH FACEO, Associate Professor, Emergency Medicine, Northwestern University
163. Lisa Taxier, Postdoctoral researcher, UNC Chapel Hill
164. Anonymous postdoctoral researcher, University of Pennsylvania
165. Anonymous postdoctoral researcher, Icahn School of Medicine Mount Sinai
166. Anonymous Full Professor, University of Southern California
167. Sophie Astrof, Faculty, Rutgers University
168. Anonymous faculty, Ohio state
169. Rachel Leshin, Postdoctoral researcher, Princeton University
170. Ike Silver, Faculty, University of Southern California
171. Anonymous Associate Professor, UC San Diego
172. Anonymous faculty, Yale
173. Greg Siegle, Professor, Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh
174. Anonymous postdoctoral researcher, Harvard University
175. Nina Stachenfeld, Faculty, Yale
176. Aaron Shaw, Associate Professor, Communication Studies, Northwestern University
177. Elizabeth Bonawitz, Associate Professor, Harvard University
178. Luke Miratrix, Associate Professor, Harvard University
179. Shakked Noy, Graduate student, MIT

180. Virginia Sapiro, Professor Emerita, Boston University, University of Wisconsin - Madison
181. Michael Sullivan, term adjunct instructor, School of Information Technology, University of Cincinnati
182. Rachel J. Schoner, Faculty, Tulane University
183. Daniel Nexon, Professor, Department of Government and School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University
184. Ben Allen, Associate Professor, Mathematics, Emmanuel College
185. Anne Armstrong, Assistant Professor, Earth, Environment and Physics, Worcester State University
186. Anonymous graduate student, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health Alumni
187. Heather Randell, Assistant Professor, University of Minnesota
188. Jonathan Gilligan, Professor, Earth & Environmental Sciences, Vanderbilt University
189. Barbara Baumann, Faculty, University of Pittsburgh
190. Anonymous Assistant Professor, UCSD
191. Mark Igra, Graduate student, University of Washington
192. Joanna Masel, Professor, Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, University of Arizona
193. Amit Goldenberg, Faculty, Harvard
194. Perry Dane, Professor of Law, Rutgers Law School
195. Joe Blatt, Faculty, Harvard Graduate School of Education
196. Eyal Hanfling, PhD Candidate, Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
197. Cameron Martel, Graduate student, MIT
198. Sophie L. Gonick, Faculty, NYU
199. Josh Bookin, Director of Instructional Support and Development, Harvard Graduate School of Education
200. Richard R. Marcus, Professor, California State University, Long Beach
201. Rudy Gelb-Bicknell, Research Fellow, Harvard University
202. Nofar Duani, Faculty, USC
203. Meira Levinson, Juliana W and William Foss Thompson Professor of Education and Society, Harvard University
204. Irene Liefshitz, Lecturer, Harvard Graduate School of Education
205. Anonymous faculty, Georgetown
206. Jenny Labendz, Associate Professor, Religious Studies, Saint Francis College
207. Schneur Newfield, Associate Professor, Sociology and Jewish Studies, Hunter College, CUNY
208. Jeremy Chaikind, Faculty, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Minnesota
209. Mary Elizabeth Rauktis PhD, Associate professor, Social work, University of Pittsburgh
210. Xaq Pitkow, Associate Professor, Neuroscience, Carnegie Mellon University
211. Thomas Costello, Assistant Professor, Psychology, American University
212. Diane Shane Fruchtman, Associate Professor, Religion, Rutgers University

213. Linda Tropp, Faculty, University of Massachusetts Amherst
214. Daniel B. Schwartz, Faculty, Professor, The George Washington University
215. Max Krasnow, Lecturer, Harvard University
216. Anonymous graduate student, U of Minnesota
217. Adena Schachner, Faculty, University of California, San Diego
218. Nigel Paneth MD MPH, University Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Epidemiology and Pediatrics, Michigan State University
219. Rebecca Saxe, Faculty, Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, MIT
220. Laura Schulz, Professor of Cognitive Science, MIT
221. Leigh Senderowicz, Assistant Professor, Obstetrics & Gynecology; Gender & Women's Studies, University of Wisconsin - Madison
222. Ted D Barnett MD, President, Rochester Lifestyle Medicine Institute
223. Talia Benheim, Graduate student, Brown University
224. Josh Tenenbaum, Professor, Brain and Cognitive Sciences, MIT
225. Ehud Altman, Professor, Physics, UC Berkeley
226. Thomas Schwarz, Professor, FM Kirby Neurobiology Center, Boston Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School
227. Jordan Ellenberg, Professor of Mathematics, University of Wisconsin-Madison
228. Anonymous Professor, Stanford University
229. Carmel Shenhav, Undergraduate student, University of California, Riverside
230. Lisa Beutler, Assistant Professor, Medicine, Northwestern University
231. Evan Rosen, Professor, Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
232. Peter Zimetbaum, Professor, BIDMC
233. Anonymous graduate student, University of Arizona
234. Keith Levin, Faculty, University of Wisconsin-Madison
235. Lisa Schwartz, Associate Professor, The George Washington University
236. Mark Andermann, Professor, Department of Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
237. Jeffrey Lidz, PhD, Faculty, University of Maryland
238. Jeffrey Flier, Professor, Medicine, Harvard Medical School
239. Benjamin Dozier, Assistant Professor, Cornell University
240. Julia Leonard, Faculty, Yale University
241. Robert Frank, Professor, Linguistics, Yale University
242. Arnold Kahn, Professor Emeritus, Psychology, James Madison University
243. Victoria Restler, Associate Professor, Rhode Island College
244. Ruth Ben-Artzi, Associate Professor, Providence College
245. Julie Weise, Associate Professor, History, University of Oregon
246. Anonymous Professor, Syracuse University
247. Roger Levy, Professor, Brain and Cognitive Sciences, MIT
248. Marah Gubar, Associate Professor, Comparative Media Studies/Writing, MIT
249. Kenneth Miller, Peter Taylor Professor of Neuroscience, Columbia University

250. Alisa Solomon, Professor, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University
251. Robert Newton, Sr. Research Scientist, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University
252. Sandra Waxman, Lewis Menk Professor, Psychology, Northwestern University
253. James Piacentini, Adjunct Assistant Professor, Urban Planning, Columbia University
254. Nora Gross, Assistant Professor, Education, Barnard College, Columbia University
255. Jenny E Greene, Faculty, Princeton University
256. Benjamin Bradlow, Assistant Professor of Sociology and International Affairs, Princeton University
257. Jeremy M Wolfe, Professor, Surgery (BWH) / Ophth & Radiology (HMS), Brigham & Women's Hospital / Harvard Medical School
258. Judith Donath, , Berkman-Klein Center, Harvard University Berkman-Klein Center
259. Daniel Garber, Professor, Philosophy, Princeton University
260. Betsy Levy Paluck, Professor of Psychology and Public and International Affairs, Princeton University
261. Helen Benedict, Professor, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University
262. Amy Chazkel, Associate Professor, Columbia University
263. Lawrence Blum, Faculty, University of Massachusetts Boston
264. Nina Berman, Professor, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University
265. Josh Dubnau, Professor, Stony Brook University
266. Uri Hasson, Professor, Psychology and Neuroscience, Princeton University
267. Melissa Lane, Professor, Politics, Princeton University
268. Justin Werfel, Senior Research Fellow, Harvard University
269. Itamar Jalon, Postdoctoral researcher, Princeton University
270. Susan Sugarman, Professor of Psychology, Psychology, Princeton University
271. Shelly Silver, Professor, Columbia University
272. Seth L. Alper, Professor, Medicine, Harvard Medical School
273. Sharon Schwartz, Professor, Epidemiology, Columbia University
274. Beth Rosenberg, Assoc. Professor, Schools of Medicine and Engineering, Tufts University
275. Frank N von Hippel, Professor of Public and International Affairs emeritus, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University
276. Basile Baudez, Associate Professor, Princeton University
277. Jennifer Hochschild, Professor of Government and Professor of African and African American Studies, Government, and African and African American Studies, Harvard University
278. Sarah Shomstein, Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences, George Washington University
279. William Bialek, John Archibald Wheeler/Battelle Professor in Physics, Physics, Princeton University
280. Seth Rockman, Faculty, History, Brown University

281. Emanuelle Sippy, Undergraduate student, President, Alliance of Jewish Progressives, English, Princeton University
282. Irwin Shapiro, Faculty, Harvard University
283. Ruth Perry, Ann Fetter Friedlaender Professor of Humanities, Emeritus, Literature, MIT
284. Dr Rena Lederman, Professor Emerita, Princeton University
285. Anonymous faculty, University of Colorado Boulder
286. Lior Abramson Vaisman, Postdoctoral researcher, Psychology, Columbia University
287. Andrew Leber, Professor, Psychology, The Ohio State University
288. Stav Zeitouni, Postdoctoral researcher, Law, UC Berkeley
289. Michael Israel, Associate Professor, English, University of Maryland, College Park
290. Yonathan Shapir, Professor Emeritus, Physics & Astronomy, University of Rochester
291. Elissa Newport, George Bergeron Professor, Center for Brain Plasticity and Recovery, Georgetown University
292. Seth D. Pollak, Vaughan-Bascom Distinguished Professor, Psychology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
293. Norbert Hornstein, Professor Emeritus, Linguistics, UMD
294. Susan Goldin-Meadow, Professor, Psychology, University of Chicago
295. Charlie Yale, Undergraduate student, Princeton University
296. Jeffrey Sherman, Professor, Psychology, University of California, Davis
297. Martin M. Mastnak, Undergraduate student, History, Princeton University
298. Hannah Gabelnick, Undergraduate student, Co-Chair, J Street U Princeton, Princeton University
299. Sophie Miller '27, Undergraduate student, Princeton University
300. Gedeon Deák, Professor, Cognitive Science, University of California, San Diego
301. Emmett Weisz, Undergraduate student, Princeton University
302. Felipe Pait, Adjunct Professor, ECE, Northeastern University
303. Margery Resnick, Assoc. Prof. of Hispanic Studies, Literature, MIT
304. Michael E. Goldberg MD, David Mahoney Professor of Brain and Behavior, Columbia University, Faculty, Neuroscience, Columbia University
305. Anna Greenwald, Assistant Professor, Georgetown University
306. Alon Jasper, Postdoctoral researcher, Law, NYU
307. Seth Mnookin, Department Head, Comparative Media Studies/Writing, M.I.T.
308. Susan C. Levine, Professor, Psychology, University of Chicago
309. Eleanor Monroe, Undergraduate student, Princeton University
310. Dar Meshi, Associate Professor, Department of Advertising and Public Relations, Michigan State University
311. Toby Mintz, Professor of Psychology and Linguistics, University of Southern California
312. Anonymous undergraduate student, Princeton University
313. Sandra Levitsky, Faculty, University of Michigan
314. Steven Levitsky, Professor, Government, Harvard University
315. Merav Shohet, Faculty, Boston University

316. Carol Gould, Distinguished Professor, Philosophy and Political Science, City University of New York
317. Peter Turkeltaub, Professor, Departments of Neurology and Rehabilitation Medicine, Georgetown University Medical Center
318. Renee R. Anspach, Associate Professor, Sociology, University of Michigan
319. Yinon Cohen, Professor, Sociology, Columbia University
320. Anonymous faculty, Anonymous Institution
321. Marc Lipsitch, Faculty, Harvard University
322. Nadav Amir Koren, Postdoctoral researcher, Princeton University
323. Rhonda Friedman, Professor, Neurology, Georgetown University
324. Noah Smith, Professor, University of Washington
325. Ivy Sichel, Professor of Linguistics, University of California Santa Cruz
326. Steven Pinker, Johnstone Family Professor, Psychology, Harvard University
327. Rachel Achs, Assistant Professor, University of California, Santa Cruz
328. Kate Nussenbaum, Postdoctoral researcher, Princeton
329. Scot Osterweil, Research Scientist, Comparative Media Studies, MIT
330. Barbara Strupp, Faculty, Cornell University
331. Simone Ispa-Landa, Faculty, Human Development and Social Policy and Sociology, Northwestern University
332. Deena Weisberg, Associate Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences, Villanova University
333. Nitsan Chorev, Faculty, Brown University
334. Paul D. Soloway, Professor of Molecular Genetics, Biomedical Sciences and Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University
335. Allan Drazen, Professor, Economics, University of Maryland
336. Avi Chesler, Undergraduate student, Religion, Princeton University
337. Sol Gittleman, Tufts University, Emeritus, Faculty, Tufts University
338. Anonymous faculty, Anonymous U.S. Research Institution
339. Lotte Bailyn, Professor emeritus, MIT
340. Anonymous faculty, Columbia University
341. Richard Moran, Brian D. Young Professor of Philosophy, Department of Philosophy, Harvard University
342. Rachel Ross, Assistant professor, Neuroscience and psychiatry, US Research Institution
343. Dr. Roberta Paikoff Holzmueller, Retired Associate Professor, Retired, University of Illinois at Chicago
344. Anonymous Alumni (Medical Fellow), Stanford University
345. Peter Hitchcock, Faculty, Emory University, Emory University
346. Charleen Adams, Statistical Geneticist and Lead Biostatistician, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
347. Ruth Rosenholtz, Principal Research Scientist, U.S. Industrial Research Institution

348. David Levari, Assistant Professor, Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Brown University
349. Juliet Yoko Davidow, Assistant Professor, Psychology, Northeastern University
350. Anonymous, UChicago
351. Michael Weisberg, Bess W. Heyman President's Distinguished Professor, Philosophy, University of Pennsylvania
352. Sari Ruskin, Teaching Instructor, Theater, Rutgers University
353. Lynn Nadel, Emeritus Professor, Psychology, University of Arizona
354. Susan B. Perlman, Professor, Psychiatry, Washington University in St. Louis
355. Anonymous faculty, Barnard College
356. Susan Stewart, Professor Emerita, Princeton University
357. Andrei Marmor, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Philosophy and Law, Philosophy and Law, Cornell University
358. Malcolm Morano, PhD Candidate, Philosophy, Harvard University
359. Anonymous faculty, UC Santa Barbara
360. Jesse Rissman, Associate Professor, Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles
361. Anonymous postdoctoral researcher, Neuroscience, Anonymous U.S. Research Institution
362. Sarah Snider, Faculty, Georgetown University
363. Anonymous faculty, Baylor College of Medicine
364. Liat Hasenfratz, Researcher, Princeton University
365. Tanalís Padilla, Professor of History, History, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
366. C.W. Cannon, Professor, English, Loyola University New Orleans
367. Kimberly Matulef, Senior Research Associate, Oregon Health and Science University
368. Susanna Schellenberg, Distinguished Professor of Philosophy and Cognitive Science, Rutgers University
369. Ian Olasov, Adjunct Lecturer, Center for Bioethics, New York University
370. Stephanie Ann Frampton, Associate Professor, Literature, MIT
371. Michael Harris, Professor, Mathematics, Columbia University
372. Anonymous professor, UCLA
373. Allison Frank, Professor, Communication Studies, SUNY Rockland CommunityCollege
374. Anonymous Assistant Professor, Anonymous U.S. Research Institution
375. Anonymous faculty, Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health
376. Emma Miller, Graduate student, Psychology, Columbia University
377. Anonymous PhD candidate, Columbia
378. Samuel Jay Meyser, Professor Emeritus, Linguistics and Philosophy, MIT
379. Susan Bernofsky, Professor, Columbia University
380. Marlene Cohen, Professor, Neurobiology, University of Chicago
381. Anonymous faculty, Princeton University
382. Melissa Axelrod, Professor Emerita, University of New Mexico
383. Anonymous Research Scientist, Anonymous U.S. University
384. Dan Roth, Professor, University of Pennsylvania

385. Anonymous faculty, UPenn
386. Eric R. Kingson, Professor Emeritus, School of Social Work, Syracuse University
387. Lauren A. Wise, Sc.D., Professor, Epidemiology, Boston University
388. Stephen Teitel, Professor, Physics, University or Rochester
389. Michael Zank, Professor of Religion and Jewish Studies, Boston University
390. Merry White, Professor Emeritus, Anthropology, Boston University
391. Steven Rosenzweig, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Boston University
392. Margaret Litvin, Associate Professor, World Languages and Literatures, Boston University
393. Kimberly Arkin, Associate Professor, Boston University
394. Ira Katznelson, Professor, Political Science and History, Columbia University
395. Scott Minkoff, Associate Professor, Political Science, SUNY New Paltz
396. Zachary Braiterman, Professor, Religion & Jewish Studies Program, Syracuse University
397. Judy Failer, Associate Professor, Political Science, Indiana University, Bloomington
398. Diane Ravitch, Historian, New York University (retired)
399. Anna Shusterman, Faculty, Wesleyan University
400. Ronni Gura Sadovsky, Assistant professor, Philosophy, Trinity University
401. Janet Rosenbaum, Ph.D., Faculty, Academic medical center
402. Meghan Meyer, Assistant Professor, Columbia University
403. Joshua R Sanes, Professor, Molecular and Cellular Biology, Harvard University
404. Arthur Green, Emeritus Professor of Jewish Thought, Brandeis University
405. Barbara Mink, Faculty, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University
406. Jeremy Menchik, Associate Professor of International Relations and Political Science, Boston University
407. Yutan Getzler, Professor, Chemistry, Kenyon College
408. Barbie Zelizer, Raymond Williams Professor of Communication, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania
409. Liti Haramaty, Researcher, Rutgers University, NJ
410. Dafna Lemish, Distinguished Professor, School of Communication and Information, Rutgers University
411. Jennifer Jensen, Director of Archives, Anonymous U.S. College
412. Andrew Shankman, Professor, History Department, Rutgers University
413. Michelle Greene, Assistant Professor, Barnard College, Columbia University
414. Susanne Sreedhar, Professor, Philosophy and Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, Boston University
415. Jessica Hammer, Faculty, Carnegie Mellon University
416. Alison Joseph, Faculty, Anonymous U.S. College and Graduate School
417. Daniel Brooks, Associate Professor, Epidemiology, Boston University
418. Linda Steiner, Professor, University of Maryland - College Park
419. Rabbi Jeanette Friedman Sieradski, Instructor, Journalism, Anonymous US College
420. Gila Svirsky, Anonymous US Research Institution
421. Stuart Green, Dist. Professor, Law School, Rutgers University

422. Anonymous Associate professor, Anonymous U.S. Research Institution
423. Jennifer S. Hirsch, Professor, Sociomedical Sciences/Sociology, Columbia University
424. Paul Scham, Associate Research Professor of Israel Studies,University of Maryland , Associate Research Professor of Israel Studies, Israel Studies/Jewish Studies, University of Maryland
425. Naomi Steinberg, Professor, Religious Studies, DePaul University
426. Daniel R. Mandell, Emeritus Professor, History, Truman State University
427. Joe Lockard, Associate Professor, Department of English, Arizona State University
428. Anonymous faculty, Yale
429. Stan Nadel, Faculty, History, Retired
430. Emma Gorin, PhD Student, Environmental Health Sciences, Columbia University
431. Jacob Bor, Associate Professor, Boston University
432. Ella Striem-Amit, Assistant Professor, Georgetown University
433. Jeffry V. Mallow, Professor Emeritus, Physics, Loyola University Chicago
434. Justin White, Associate Professor, Boston University
435. Jacqueline Meadow, Clinical Assistant Professor, Pediatrics, University of Michigan
436. Steven Jonas, M.D., M.P.H., Professor, retired, Preventive Medicine, Stony Brook University School of Medicine
437. Lilia Rissman, Assistant Professor, Psychology, Rochester Institute of Technology
438. Deborah Shulevitz, Staff, Columbia University PhD, 2017
439. David Abraham, Professor of Law, Emeritus, University of Miami
440. Robert Lowe, Professor Emeritus, Educational Policy and Leadership, Marquette University
441. Deborah Chassler, Staff, Boston University
442. Ilona Bass, Postdoctoral researcher, Harvard University
443. Robert Rosen, Orofesor, University of Miami Law School
444. Harvey Kantor, Professor Emeritus, Education, Culture, and Society, University of Utah
445. Beverly Voloshin, Professor emerita, English Language and Literature, San Francisco State University
446. David Brundage, Professor Emeritus, History, University of California, Santa Cruz
447. Tova Stabin, Retired Communications Manager, Anonymous Institution
448. Michelle I. Gawerc, Professor, Sociology, Loyola University Maryland
449. Jeff Weintraub, Research Associate (and Columbia University alumnus), Bryn Mawr College
450. Allison Fitch, Faculty, Rochester Institute of Technology
451. Anonymous faculty, Marquette University
452. Paul Breines, Retired (2010), History, Retired, History Department, Boston College
453. Lila Corwin Berman, Professor of History and Hebrew and Judaic Studies, New York University
454. Anonymous PhD candidate, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health
455. Joel Swanson, Assistant Professor of Jewish Studies, Religion, Sarah Lawrence College

456. Anonymous faculty, University of California Los Angeles
457. Robert Y. Shapirp, Professor of Political Science and International and Public Affairs, Columbia University
458. Deeana Klepper, Professor, Religion and History, Boston University
459. Anonymous Professor, Metropolitan State University of Denver
460. Noam Bechhofer, Undergraduate student, Columbia University
461. Rebecca Lesses, Associate Professor, Philosophy and Religion, Ithaca College
462. Alexander Vladimirsky, Professor, Mathematics, Cornell University
463. Prof. Jonathan King, Prof. Emeritus, Biology, MIT
464. Miriam Frank, Clinical Professor (retired), Global Studies, New York University
465. Anonymous staff, Columbia Business School
466. John Leubsdorf, Distinguished Professor, Law School, Rutgers University
467. Elizabeth R. Upton, Associate Professor, Musicology, UCLA
468. Melanie Sereny Brasher, Faculty, University of Rhode Island
469. Joshua Even, Graduate student, Columbia University
470. Nir Jacoby, Postdoctoral researcher, Psychological and Brain Sciences, Dartmouth College
471. Scott Kushner, Associate Professor, Communication Studies, University of Rhode Island
472. Deborah Lyons, Professor of Classics, Department of French, Italian, and Classical Studies, Miami University
473. Joseph G. Rosenstein, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Mathematics, Rutgers University (retired)
474. Wendy Z. Goldman, Paul Mellon Distinguished Professor of History, History, Carnegie Mellon University
475. Ellen Spertus, Teaching Professor, Khoury College of Computer Sciences, Northeastern University
476. Michael Walzer, Faculty, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton,NJ
477. Greer Donley, Associate Professor of Law, University of Pittsburgh Law School
478. Irene Tucker, Professor, English, University of California, Irvine
479. Paul Eiss, Associate Professor, History, Carnegie Mellon University
480. Stephen Rothstein, Professor of Zoology, Emeritus, University of California Santa Barbara
481. Barbara Alpern Engel, Distinguished Professor, Emerita, History, University of Colorado, Boulder
482. Steven Hahn, Professor, History, NYU
483. Alan Dowty, Professor Emeritus (University of Notre Dame) and Affiliate Professor (University of Washington)
484. Lewis H. Siegelbaum, Jack and Margaret Sweet Professor Emeritus of History, History, Michigan State University
485. Ivan Corwin, Professor, Mathematics, Columbia University
486. Aaron Nathan Glasserman, Postdoctoral Fellow, Center for the Study of Contemporary China, University of Pennsylvania

487. Eric Corwin, Professor, Physics, University of Oregon
488. Eric Garr, Postdoctoral researcher, Johns Hopkins University
489. Emily Singer, Graduate student, Molecular biology, Princeton University
490. Joshua Meyrowitz, Professor Emeritus, Communication, University of New Hampshire
491. Lee Rothfarb, Professor, Anonymous U.S. Research Institution
492. Jeff Rubin, Associate Professor, History, Boston University
493. Robert W. Snyder, Professor Emeritus, Arts, Culture and Media, Rutgers University
494. Ivy Kleinbart, Writing Instructor, Writing, Rhetoric, & Composition, Syracuse University
495. Rajinder Mann, Urban Planner, Columbia College
496. Shanna Schwartz, Teacher and Alumni Columbia Teachers College, Curriculum and Teaching, Teachers College Columbia University
497. Jonathan Malino, Professor emeritus, Philosophy, Guilford College
498. Anonymous faculty, Columbia University
499. Peter Dreier, E.P. Clapp Distinguished Professor of Politics, Politics, Occidental College
500. Barbara Mann, Professor, Case Western Reserve University
501. Anonymous Alumnus, Columbia University
502. Ralph Cohen, Professor of Mathematics, emeritus , Mathematics, Stanford University
503. Chloe Kotik, Graduate student, University of Alaska Fairbanks
504. Jordan Behn, Staff, Northwestern University
505. Joel Perlmann, Research Professor Emeritus, Bard College
506. Halle Dimsdale-Zucker, Assistant Professor, Psychology, University of California, Riverside
507. Zachary Schrag, Professor of History, George Mason University
508. Michael Spertus, Adjunct Professor, Computer Science, University of Chicago
509. Samuel Kassow, Faculty, Trinity College
510. Alexandra Marks, Undergraduate student, Columbia University
511. Leslie Salzinger, Associate Professor and Chair, Gender and Women's Studies, University of California, Berkeley
512. Naomi Lubarr, MD, Physician, Anonymous U.S. Research Institution
513. Justin Cammy, Professor, Jewish Studies, Smith College
514. Anonymous graduate student, University of Arizona
515. Jonathan Zasloff, Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law
516. Ezra Getzler, Professor, Mathematics, Northwestern University
517. Joshua Glazer, Associate Professor of Education Policy, George Washington University
518. Laura Engelstein, Professor Emerita, History, Yale University
519. Joshua Cherniss, Associate Professor, Government, Georgetown University
520. Marsha R. Mailick, Emeritus Vice-Chancellor for Research and Graduate Education, Waisman Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
521. Albee Messing, Professor emeritus, University of Wisconsin-Madison
522. Shimon Anisfeld, Senior Lecturer II and Research Scientist, School of the Environment, Yale University
523. Anonymous faculty, Yale

524. Liza Comita, Professor, School of the Environment, Yale University
525. Anonymous Assistant Professor, Rutgers University
526. Thomas Levenson, Professor, Comparative Media Studies/Writing, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
527. Jeff Rice, Senior Lecturer, Emeritus, Political Science, Northwestern University
528. Dawn Belkin Martinez, Clinical Professor, Boston University
529. Anonymous Assistant Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara
530. Peter Schwartz, Associate Professor of German and Comparative Literature and Film, Boston University
531. Michal Rose Friedman, Chair of Jewish Studies, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University
532. Irwin Sandler, Research Professor, Psychology, Psychology
533. Ruth Paris, Professor, School of Social Work, Boston University
534. Gayla Margolin, Professor Emerita, Psychology, University of Southern California
535. Armand Kuris, Faculty, Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology, University of California Santa Barbara
536. Rachel Somerstein, Associate Professor, Digital Media and Journalism, SUNY New Paltz
537. Jérémie O. V. Lumbroso, Practice Assistant Professor, Computer and Information Science department, University of Pennsylvania
538. Maxim Braverman, Professor, Mathematics, Northeastern University
539. Benny Davidovitch, Professor, Physics, University of Massachusetts Amherst
540. Alice Lowe Shaw, PhD, Training Analyst, Psychoanalytic Institute of Northern California
541. Julia Monk, Assistant Professor, New York University
542. Anonymous faculty, Colgate University
543. Henry Hank Greenspan, Emeritus, University of Michigan
544. Stefani Engelstein, Professor, German Studies and Gender, Sexuality, and Feminist Studies, Duke University
545. Eugene Shakhnovich, Roy Gordon Professor, Harvard University
546. Anonymous faculty, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
547. Chaim Seidler-Feller, Director Emeritus, UCLA Hillel
548. Elena Machkasova, Associate Professor, UMN
549. Jill Shapiro, Faculty, Columbia University
550. Nigel Paneth MD MPH (Columbia College class of 1968), University Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Epidemiology & Biostatistics and Pediatrics & Human Development, Michigan State University
551. Michael Birenbaum Quintero, Faculty, Boston University
552. Lev Yampolsky, Faculty, East Tennessee State University
553. Daniel Kurtzer, Professor of Middle East policy studies, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University
554. Elizabeth Mazur, Professor of Psychology, Penn State
555. Marc A. Joseph, Professor of Philosophy, University of Central Missouri

556. Emeritus Professor, Linguistics, UMass Amherst
557. Jordan Sand, Professor of History, Georgetown University
558. Judy Bass, Professor, Public Health, Johns Hopkins University
559. Deborah Yashar, Professor of Politics and International Affairs, Princeton University
560. Jonathan Graubart, Professor, Political Science, San Diego State University
561. Elisabeth Semel, Chancellor's Clinical Professor of Law, School Law, UC Berkeley
562. David Gonzalez, Assistant Professor, Environmental Health Sciences, University of California, Berkeley
563. Matthew Miller, Professor of Public Health and Health Sciences, Northeastern University
564. Daniel J Lew, Professor, Biology, MIT
565. Abby Dernburg, Professor, Molecular and Cell Biology, University of California, Berkeley
566. Nancy Fraser, Professor, Philosophy, New School for Social Research
567. Jeffrey Skoller, Professor Emeritus, UC Berkeley
568. Beth Reingold, Professor, Political Science and Women's, Gender, & Sexuality Studies, Emory University
569. Konstantine Shapiro-Tchourine, Associate Research Scientist, Systems Biology, Columbia University
570. J.N. Wilkenfeld, Graduate student, UC Santa Barbara
571. Julia Elyachar, Associate Professor, Princeton University
572. Zackary Berger, Associate Professor, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
573. Barry Schein, Professor, Linguistics & Philosophy, University of Southern California
574. David M. Henkin, Professor, History, U.C. Berkeley
575. Nancy Pollak, Associate Professor, Comparative Literature, Cornell University
576. Anonymous Associate Professor, Cornell University
577. Fred Feinberg, Handleman Professor of Management and Professor of Statistics, Ross School of Business, University of Michigan
578. Jason Francisco, Faculty, Emory University
579. Anonymous Professor, CT State
580. Sarah E Darer, Adjunct Professor, Writing, Western Connecticut State University
581. Anne K. Richards, Faculty, English, Anonymous U.S. Liberal Arts University
582. Anonymous, Retired Professor, School of Education, Anonymous US University
583. Hugh Raffles, Professor, Anthropology, The New School
584. Steven Volk, Professor of History Emeritus, History, Oberlin College
585. John Massengale, Manhattanville Auditor, Columbia University
586. Paul M. Cashman, Senior Technical Consultant, Cornell Feline Health Center, Cornell University
587. Michael Hechter, Foundation Professor of Political Science Emeritus, School of Politics and Global Studies, Arizona State University
588. Dinah Volk, Professor Emerita, Cleveland State University
589. Ellen Tremper, Professor, English, CUNY Brooklyn College
590. Anthony Levitas, , Senior Fellow, Watson Institute, Brown University

591. Bill Rosenthal, Associate Professor (retired), Mathematics and Curriculum & Teaching, City University of New York
592. Arthur Shapiro, Professor, University of South Florida
593. David A. Ross, Chair, MFA Art Practice, School of Visual Arts, NY
594. Katherine Benton-Cohen, Professor, History, Georgetown University
595. Benjamin Rottman, Associate Professor, Psychology, University of Pittsburgh
596. Jake Brenner, Assistant Professor, Medicine, University of Pennsylvania
597. Jules Lobel, Professor of Law, Law, University of Pittsburgh Law School
598. Karen Shmukler, Lecturer, US academic and research institution
599. Robin Bernstein, Faculty, Harvard
600. Jeffrey F. Hamburger, Kuno Francke Professor of German Art & Culture, History of Art & Architecture, Harvard University
601. Kenneth B. Moss, Professor of Jewish History, History, University of Chicago
602. Jason Morris, Professor, Fordham University
603. Anonymous PhD student, Harvard University
604. Michael Oppenheimer, Professor, Public and International Affairs, Geosciences, Princeton University
605. Daniela Dover, Associate Professor, Philosophy, UCLA
606. Becca Franks, Assistant Professor, Environmental Studies, NYU
607. David Kay, MD, Assistant Professor of Radiogy, Creighton University School of Medicine
608. Diane Henshel, Faculty, Indiana University
609. Jeannie Suk Gersen, John H. Watson, Jr. Professor of Law, Harvard Law School
610. Michelle Tenam-Zemach EdD, Adjunct Faculty, North Dakota State University
611. Tomer Ullman, Assistant Professor, Psychology, Harvard University
612. Sarah Gilbert, Associate Professor, Art, Gender & Feminist Studies, Pitzer College, the Claremont Colleges
613. Maya Townsend, Graduate student, Antioch University
614. David Sarno, Associate Professor, Chemistry, Queensborough Community College
615. Leslie Kay, Professor, Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Chicago
616. Noah Asher Golden, Associate Professor of Teacher Education, California State University, Long Beach
617. Marc G. Berman, Professor, University of Chicago
618. Geoffrey Claussen, Professor and Chair, Religious Studies, Elon University
619. Stephen Lisberger, Professor, Duke University
620. Monica Trujillo, Professor of Biology, Biological Sciences and Geology, Queensborough Community College, CUNY
621. Ifat Levy, Professor, Yale University
622. Boris Shraiman, Distinguished Professor, Physics, UC Santa Barbara
623. Anonymous graduate student, Northeastern University
624. Anonymous undergraduate student, Anonymous U.S. Research Institution

625. Steven M. Block, SW Ascherman Prof. of Science, emeritus , Applied Physics, and Biology, Stanford University
626. Nicole McClam, Faculty, Queensborough Community College
627. Joel Lebowitz, Professor, Math. and Physics, Rutgers University
628. Philip Pecorino, Professor, Philosophy, CUNY Queensborough
629. David Shafer, Chair and Professor of Modern and Contemporary French history, History, California State University, Long Beach
630. Ruth Feldstein, Professor, Rutgers University, Newark
631. Susan Jacobowitz, Professor, English, The City University of New York
632. Regina Sullivan, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Biological Sciences, Queensborough Community College
633. Anonymous Associate Professor, CUNY Queensborough CC
634. Deborah Azrael, Research Scientist, Harvard School of Public Health
635. Michael Alec Rose, Professor of Composition, Blair School of Music, Vanderbilt University
636. David H Lieberman, Professor, Physics, CUNY/Queensborough
637. Abe Silberstein, Graduate student, Hebrew and Judaic Studies/History, New York University
638. Jordana Muroff, Associate Professor, Boston University
639. Mojúbàolú Olúfúnké Okome, Professor of Political Science, Political Science, Brooklyn College, CUNY
640. Tamar Kushnir, Professor, Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University
641. Anonymous Professor, MIT
642. Hollis F. Glaser, Faculty, Borough of Manhattan Community College, CUNY
643. Kathryn Kline, Assistant Professor, Internal Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine
644. Anonymous Professor of Psychology, George Washington University
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I hereby certify that on September 22, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing Joint Appendix with the Clerk of Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit using the ACMS system, which will send notice of such filing to all counsel of record in compliance with Local Rule 25.1(h)(2).

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No. 25-1529

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, ET AL.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ET AL.
Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the
Southern District of New York
Case No. 1:25-cv-02429-MKV (Hon. Mary Kay Vyskocil)

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122	142-1	05/23/25	Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch, Ph.D	JA907
123	142-2	05/23/25	Exhibit A to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (*NIH Grants Policy Statement,* National Institutes of Health (April 2024))	JA914
124	142-3	05/23/25	Exhibit B to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (Dorothy A. Fink, *Secretarial Directive on DEI-Related Funding*, Department of Health & Human Services (Feb. 10, 2025))	JA921
125	142-4	05/23/25	Exhibit C to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (Matthew J. Memoli, M.D., *Directive on NIH Priorities*, National Institutes of Health (Feb. 21, 2025))	JA924
126	142-5	05/23/25	Exhibit D to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 10, 2025 Letter to Angela V. Olinto, Ph.D., from Michelle G. Bulls)	JA927
127	142-6	05/23/25	Exhibit E to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 14, 2025 Letter to Angela V. Olinto, Ph.D., from Michelle G. Bulls)	JA930
128	142-7	05/23/25	Exhibit F to the Amended Declaration of Jon Lorsch (March 7, 2025 Notification of Termination of Multiple Task Orders to the Trustees of Columbia University from Alice Pagán Pereira)	JA933
129	149	06/16/25	Notice of Appeal	JA935
Volume 8				

130	145	05/29/25	Amended Declaration of Witness J (To be filed UNDER SEAL and included in Joint Appendix contingent upon this Court's grant of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion to File Under Seal)	JA937

EXHIBIT 38

HEALTH & SCIENCE

The Trump Administration Cut Cancer and Alzheimer's Research Funding at Columbia University

His administration terminated a $5 million grant to the Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center — and listed the exact dollar amount among DOGE's "savings."



John McDonnell/AP

By Mark Alfred

March 18, 2025 05:03 AM

President Donald Trump's administration terminated a $5 million grant to the Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center amid the White House's sweeping efforts to punish Columbia University for its approach to protests against the war in Gaza.

The terminated grant, which has not been previously reported, appears to be one of the more than 400 National Institutes of Health grants pulled at Columbia University over its handling of alleged antisemitism on campus.

Neither the White House nor Columbia University has said which grants were terminated, but NOTUS identified that grant and hundreds of others not previously reported by analyzing data published by the Department of Government Efficiency and the NIH.

Several of the grants that were cut supported research, including the Alzheimer's Disease Research Center's work toward "early detection, prevention and intervention." Others supported research on HIV, maternal health, cardiovascular disease and drug abuse prevention, along with other programs spread across research centers tied to Columbia University.

The grants affected not only specific research programs but also funding for students' education. Multiple terminated grants, totaling over a million dollars collectively, supported the training of students in the fields of neuroscience research and autoimmune rheumatic diseases.

The exact dollar figure for each of those grants is listed on the DOGE website's "savings" page without a name attached.

The cuts are part of the White House's wider effort to go after Columbia University. Earlier this month, HHS, the Department of Education and other agencies said they would cancel a collective $400 million worth of federal grants at the campus "due to the school's continued

inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students." The agencies are members of the administration's Joint Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism.

A few days later, the NIH, the largest sponsor of biomedical research globally, said it canceled upward of 400 grants worth over a quarter-billion dollars at Columbia University. The same day, DOGE updated its savings page to include nearly 400 new grants listed as "terminated" by the Department of Health and Human Services, the NIH's parent agency.

Although the page does not list what each award is for, NOTUS matched the dollar amounts of nearly every HHS grant added that day to corresponding grants previously doled out by the NIH to Columbia University. (Some grants had a listed value of $0, making them impossible to identify.)

The Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center, which is part of the Columbia University Irving Medical Center, was granted $5,302,111 in August 2024. The budget end date was listed as June 30, but it was updated in recent days to be March 12. It was around that time that DOGE listed a $5,302,111 federal grant issued and terminated by HHS on its savings page.

Columbia's Irving Medical Center said the campus was still in the process of "reviewing notices and cannot confirm how many grant cancellations have been received from federal agencies since March 7."

The campus remains "dedicated to our mission to advance lifesaving research and pledge to work with the federal government to restore Columbia's federal funding," a spokesperson told NOTUS in a statement.

"From pioneering cancer treatments to innovative heart disease interventions and cutting-edge gene and cell therapies, research conducted by Columbia faculty has helped countless people live healthier, longer, and more productive lives," the spokesperson said.

The White House did not respond to a request for comment. Neither the NIH nor the National Cancer Institute responded to requests for comment.

"Anti-Semitism – like racism – is a spiritual and moral malady that sickens societies and kills people with lethalities comparable to history's most deadly plagues," Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. said in a statement announcing HHS's review of grants at Columbia University.

The Trump administration demanded that Columbia University implement a series of changes to its policies by the end of the day Wednesday. Without those changes, the administration said it would not begin "formal negotiations" with Columbia University to receive continued federal funding.

The demands, outlined in a March 13 letter from the General Services Administration, HHS and Education Department officials, included the "expulsion or multi-year suspension" of those who participated in encampments on campus, the reforming of "undergraduate admissions, international recruiting, and graduate admissions practices" and a ban on face mask use with exceptions for "religious and health reasons."

While the White House looks to make an example out of Columbia, dozens of other universities could soon see federal funding pulled.

The same day NIH canceled hundreds of grants to Columbia University, the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights put 59 other universities on notice. Those included Harvard, Stanford, Northwestern, four University of California campuses and others being investigated for potential Title VI violations "relating to antisemitic harassment and discrimination."

"U.S. colleges and universities benefit from enormous public investments funded by U.S. taxpayers," Secretary of Education Linda McMahon wrote. "That support is a privilege and it is contingent on scrupulous adherence to federal antidiscrimination laws."

—

Mark Alfred is a NOTUS reporter and an Allbritton Journalism Institute fellow. He can be reached on Signal at MarkAlfred.14 or at MarkAlfred@NOTUS.org.

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- **Democrats:** Democrats Name Their Battlegrounds for the Next Two Years of State-Level Races
- **Defense:** Hegseth's First Days in the Pentagon Are Marked by Tragedy — And Chaos

EXHIBIT 39

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A Graduate School of Education, Health & Psychology

Announcements

Update in Light of March 7 Federal Announcement

Friday, March 7, 2025

Dear Members of the TC Community,

Earlier today (March 7), the Federal Government announced (https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/doj-hhs-ed-and-gsa-announce-initial-cancelation-of-grants-and-contracts-columbia-university-worth-400-million) the immediate cancellation of $400 million in federal grants and contracts to Columbia University because of what it described as the school's failure to address antisemitism and protect Jewish students from harassment.

Even though Teachers College is an independent institution, guided by a separate Board of Trustees and President, one that enforces its own set of anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies, we have received notice that a number of our faculty grants are also being cut as part of this effort. We are investigating the scope and legality of these cuts and the impact they will have on our faculty, students, staff, and the communities they serve.

These wholesale cuts to vital research endeavors will have lasting and devastating impacts on the public good, to which our university system is devoted: from public health, to K-12 teachers and students, mental health and counseling, community colleges, and much more. We will fight to restore these critical funds, and will appeal the decision.

Our mission and priority focus remain on the well-being of our students, faculty, staff, and on our contributions to building a smarter, healthier, more just and equitable world.

I am grateful that the TC community is united in this focus and will keep you informed as we move forward.

Sincerely,

Thomas Bailey
President
Teachers College, Columbia University

Tags: Announcements (/newsroom/stories/?news-10749105=1%3A1088%3A%25%3A%25%3A%25)

President (/newsroom/stories/?news-10749105=1%3A%25%3A1502%3A%25%3A%25)

Published Friday, Mar 7, 2025

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EXHIBIT 40

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SCIENCEINSIDER SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

After Columbia's 'nightmare,' dozens more universities brace for Trump NIH cuts

Threats to end funding over alleged antisemitism are rocking medical researchers—and stoking calls for legal action

18 MAR 2025 · 3:40 PM ET · BY JOCELYN KAISER



President Donald Trump's administration alleges Columbia University mishandled campus protests over the war in Gaza. ANDREA RENAULT/STAR MAX/IPX VIA AP

SHARE:



A version of this story appeared in Science, Vol 387, Issue 6740.

A "nightmare," "in shock," "devastating." Those are some reactions Columbia University researchers had last week after learning that their funding is included in the $250 million in National Institutes of Health (NIH) grants that President Donald Trump's administration is terminating because of the university's alleged "antisemitic harassment." The cancellation, which covers about one-third of the university's NIH grants, mostly to Columbia's Irving Medical Center, has put research projects on hold while the university scrambles to negotiate with Trump officials and find ways to at least temporarily support students, postdocs, and other staff.

Columbia's situation has rocked major research universities nationwide as the Trump administration has warned it is investigating 59 additional schools for antisemitism. As *Science* went to press, many were waiting to see whether Columbia sues to block the funding elimination, as legal experts say it could do successfully. "They would have a very, very strong likelihood" of winning a court order to "unpause" funding," says Samuel Bagenstos, a law professor at the University of Michigan and former general counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), NIH's parent agency.

The nightmare began on 3 March, when HHS, the Department of Education, and the General Services Administration notified Columbia that officials were reviewing the school's federal funding as part of "ongoing investigations" into potential civil rights violations involving antisemitism. White House officials have suggested university officials did not do enough to protect Jewish students at Columbia who felt threatened last year when other students held major demonstrations opposing Israel's bombing of Gaza in response to the 7 October 2023 attack by Hamas.

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On 7 March, the administration announced it was terminating $400 million in grants and contracts to Columbia. That total included 400 NIH grants totaling $250 million, the agency later claimed on X, the social media company owned by billionaire Elon Musk, who now leads the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE).

As of 18 March, the university could not confirm how many grants had been killed, a spokesperson said. Among the awards NIH grantees say administrators have told them are terminated are training and research project grants, as well as larger awards to Columbia's Alzheimer's disease, autism, and cancer centers. Grantees have been told to cease work. One researcher who received a formal cancellation notice this week from NIH was told their funding was terminated "due to unsafe antisemitic actions that suggest the institution lacks concern for the safety and wellbeing of Jewish students." Columbia can request funds only "to support patient safety and orderly closeout," it added.

Immunologist Megan Sykes, in contrast, only learned from Columbia that her $3.2million grant to study xenotransplantation—transplanting animal organs into humans—in mice, monkeys, and pigs was killed. "I've been working with the NIH for 35 years and it's beyond anything I ever imagined. … I feel absolutely shattered," Sykes says. Like many others given the bad news by Columbia, she wonders whether a "diversity" component of her grant—to hire a graduate student from a group underrepresented in science—caught the administration's attention.

ADVERTISEMENT

The school's partners are also potential collateral damage. Columbia physician and aging researcher José Luchsinger is a principal investigator for an $18 million grant that Columbia manages for about two dozen institutions and a couple hundred staff for a study that has been following 1700 people with diabetes for nearly 30 years. The latest phase is exploring mechanisms by which diabetes might cause Alzheimer's—an alternative to the popular amyloid hypothesis. HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr. has expressed support for such Alzheimer's research, Luchsinger notes. Luchsinger has not yet been formally notified by NIH, but "there's great concern about job cuts" and participants have been told by Columbia the funding has been eliminated and the study could be ending, he says. "It's a pity because Columbia is just a fraction of the study."

Several affected researchers told *Science* the university has said it will provide funding to keep trainees paid and help maintain experiments. But that will be "like trying to stick your finger in the dike," says physician-scientist Anthony Ferrante, who expects to lose two grants, one a $1.2 million award that helps support a 44-year-old obesity research center with about 100 researchers at Columbia and a partner school. "To be targeted in this way is demoralizing," Ferrante says.

Columbia so far has told staff to "stand together" and "we will never stray from open dialogue and free debate of ideas." But after the NIH announcement, the university said it has expelled or suspended some students involved in last year's protests. On 13 March, Trump officials sent a list of demands to Columbia that includes banning most mask wearing, adopting a formal definition of antisemitism, and placing one department in "receivership."

NIH has recently terminated grants on specific topics, such as transgender health and vaccine hesitancy, disfavored by the Trump administration, but the Columbia episode represents an escalation in which a political fight takes out unrelated science funding. There's worry the damage could spread. Another school on the administration's investigations list, Johns Hopkins University, has already announced it is laying off about 2200 people, most of them abroad, because it lost $800 million in multiyear public health funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development. The agency has largely been dismantled by DOGE.

Bagenstos notes the civil rights statute covering discrimination, Title VI, lays out a specific process—including a hearing—for withdrawing funds, which the Trump administration did not follow. "The cutoff of funds is totally illegal," he says. "If Columbia does not stand up [in court]," he says, "that makes it harder for the next university."

doi: 10.1126/science.z87okti

RELEVANT TAGS:

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

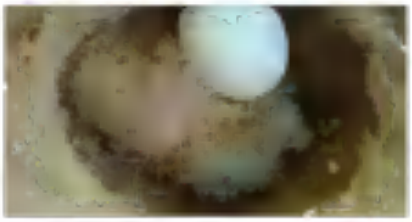
ABOUT THE AUTHOR



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EXHIBIT 41

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1964

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1964)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. CLAIBORNE PELL, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

Cardinal Franz Koenig, of the Roman Catholic Church, Vienna, Austria, offered the following prayer:

In the words of President George Washington:

"Almighty God:

"We make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and entertain a brotherly love and affection for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And, finally, that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation.

"Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

THE JOURNAL

On request by Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 6, 1964, was dispensed with.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be a morning hour, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 118 Leg.]

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Allott	Holland	Muskie
Anderson	Hruska	Nelson
Bartlett	Humphrey	Neuberger
Bayh	Inouye	Pastore
Bible	Jackson	Pell
Boggs	Johnston	Proxmire
Brewster	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Burdick	Jordan, Idaho	Robertson
Cannon	Keating	Saltonstall
Carlson	Kennedy	Scott
Case	Kuchel	Smith
Church	Lausche	Sparkman
Clark	Long, Mo.	Stennis
Cotton	Magnuson	Symington
Curtis	Mansfield	Talmadge
Dirksen	McGovern	Thurmond
Dominick	McIntyre	Walters
Douglas	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Ellender	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Gore	Miller	Yarborough
Gruening	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Hart	Morse	
Hayden	Morton	

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is absent because of illness.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] are detained on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KENNEDY in the chair). A quorum is present.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1963

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7152) to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public education, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

Mr. PASTORE obtained the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield to me without in any way jeopardizing his rights to the floor?

Mr. PASTORE. And with the understanding that it will not be counted as a second speech; I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS OF THE SENATE FROM 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M. TOMORROW

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement.

I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow the Senate stand in recess from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock, in order that the Senate may pay its respects to the late General MacArthur, and also in order that the members of the Armed Services Committee and the Senate leadership may participate in the ceremonies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS TO 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. HUMPHREY. I also ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JA492

JA494

JA496

EXHIBIT 42

small bells are hung above the highest platform. In order to achieve a musical balance, the tones of the large bells are slightly subdued by louvres, and a sounding board placed above the other bells amplifies their sound to a certain extent.

Listen once on a quiet summer afternoon in the wooded surroundings to the skillfully played carillon, and you will agree that the music arouses in you remarkable feelings, varying from subtle emotion while the small bells are being played to an almost overpowering feeling during the majestic sounds of the complete carillon when the largest bells are being played.

It is not surprising that a carillon can create such a deep emotion when we realize that of old even the sound of a single bell inspired poets and composers.

The carillon of real bells played by an inspired carillonneur brings us into a mood of heavenly peace and wonderful rest. As these bells ring out, putting music from the Netherlands into our American air, one more voice from beyond the sea will speak to us, and with us. It will have a noble message, for it will remind us of the great unity of the free peoples of this earth.

May the clear tones of the bells of Holland speak to us of the friendship that is possible between separate peoples. May they help us to understand that the forces which tie people together in freedom and harmony will always be greater than the forces which tend to drive them apart. May we come to see that a broader unity awaits the nations of this earth; and may this music, bespeaking the deep and lasting friendship between two great countries, take its place in our lives as a symbol of the peace and freedom which will someday prevail all across the world.

The Netherlands carillon and the surrounding grounds are administered by the National Capital region, National Park Service.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a feeling that with a little more prodding on the part of Congress, the banks of the Potomac may become melodious and that the beautiful music that can inspire the Nation's Capital will be forthcoming.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOON ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1964

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to be transacted, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 10, 1964, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate February 7, 1964:

G. McMurtrie Godley, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Congo.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1964

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Romans 10: 12: *The same Lord, who is over all is rich unto all who call upon Him.*

Our Heavenly Father, inspire us to enter upon the tasks and responsibilities of this new day with noble desires and lofty purpose surging though our minds and hearts.

May we make the most of every opportunity and invest the best we have of wisdom and understanding, of intelligence and experience, of effort and enthusiasm in solving life's many problems.

Help us to appreciate more fully that the greatness and glory of life consists in doing what we can to make life less difficult for the members of the human family who are finding its struggle so difficult and burdensome.

Grant that we may go forth bravely following in the footsteps of all who have spanned the ages with the glory of service and sacrifice.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LOUISIANA STATE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this year, as in 16 other years since 1942, the Louisiana State Society of Washington is proud to salute the Nation's Capital on the occasion of Mardi Gras.

This year, I am honored to serve as chairman of the 1964 Mardi Gras ball, which will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel tomorrow night, Saturday, February 8.

Louisiana pays tribute to a new chapter in its illustrious history with this year's Mardi Gras ball. To the traditional trappings of Mardi Gras, with its color and pageantry, we have added the marvels of the space age.

The soil where Jean Lafitte once trod is now the home of a vital link in the space crescent, stretching from Cape Kennedy to Houston, Tex.

Our great industries are now joined by new industrial partners, all adding vital components to our Nation's space program.

Only recently, a Saturn rocket lifted the largest payload ever sent into space from our Atlantic testing ground; vital parts of its booster were made in Louisiana.

Mardi Gras also honors a part of Louisana which has no equal anywhere: beauty. We are proud of our feminine beauty and in the royal court of this year's Mardi Gras ball is a good sampling of our State's feminine blessings.

The royal assemblage of 28 queens, representing our major fairs and festivals, and 13 maids from all sections of the State, is reigned over by Miss Elizabeth M. Bolton, a 21-year-old Alexandria, La., girl who is queen of the Mardi Gras ball.

Her royal consort is a distinguished citizen of our State, Mr. Harvey Peltier, Sr., of Thibodaux, La. Mr. Peltier, as king of the Mardi Gras, joins an honor roll of some of Louisiana's finest men who have served with distinction in the past.

At another part of the RECORD, I will list the visiting queens and maids.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR WORK ACCELERATION

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was was objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the Mississippi Valley Association has just completed its annual meeting at New Orleans, with thousands in attendance from across the Nation.

This great association, which has led in the drive to develop America's water resources and inland waterways, has adopted a resolution which will command the attention of all Members of the House.

I am informed that this resolution was adopted unanimously, as an expression of the views of the association.

I am confident that it will not only win the attention of all Members of the Congress, but the President as well.

The text of the resolution follows:

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

We urge that a significant portion of any Federal funds appropriated for the acceleration of public works in the administration's war on poverty program be expended on authorized, economically justified, permanent, capital investment programs in water resources and river development in the United States of America.

ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY FEDERATION CREDO

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was was objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions in this Chamber and elsewhere my voice has been raised in the righteous cause of the captive nations. Too long have we been dragging our feet in the matter of the creation of a joint congressional committee to give direction and drive to the efforts of the world of freedom to rescue the captive nations from their unhappy plight.

Armenia is numbered among the captive nations. I am indebted to Arthur Kaprelian, a constituent of Armenian blood residing at 11915 South Wallace Street, Chicago, for a copy of the credo recently adopted by the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. It is an inspiring document worthy of place in the world's literature of freedom. That it may be read by my colleagues, I am extending

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 174, noes 178.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIS: On page 43, line 8, insert the following new subsection at the end of section 605:

"(e) Any rule or regulation promulgated or issued by any agency or instrumentality of the United States pursuant to any authority conferred by this section shall be effective with respect to any program of assistance to which such rule or regulation relates only if a resolution of approval is adopted by the Congress. Any such rule or regulation shall be effective until 90 days have elapsed after the end of such session."

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, section 605 of this Federal Employment and Manpower Act is designed to establish Federal standards in the program of assistance to the States and local communities as provided in the provisions of the title.

You will see that it is mandatory that each Federal department and agency shall take steps to effectuate the objectives of this particular title. Somebody has to, a human being, a human person—is defined in the act, and then there has to be some way to enforce the decision. No doubt it is my determination to refuse to grant or continue assistance under such program.

Suppose he does not cut off a program. A single man is doing that. What happens to schools? I merely remind my colleagues from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] that I voted as it would affect my State. Suppose the agency head should cut off the school lunch program, which actually does not be primarily aimed at but would be hitting at the people the young people. There appears the distribution of surplus food is cut off, who would be hitting? He would be hitting the needy who are to be protected. Certainly it is not from the school people all the greater consideration under the program. Suppose he would cut off the welfare program, who would be hitting? He would be striking at billions the needy people because this act the primary and greater beneficiaries.

Suppose he would cut off funds in connection with the highway program, what would happen? In my State we had a recent experience on that. Something like 85 percent of the manpower employed on highways are colored people. So if they cut them off their jobs and if production they cut off workers and the distribution of food, what would happen then, but only hit colored people but to all everybody?

Mr. BROTHERS would like to play that game down in connection with this question of decision to cut off a Federal executive program. It would bring in the full committees of Congress having jurisdiction over the projects under consideration. The head of the agency would have to give a report to the committees of Congress having jurisdiction over the subject matter, so that at least there would be some committee aside over and beyond the agency head.

Then the last witness would be that in such event that happens otherwise until 90 days had elapsed after the filing of such report.

This is a very carefully thought out amendment, it is sensible, and I would hope it might be accepted.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLLIER. The amendment is acceptable to myself and most members on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCCULLOCH. I am pleased to say that the committee is not opposing amendment to this title, and I hope it will be agreed to.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the very few times that Federal departments and agencies receiving Federal financial assistance previously enjoyed powers to dictate the implementation of any and all Federal programs within the State. According to my interpretation of title VI, this would include control over many facets of our daily lives including our schools, hospitals, stores, department companies, and even our farmers who participate in the various federally sponsored farm programs. Under the guise of antidiscrimination, this section of the bill is little more than a big club to be used by Federal bureaucrats and politicians to destroy State authority and usurp the powers of the States. I am sure that the purposes of this act was other than hampering and breakdown of Federal-State cooperation in long programs of the wholesale usurpation of State rights to Federal authorities.

The proponents of H.R. 7152 who believe, however sincerely, that this section will serve the purpose of American progress ought well consider what other purposes, in the hands of this or any other President, such broad discretionary power could serve. The administrator charged by the provision that provides that "Every such rule or regulation is subject to judicial review as provided in section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act." I support the amendment and the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. ROONEY. In other words, the gentleman's amendment would carry one step more in an attempt to see that the person alleging discrimination would have some voice in compromise without any court of justice? Is that it?

Mr. WILLIS. The amendment speaks for itself. In the event that the recommendations would have to be submitted to the judicial branch before any cut-off could be made.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. In other words, this seems to provide a continuing oversight over the operation of this title? I think it is a good amendment, and support it.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I will be very surprised if title VI of this bill, a section which might pose in the hands of a Democratic agency every conceivable way for avoiding its or deny of any given region of the nation.

In short the any Federal department and agency with the power to extend Federal financial assistance to any program or activity would have the right to withdraw those funds to force compliance with section 601. That part of the title which calls for an end to discrimination is not specific enough. Federal bureaucrats.

I am not going to spell a great deal of time at this time but of the two words which to operate to anyone, but for those whose judgment may have been swayed by the force of the emotional issue of civil rights, I think I should again point it out. This is to put it plainly, unreasonable blackmail. This title does not afford them against the right to any court action because of some alleged violation of the contract upon which the funds were granted—it gives the agency the right to withdraw those funds, even when sought to a "cease and desist" warning before the administrative hearing. Not only does the title allow these unknown bureaucrats to wield this power, unchecked by the Congress, it sets no standards by which proof of noncompliance can be judged.

In the case of our welfare programs, for instance, which receive large amounts of Federal funds under the proposal, the agency—presumably the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—would under a determination that some facet of discrimination exists in a portion of the State welfare program. According to this title, such action would be that Department could issue a warning to the State officials that a couple of days they will cut off all funds.

There is certainly nothing in the world in all the act to say who shall make this decision, and no standard to establish how the decision and particular person shall decide that decision except to assume to necessary means.

This computer lack of standards violates many precedents, and is certainly should offend any member of Congress that reads it.

JA500

JA501

JA503

EXHIBIT 43



Legal Sidebar

Religious Discrimination at School: Application of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Updated September 17, 2024

Since the beginning of armed hostilities between Israel and Hamas on October 7, 2023, Congress has focused significant attention on the reaction of students and schools, colleges, and universities to events unfolding in the region. Congressional hearings have been held and legislative proposals have been introduced addressing religion-based animus, and in particular antisemitism, at institutions of higher education. A number of media reports, complaints filed with the Department of Education (ED), and lawsuits allege that Jewish or Muslim students have faced harassment or other discrimination on campus because of their religious beliefs or identities.

These events have prompted questions about whether and how federal antidiscrimination statutes protect students from discrimination on the basis of religion. A trio of statutes enacted pursuant to Congress's authority under the Spending Clause serve as the primary (though not exclusive) vehicles for students seeking redress for certain kinds of discrimination by their schools: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504). These laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin (Title VI); sex (Title IX); and disability (Section 504) by all or certain recipients of federal financial assistance. None of these laws directly prohibit religious discrimination.

Students facing religious discrimination at public schools may be able to bring claims under the First or Fourteenth Amendments, but the Constitution does not provide for the same enforcement mechanisms that Title VI, Title IX, and Section 504 do. The Constitution does not offer any direct recourse to students at private institutions. In addition, federal agencies lack the authority they possess under these other antidiscrimination laws to enforce any prohibition on religious discrimination, including, for example, the authority to issue regulations, undertake compliance reviews, and investigate and resolve complaints.

For several decades, however, ED has interpreted Title VI to reach religious discrimination when it overlaps with race or national origin discrimination. As ED, Congress, and the courts respond to allegations of religious discrimination at schools, they are considering whether and how Title VI applies to such claims. This Sidebar reviews the state of the law on that question.

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Background on Title VI

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in federally funded programs. All public schools, colleges, and universities in the country and many private ones accept federal funding and are therefore subject to Title VI. Each federal agency enforces Title VI with respect to its own funding recipients. ED, through its Office for Civil Rights (OCR), is the primary federal agency that enforces Title VI against schools, colleges, and universities.

OCR has broad authority to prevent racial and national origin discrimination by its funding recipients. It issues formal regulations and sub-regulatory guidance interpreting and implementing Title VI. OCR regulations impose obligations beyond the basic nondiscrimination mandate, including, for example, recordkeeping and reporting requirements. OCR may secure Title VI compliance via "any . . . means authorized by law." It can conduct compliance reviews and investigate complaints. If it finds a violation, it determines the remedy to seek, although it must first attempt a cooperative resolution. Remedies can include agreements or orders to an institution to, for example, change its policies, compensate injured students, and cooperate with OCR monitoring going forward. As a last resort, ED may seek to terminate federal funding, which it can do only after making a finding of noncompliance on the record of a formal administrative hearing and giving Congress a chance to weigh in. OCR can also refer cases to the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice for enforcement in court.

Educational institutions may be liable under Title VI when they treat students differently because of their race or national origin (known as a disparate treatment claim) and when they fail to respond appropriately to racial or national origin harassment that is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it deprives students of access to educational benefits or opportunities (known as a hostile educational environment claim). Not all racially or ethnically offensive conduct rises to the level of actionable harassment. Furthermore, to be liable for harassment, a school must have exhibited deliberate indifference—that is, its response must be clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. (For more information on Title VI harassment claims, see CRS Legal Sidebar LSB11087, *Title VI and Peer-to-Peer Racial Harassment at School: Federal Appellate Decisions*, by Jared P. Cole (2023)). Additionally, ED's Title VI regulations prohibit disparate impact discrimination, that is, neutral policies that adversely affect a particular racial or national origin group. The Supreme Court has held that the disparate impact regulation is not enforceable by private litigants, but it has never directly ruled on the validity of the regulation and whether ED can enforce it.

Students who believe their schools have violated Title VI can file complaints with OCR. They may also bring suit directly in federal court. Victorious plaintiffs can receive injunctive relief, that is, a court order directing the institution to change its policies or practices; certain compensatory damages (although likely not damages for emotional distress); and attorneys' fees.

An original draft of Title VI included a prohibition on religious discrimination. Congress omitted that language in the final version. One commentator reads the legislative history to suggest that Congress was concerned that including religion would cut off sectarian colleges and universities from federal funding. Members also expressed the view that religious discrimination in education was not widespread.

For more information about Title VI in general, see CRS Report R46534, *The Civil Rights Act of 1964: An Overview*, by Christine J. Back.

Title VI and Religious Discrimination

Department of Education's Approach

On its face, Title VI does not prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion. However, in 2004, OCR released guidance explaining that, in OCR's opinion, religious discrimination could, in some circumstances, overlap with racial or national origin discrimination, bringing it within Title VI and ED's purview. OCR has since released additional guidance documents explaining how it interprets Title VI to apply to claims alleging religious discrimination, including claims by Jewish, Muslim, and Sikh students. As OCR interprets the law, religious discrimination is illegal under Title VI if it is based on a group's "actual or perceived: (i) shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics; or (ii) citizenship or residency in a country with a dominant religion or distinct religious identity," rather than the group's religious practices. Discrimination may include "ethnic or ancestral slurs"; harassment based on how students "look, dress, or speak in ways linked to ethnicity or ancestry (e.g., skin color, religious attire, language spoken)"; and actions grounded in "stereotype[s] based on perceived shared ancestral or ethnic characteristics." OCR's examples of religious discrimination overlapping with racial or national origin discrimination include "Muslim students targeted for wearing a hijab," "Sikh students taunted and called terrorists," and Jewish students targeted with swastikas, Nazi salutes, and Holocaust jokes.

OCR's interpretation of Title VI to prohibit some forms of religious discrimination is not new, and OCR had investigated institutions of higher education and K–12 school districts for discrimination against religious groups on the basis of "shared ancestry" before October 7, 2023. In 2021, for example, OCR investigated the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College in response to complaints of antisemitic harassment including, among other things, that a teaching assistant had published tweets threatening to retaliate academically against "zionist" students. In 2022, OCR resolved an investigation against an Arizona school district for its failure to respond to student-on-student antisemitic harassment, including pro-Nazi conduct and Holocaust jokes. OCR has opened more than 100 investigations involving national origin discrimination and religion since October 7, 2023.

Judicial Approaches

Case law is sparse on when discrimination ostensibly on the basis of religion may also constitute racial or national origin discrimination under Title VI. Courts regularly dismiss Title VI claims based on alleged antagonism toward or failure to accommodate religious beliefs. Few courts, however, have addressed the kinds of harassment highlighted by OCR's guidance, making it difficult to know whether courts would agree with OCR's interpretation of Title VI. One district court rejected a Title VI claim based on anti-Muslim discrimination that included allegations that school officials equated Muslims with terrorists. Three other district courts have allowed Jewish K–12 students to proceed under Title VI on claims that their schools failed to address antisemitic harassment by fellow students, who, among other things, allegedly displayed swastikas, performed Nazi salutes, used antisemitic epithets, and made offensive statements about the Holocaust. One court explained that such harassment, drawing on "hackneyed stereotypes, bigoted 'jokes,' and painful references to the Holocaust and Naziism," is "rooted in" antagonism to the victims' "actual or perceived national origin or race" and not only their "faith or religious practices." This analysis appears to align with OCR's view of religious harassment that may violate Title VI.

Beyond Title VI, courts recognize that other laws prohibiting racial and national origin discrimination can reach discrimination against certain groups, including religious groups, when, at the time those laws were enacted, members of those groups were considered to share a racial or ethnic background. Thus, the Supreme Court has allowed claims by Arab and Jewish plaintiffs to proceed under two 19th-century laws

prohibiting certain racial discrimination because, by 19th-century standards, "Jews and Arabs were among the peoples then considered to be distinct races and hence within the protection of the statute." Courts have not analyzed popular ideas of race and ethnicity as applied to religious groups at the time Congress enacted Title VI in the 1960s. Nor has any court weighed in on whether Title VI would protect only those religious groups considered racially distinct in the 1960s, or whether, as OCR would have it, harassment based on the modern perpetrator's apparent view of a group's shared ethnic characteristics could suffice.

Executive Order 13,899, the Antisemitism Awareness Act, and Title VI in the Midst of the Israel-Hamas Conflict

Recent congressional attention to Title VI and discrimination at schools has focused particularly on antisemitism. Beyond whether and how Title VI covers religious discrimination at all, another question concerns what kind of conduct constitutes antisemitism. Agencies, courts, and Congress have considered whether and what forms of opposition to Israel can be antisemitic and might be prohibited by Title VI. In 2019, President Trump adopted Executive Order 13,899, which remains in effect, stating the administration's policy to enforce Title VI against antisemitism. The executive order directed federal agencies to "consider" the "non-legally binding working definition of anti-Semitism adopted . . . by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)," as well as the "contemporary examples" cited therein. The IHRA defines antisemitism as "a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews." Examples include, among other things, "[d]enying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor"; "[a]pplying double standards by requiring of [Israel] a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation"; and "[d]rawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis." A bill introduced in the 118th Congress in both houses, the Antisemitism Awareness Act, would similarly instruct ED to "take into consideration" the IHRA definition of antisemitism and contemporary examples when enforcing Title VI. The Antisemitism Awareness Act passed the House on May 1, 2024.

Few courts have considered whether Title VI, or other federal antidiscrimination laws, prohibit particular forms of conduct tied to sentiments about Israel or a Palestinian state. CRS has not located any judicial opinion holding that opposition to Israel, or to Jewish claims in Israel, can be antisemitic for purposes of federal antidiscrimination law. Nor has it located any case holding that pro-Israel conduct, or hostility to pro-Palestinian advocacy, constitutes discrimination on the basis of Palestinian, Arab, or Muslim identity. In the few cases that have addressed claims in the former category, courts have avoided ruling that certain anti-Israel conduct or speech is inherently antisemitic, observing that the issue is "hotly disputed" and emphasizing First Amendment protections for political speech. Courts have also held that discrimination against people for pro-Palestinian expression is not the same as discrimination on the basis of Palestinian identity. This latter category of case suggests another approach courts may take to the question of whether or when anti-Israel activity discriminates on the basis of Jewish identity.

This issue is presently before several courts. Since October 7, 2023, lawsuits have raised the question of whether opposition to Israel can violate Title VI. For example, groups representing Jewish students sued Berkeley Law School for, among other things, allowing student groups to refuse membership and speaker invitations to people who "hold views . . . in support of Zionism." The plaintiffs argue that "'Zionism' is a proxy term for Jews." Even if the term is not being used as a "proxy," the plaintiffs argue, discriminating on the basis of "Zionism" violates Title VI both because Zionism is integral to many Jews' identity and because it denies the Jewish "ancestral" and "historical" connection to Israel. In urging the court to dismiss the suit, Berkeley contends that disciplining student groups who adopt an "anti-Zionism" policy would violate students' First Amendment rights. Other lawsuits also claim Title VI violations based on campus "anti-Zionism," and other universities have raised the First Amendment in response.

Were a court to determine that certain anti-Israel activity discriminated against Jews, that would not fully resolve the question of whether Title VI prohibited such activity—because, as explained above, Title VI does not cover religious discrimination. To find that Title VI applied, a court would also have to find that such actions constituted a form of racial or national origin discrimination, rather than religious discrimination or some other form of discrimination that Title VI does not address.

In the present litigation, many of the defendant schools have not contested that Title VI prohibits antisemitism or that the conduct alleged by plaintiffs is, at least in part, antisemitic. This approach limits the likelihood that the courts in those cases will issue guidance on Title VI's application to religious discrimination. Indeed, while one court ruled that the plaintiffs in one post-October 7 case pled a Title VI claim, it did not opine on whether and when antisemitism is a form of racial or national origin discrimination.

For its part, ED differentiates between harassing speech critical of a country's policies versus that which is critical of its people. In ED's view, Title VI does not reach the expression of purely political opinions about a country. On the other hand, Title VI may be implicated, ED says, if such expression is harassing and "targeted at or infused with discriminatory comments" about a national origin group.

Considerations for Congress

As OCR and a few courts currently interpret the law, the viability of Title VI claims based on animus toward members of a religious group may turn on whether the plaintiffs can show, based on the specific nature of the harassment, that the perpetrators perceived them to share ethnic, racial, or national characteristics. Alternatively, or perhaps additionally, plaintiffs may need to show that they are members of a group considered to share a common race or ethnicity at the time Title VI was enacted.

Congress can amend Title VI to clarify if and when it prohibits religious discrimination. It could, for example, add religion as a protected category or elaborate on when religious discrimination overlaps with racial or national origin discrimination. Congress may consider how other antidiscrimination laws approach prohibitions on religious discrimination, particularly given that a large number of sectarian schools accept federal funding. Other antidiscrimination laws contain exceptions for certain conduct by at least some religious institutions, including sectarian schools. Title VI does not.

Since 2016, lawmakers have introduced a version of the Antisemitism Awareness Act at least eight times, as well as other bills that could cause schools, colleges, and universities to lose federal funding if they respond inadequately to antisemitism as defined by the IHRA. Congress may consider how these and similar bills interact with Title VI. The versions of the Antisemitism Awareness Act in the 118th Congress, for example, instruct ED to "take into consideration" the IHRA definition of antisemitism when enforcing Title VI, but they do not amend Title VI itself to explain if and when Title VI covers religious discrimination at all. The Antisemitism Awareness Act also does not specify whether the IHRA definition of antisemitism is to be considered in private lawsuits in addition to OCR enforcement actions.

Various approaches to combating religious discrimination at schools, colleges, and universities may also raise complex constitutional questions. In imposing obligations on sectarian schools, Congress may need to take into account First Amendment limits on applying antidiscrimination laws to religious institutions. Furthermore, lower courts have struck down some school policies prohibiting harassment or limiting access to certain speakers as vague, overbroad, or viewpoint discrimination in violation of the First Amendment. The IHRA defines antisemitism broadly—"a certain perception of Jews"—and includes some forms of criticism of Israel that courts and commentators, including an author of the IHRA definition, have suggested enjoy First Amendment protection. There may be other constitutional considerations as well. For example, laws that extend greater protection to people of one faith than to people of other faiths may face scrutiny under the Equal Protection or Establishment Clauses.

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EXHIBIT 44



Civil Rights at School: Agency Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

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Civil Rights at School: Agency Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits federally funded programs, activities, and institutions from discriminating based on race, color, or national origin. In its current form, largely unchanged since its adoption, Title VI incorporates a number of unique features. Besides barring federally funded programs from discriminating based on race, Title VI also authorizes and directs all federal funding agencies to promulgate rules effectuating that nondiscrimination mandate. Those rules were also made subject to presidential approval, an authority since delegated to the Attorney General by executive order. To enforce Title VI, agencies also have at their disposal a uniquely powerful tool: the termination or refusal to provide federal financial support to an institution or program seeking it. Although this power to withdraw federal funds was envisioned as the primary mechanism for enforcing Title VI, that authority was also hedged with a range of procedural requirements designed to spur agencies to resolve complaints against recipients through voluntary agreements.

In the 50 years since Title VI became law much of the debate over the statute has centered on how the courts have read its two central provisions—Sections 601 and 602—and how federal agencies have gone about enforcing them. In the courts those debates have especially focused on what counts as unlawful "discrimination" under Section 601. The courts have long agreed that Title VI bars federally funded programs from intentionally singling out individuals by race for adverse treatment. In its first case involving Title VI the Supreme Court suggested that Section 601 might also reach beyond intentional discrimination to bar the use of policies with a disparate impact—policies that, irrespective of the intent, impose a discriminatory effect on different racial groups. With its 2001 ruling in *Alexander v Sandoval*, the Court appeared to put that interpretive question to rest: Title VI directly prohibits only intentional discrimination.

For the agencies charged with enforcing Title VI, the primary concerns have tended to be more operational and programmatic—how to go about the business of reviewing and assessing particular practices under Section 602 of the statute. Section 602 authorizes and directs agencies to issue regulations "effectuat[ing]" Section 601. The breadth of that authority has produced a further point of uncertainty about the statute: what limits are there to funding agencies' rulemaking authority under Title VI? So far, two divergent views have emerged from the Court's decisions: (1) a largely deferential view that would give agencies leeway to issue prophylactic rules reaching conduct beyond intentional discrimination, and (2) a more exacting view under which agencies may redress only provable cases of intentional discrimination.

Although Title VI's nondiscrimination prohibition accompanies nearly all awards of federal financial support, much of the statute's doctrine has been shaped by its use in the public schools. That doctrinal history has centered on one agency in particular: the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in the U.S. Department of Education (ED). Title VI continues to play a central part in OCR's mission of protecting civil rights on campuses at all educational levels, and in institutions both public and private. OCR handles a large volume and variety of claims alleging race and national origin discrimination, which it administratively resolves through a series of investigative procedures laid out in its Case Processing Manual. Although the types of allegations OCR investigates vary, three major categories of complaint occupy much of its docket: disparate treatment, retaliation, and racial harassment.

Congress has the ultimate say over how Title VI works—rooted not only in its legislative power but in its authority to oversee the statute's enforcement. In recent years two questions surrounding Title VI have drawn particular congressional interest: the viability of disparate impact regulations under Section 602 and the possible inclusion of new protected classes in Section 601. No matter how Congress may choose to address those subjects, however, they are likely only to raise further questions about the future of this landmark civil rights law.

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Introduction

With its adoption as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI invested the federal government with a uniquely powerful role in addressing race and national origin discrimination.[1] Like other statutory provisions in the Civil Rights Act,[2] Title VI seeks to end race discrimination among institutions and programs whose doors were otherwise open to the public—especially public schools.[3] But unlike the Civil Rights Act's better known and more heavily litigated provisions,[4] Title VI is concerned specifically with the use of "public funds," designed to ensure that federal dollars not be "spent in any fashion which encourages, entrenches, subsidizes, or results in racial discrimination."[5] And to fulfill that broad mandate, Title VI takes a distinctive approach to policing discrimination by making the promise of nondiscrimination a condition of the federal government's financial support.

Title VI consequently prohibits all federally funded programs, activities, and institutions from discriminating based on race, color, or national origin.[6] Although that prohibition accompanies nearly all grants and contracts awarded by the federal government,[7] much of Title VI's doctrine has been shaped by its use in the public schools.[8] That doctrinal story has accordingly centered on one agency in particular: the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in the U.S. Department of Education (ED). As this report explains, Title VI continues to play a central part in OCR's mission of protecting civil rights on campuses at all educational levels, and in institutions both public and private.[9]

[1] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.; *see also* Olatunde C.A. Johnson, *Lawyering That Has No Name: Title VI and the Meaning of Private Enforcement*, 66 STAN. L. REV. 1293, 1294 (2014) (noting that Title VI has long been regarded as the "sleeping giant" of federal civil rights law, a "powerful but largely unused" antidiscrimination statute). Title VI, by its terms, applies to discrimination based on three distinct categories: race, color, and national origin. To ease exposition, this report generally refers more simply to Title VI's prohibition on "race discrimination," which, unless otherwise indicated, is intended to mean discrimination outlawed by Title VI.

[2] *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 2000c-6(a)(1) (empowering the Attorney General to receive and file suit over complaints that a "school board" has deprived students of the "equal protection of the laws").

[3] By the time the Civil Rights Act became law in 1964, fully a decade after the Supreme Court had declared an end to the *de jure* segregation of public schools in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), "only 1.2 percent of black schoolchildren in the South attended school with whites." GERALD N. ROSENBERG, THE HOLLOW HOPE: CAN COURTS BRING ABOUT SOCIAL CHANGE? 52 (2d ed. 2008). Discounting Tennessee and Texas, that "percentage drops to less than one-half of one percent (0.48 percent)." *Id.*

[4] *See id.* at 1294-95 (describing Title VI as "largely unknown" to "the general public and even to most lawyers," likely because "the number of Title VI cases litigated each year has always paled in comparison to most other civil rights statutes, particularly in comparison to the fair employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964").

[5] 110 Cong. Rec. 6543 (1964) (statement of Sen. Humphrey quoting President Kennedy).

[6] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d.

[7] The only exceptions are funds disbursed pursuant to "a contract of insurance or guaranty." *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d-1, 2000d-4. Thus, for example, to the extent that a bank "receives federal financial assistance in the form of deposit insurance from the" Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, it would likely not be bound by Title VI's nondiscrimination mandate. Marshall v. Webster Bank, N.A., 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5665, at *20-21 (D.Conn. Jan. 20, 2011) (dismissing a race discrimination complaint on this basis because the alleged "federal assistance [was] in the form of a guaranty or contract for insurance").

[8] *See generally* STEPHEN C. HALPERN, ON THE LIMITS OF THE LAW: THE IRONIC LEGACY OF TITLE VI OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (1995). *See also* 110 Cong. Rec. 7068 (1964) (statement of Sen. Ribicoff) (observing that "[u]nquestionably, more programs under HEW would be affected than all other programs put together" by Title VI).

[9] Given the breadth of institutions that receive federal education money, all public elementary and secondary schools are subject to Title VI, as well as nearly all colleges and universities, public and private. *See* U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights, *Race and National Origin Discrimination: Frequently Asked Questions*,

This report begins by briefly tracing Title VI to its historical and conceptual roots in the federal spending power, and explains how the early understanding of that power shaped the various legislative proposals that ultimately became Title VI. The report then examines the central doctrinal question behind the statute: what exactly Title VI outlawed by prohibiting "discrimination" among federally funded programs, and what agencies are therefore allowed to do in order to enforce that prohibition. The report then turns to ED's OCR, briefly reviewing how that agency goes about the day-to-day work of enforcing Title VI in schools, and concludes by surveying two recent developments related to Title VI, along with some considerations should Congress wish to revisit this landmark civil rights law. Because this report focuses specifically on how OCR has come to understand and enforce Title VI, it does not directly discuss litigation under the statute, whether filed by a private party or by the U.S. Department of Justice following a referral from OCR,[10] though many of the substantive legal standards overlap.

Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act: Origins and Overview

Leveraging the Spending Power: The Origins of Title VI

By the time Title VI was being seriously debated in 1964, its basic premise—that federal dollars should not go to support programs or institutions that discriminate based on race—was already familiar. In 1947, nearly a decade before the Supreme Court declared an end to the *de jure* segregation of the public schools in *Brown v. Board of Education*,[11] President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights had already sketched out the basic pattern for Title VI, calling for "establishment by act of Congress or executive order" of a federal office to review "the expenditures of all government funds," so that none would go to subsidize discrimination based on race, color, creed, or national origin.[12] Several years later, in 1953, President Eisenhower was also expressing dismay at the "discrimination in expenditure of [federal] funds as among our citizens."[13] And *Brown*, decided the next year, put even more pressure on the federal government to begin leveraging its funds to combat discrimination[14]—first in the public schools, but possibly also on a wider scale.

The early years of the Kennedy Administration saw some of the first steps in that direction. Early on in his tenure, for example, Abraham Ribicoff, then the Secretary of Health, Education, and

https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/frontpage/faq/race-origin.html ("All public school districts are covered by Title VI because they receive some federal financial assistance. All public colleges and universities and virtually all private colleges and universities are covered because they receive such assistance by participating in federal student aid programs.").

[10] *See* Alexander v. Sandoval, 532 U.S. 275, 279-80 (explaining that private parties may sue to enforce Title VI); *see also infra* note 34 and accompanying text.

[11] 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

[12] PRESIDENT'S COMM. ON CIVIL RIGHTS, TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS 170 (1947); *see also* Charles F. Abernathy, *Title VI and the Constitution: A Regulatory Model for Defining "Discrimination,"* 70 GEO. L.J. 4-7 (1981) (recounting this history in greater detail).

[13] HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 23.

[14] *Id.* (noting that "the *Brown* decision in 1954 focused even greater attention than ever on the use of federal funds," leading to several proposals for the government to begin doing so in "housing, education, and other matters"); *cf.* 110 Cong. Rec. 7068 (1964) (statement of Sen. Ribicoff) (explaining that, since *Brown*, "the executive branch ha[d] been moving, cautiously at first but with firmness in recent years, to carry out the mandate of the Constitution").

Welfare (HEW), refused to locate the department's summer teacher-training institutes at "any college or university that declined to operate such institutes without discrimination."[15] In a related decision, HEW later moved to withdraw support from segregated schooling on military bases as well.[16] Those steps led others in the Administration, like then-Attorney General Robert Kennedy, to publicly suggest that the federal funds might be used on a wider scale, "to persuade southern states to alter their racial practices" more generally.[17]

These early uses of the federal spending power to redress race discrimination had their limits, however. After leaving HEW for the U.S. Senate, Ribicoff explained during the floor debate over Title VI that, while at HEW, he had frequently "found [his] authority to act was questionable, and in some instances ... limited by the explicit wording of congressional enactments."[18] A number of Kennedy Administration officials evidently shared that view, with some publicly questioning whether the executive branch had authority to withhold money appropriated by Congress or condition disbursement on terms not found in underlying funding authorities.[19] This view "did not go unchallenged," as civil rights leaders made clear during the House hearings on the bill;[20] nor has it received a definitive judicial ruling since.[21] But with the risk of a bruising, possibly fatal, legal challenge looming over unilateral executive action,[22] it "became clear" to Administration officials "that administrative action alone could not solve the entire problem."[23]

Congressional action, by contrast, seemed to face far fewer legal constraints. In several earlier decisions the Supreme Court had established that Congress unambiguously had the right under the Spending Clause[24] to condition the receipt of appropriated funds on the terms of its choosing, even in areas traditionally left to the regulation of the states.[25] Congress was therefore free to do by legislation what the executive branch could only questionably have done on its own: make nondiscrimination a condition for receiving federal financial support.[26]

[15] 110 Cong. Rec. 7065 (1964) (statement of Sen. Ribicoff).

[16] HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 24.

[17] *Id.*; 110 Cong. Rec. 7068 (1964) (statement of Sen. Ribicoff) (explaining that, since *Brown*, "the executive branch ha[d] been moving, cautiously at first but with firmness in recent years, to carry out the mandate of the Constitution").

[18] *Id.* at 7065 (statement of Sen. Ribicoff).

[19] HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 26-27.

[20] *Id.* at 27 (discussing the NAACP and ACLU's view that "the president did not need congressional authorization but had the unilateral authority via executive order to withhold funds from programs that discriminated").

[21] *Id.* The Supreme Court has yet to rule on the scope of the President's authority to "impose reasonable contractual requirements in the exercise of its procurement" or grant-making authority. Chrysler Corp. v. Brown, 441 U.S. 281, 305-06 (1979) (raising but declining to address that question). The question has been raised and analyzed, however, in some federal courts of appeals. *See* Contractors Ass'n of Eastern Pa. v. Sec'y of Labor, 442 F.2d 159 (3d Cir. 1971), *cert. denied*, 404 U.S. 854 (1971) (considering the President's authority to make certain nondiscrimination provisions a condition for federal contracts).

[22] *Cf. Contractors Ass'n of Eastern Pa.*, 442 F.2d 159 (discussing this issue in connection with Executive Order 11246, mandating nondiscrimination by federal contractors).

[23] 110 Cong. Rec. 7065 (1964) (statement of Sen. Ribicoff).

[24] *See* U.S. CONST., Art. 1, § 8, cl. 1.

[25] *See* Oklahoma v. U.S. Civil Service Comm'n, 330 U.S. 127, 143-44 (1947) (concluding that "[t]he offer of benefits to a state by the United States dependent upon cooperation by the state with federal plans, assumedly for the general welfare, is not unusual"). The Supreme Court has since repeatedly reaffirmed Congress's power to condition the expenditure of federal funds, subject to certain limitations. *See* South Dakota v. Dole, 483 U.S. 203, 206-07 (1987) (affirming that under the Spending Clause, "Congress may attach conditions on the receipt of federal funds, and has repeatedly employed the power to further broad policy objectives by conditioning receipt of federal moneys upon compliance by the recipient with federal statutory and administrative directives").

[26] HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 27 (explaining that President Kennedy was "[u]nwilling to accept the political risk and

Title VI: An Overview

The final legislative resolution, reached after a period of protracted debate, was Title VI.[27] The legislation went through a number of significant alterations from the measure originally proposed by the Kennedy Administration, many of which sought to address fears of potential administrative abuse by layering agencies' enforcement power with procedural protections for funding recipients.[28] But the basic pattern suggested by the Committee on Civil Rights some 20 years earlier—making nondiscrimination a condition for federal financial support—remained the same. In its final form, largely unchanged since its adoption, Title VI incorporates five basic features relevant to this report:

1. **Nondiscrimination Mandate.** Title VI bars any federally funded "program or activity" from discriminating against a "person in the United States" based on his or her "race, color, or national origin."[29]
2. **Implementing Rules, Regulations, and Orders.** All federal funding agencies are "authorized and directed" to promulgate rules, regulations, or orders of general applicability "effectuat[ing]" that nondiscrimination mandate.[30]
3. **Approval of Implementing Rules, Regulations, and Orders.** Any rule, regulation, or order issued under Title VI was made subject to presidential approval,[31] an authority since delegated to the Attorney General by executive order.[32]
4. **Agency Enforcement.** To enforce Title VI an agency could resort to either of two measures:[33] (1) the termination or refusal to provide federal financial assistance to an institution or program seeking it; or (2) "any other means authorized by law," now understood to be a lawsuit brought by the Attorney General seeking a recipient's compliance with Title VI.[34]

confront the controversy that would ensue if he issued an executive order" mandating nondiscrimination as a condition for receiving federal financial assistance).

[27] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq. For a comprehensive account of the legislative debate over Title VI, see generally Abernathy, *supra* note 12.

[28] HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 27-41 (concluding that "[i]t would be hard to overestimate the significance of the procedural protections Congress placed in the statute," which "encumbered those who would have to wield th[e] power" Title VI granted).

[29] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d.

[30] *Id.* § 2000d-1 ("Each Federal department and agency which is empowered to extend Federal financial assistance to any program or activity, by way of grant, loan, or contract other than a contract of insurance or guaranty, is authorized and directed to effectuate the provisions of section 601 [42 USCS § 2000d] with respect to such program or activity by issuing rules, regulations, or orders of general applicability which shall be consistent with achievement of the objectives of the statute authorizing the financial assistance in connection with which the action is taken.").

[31] *Id.* ("No such rule, regulation, or order shall become effective unless and until approved by the President.").

[32] Exec. Order No. 12250, 45 Fed. Reg. 72995 (Nov. 2, 1980) (delegating to the Attorney General the authority vested in the President under Section 602 of Title VI, "relating to the approval of rules, regulations, and orders of general applicability").

[33] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1 ("Compliance with any requirement adopted pursuant to this section may be effected (1) by the termination of or refusal to grant or to continue assistance under such program or activity to any recipient as to whom there has been an express finding on the record, after opportunity for hearing, of a failure to comply with such requirement . . . or (2) by any other means authorized by law.").

[34] *See, e.g.*, Nat'l Black Police Ass'n, Inc. v. Velde, 712 F.2d 569, 575 (D.C. Cir. 1983) (noting that "although fund termination was envisioned as the primary means of enforcement under Title VI,[] ... Title VI clearly tolerates other enforcement schemes," including the "referral of cases to the Attorney General, who may bring an action against the

5. **Procedural Requirements Related to Agency Enforcement.** Though an agency's withdrawal of federal funds was envisioned as the primary mechanism for enforcing Title VI, that authority was hedged with a range of procedural requirements designed to spur agencies into seeking consensual resolutions with recipients.[35]

Each of these statutory features is explained below, including how they have come to be understood since Title VI's passage and the role they play in addressing racial discrimination at school.[36]

Defining "Discrimination" Under Title VI

Title VI revolves around a single sentence-long prohibition, found in Section 601 of the law, providing that "[n]o person in the United States" may be "subjected to discrimination" by a "program or activity" that receives federal financial assistance based on his or her "race, color, or national origin."[37] Plainly that prohibition outlaws racial "discrimination" in all federally funded programs. It does not define, however, the sorts of practices Title VI thereby excludes.[38] And with the legislative history on this point inconclusive at best,[39] the task of providing a workable definition has been left to the agencies charged with enforcing Title VI and, ultimately, to the courts.[40] As explained below, however, with its 2001 decision in *Alexander v. Sandoval*,[41] the Supreme Court appears to have put the basic interpretive question to rest: Section 601 directly prohibits only *intentional discrimination*.

recipient").

[35] Originally those requirements provided that (1) the agency could terminate funds only if it had advised the recipient of its noncompliance and attempted voluntary resolution; (2) the agency had to limit the effect of fund termination to the "program or activity" found to be out of compliance with Title VI; (3) before withdrawing funds the head of the agency had to file "written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action" with the relevant congressional committees; and (4) the agency had to wait at least 30 days after filing that report before cutting off funds. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1. Of those requirements only the first has been amended since Title VI became law. With the adoption of the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (CRRA), Pub. L. No. 100–259, 102 Stat. 31 (1988), Congress broadened the definition of "program or activity" to include, in the educational context, "all of the operations" of an elementary or secondary school or institution of higher education when "any part of" those institutions or entities receives federal funding. 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-4a(2). The CRRA thereby extended Title VI's coverage "so that it [now] encompasses programs or activities of a recipient of Federal financial assistance on an institution-wide" and system-wide basis. Cureton v. Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Ass'n, 198 F.3d 107, 115 (3d Cir. 1999).

[36] *See supra* note 9 (explaining the scope of public and private institutions of education that receive federal funding and are subject to Title VI).

[37] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d.

[38] Guardians Ass'n v. Civil Serv. Comm'n, 463 U.S. 582, 592 (1983) (White, J., announcing judgment of the Court) ("The language of Title VI on its face is ambiguous; the word 'discrimination' is inherently so."); *see also* Charles F. Abernathy, *supra* note 12, at 25 (noting that while debating the provision of the House bill that eventually became Section 601 of Title VI, "two members . . . perceptively remarked that the word 'discrimination' had no fixed meaning, and was nowhere defined in title VI").

[39] *See* Regents of Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke, 438 U.S. 265, 286 (1978) (Powell, J., announcing the judgment of the Court) (noting the "repeated refusals of [Title VI's congressional] supporters precisely to define the term "discrimination"); *see also* Abernathy, *supra* note 12; HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 295 (concluding that Title VI's "legislative history" did not "provide a workable definition" of "discrimination").

[40] *See* HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 6 ("It was left to the federal courts and to executive branch officials enforcing Title VI to identify the parameters of the legal right blacks had to equal, nondiscriminatory treatment in public schools.")

[41] 532 U.S. 275 (2001).

Banning Intentional Discrimination (Disparate Treatment)

Despite Title VI's basic ambiguity, the courts have long agreed that, at a minimum, Section 601 bars federally funded programs from *intentionally* singling out individuals for adverse treatment because of their race.[42] This sort of intentional discrimination is commonly known as *disparate* or *different treatment*. And it can be proved in either of two ways: (1) directly, by pointing to a policy or decision that expressly singles out individuals by race, or (2) indirectly, by providing circumstantial evidence that a discriminatory motive was likelier than not responsible for the alleged mistreatment.[43]

Disparate Treatment: Direct Evidence

Perhaps the clearest way a program may discriminate along racial lines is by *expressly* singling out individuals by race for adverse treatment. Thus, for example, a school that explicitly excludes students from an assembly by race will clearly have discriminated in this intentional sense.[44] And because the "discrimination" involved appears on the face of the policy or decision itself, proving a violation of Title VI becomes that much more straightforward: to prevail, the aggrieved party generally need only establish that the discriminatory policy existed and was used against him.[45]

Disparate Treatment: Circumstantial Evidence

Although still litigated, over the years such facially discriminatory policies and decisions have grown less common—a shift widely attributed to laws like the 1964 Civil Rights Act.[46] As a

[42] *Cf.* Guardians Ass'n v. Civil Serv. Comm'n, 463 U.S. 582, 589 (1983) (White, J., announcing judgment of the Court) ("The Court squarely held in *Lau v. Nichols* . . . that Title VI forbids the use of federal funds . . . in programs that intentionally discriminate on racial grounds."); Regents of Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke, 438 U.S. 265, 284 (1978) (Powell, J.) (announcing the judgment of the Court) ("Examination of the voluminous legislative history of Title VI reveals a congressional intent to halt federal funding of entities that violate a prohibition of racial discrimination similar to the" intentional discrimination barred by the Constitution.); *id.* at 334 (Brennan, J.) (concurring in the judgment in part and dissenting in part) ("Again and again supporters of Title VI emphasized that the purpose of the statute was to end segregation in federally funded activities and to end other discriminatory uses of race disadvantaging Negroes.").

[43] *See, e.g.*, De La Cruz v. Tormey, 582 F.2d 45, 50 (9th Cir. 1978) (distinguishing "government action" which is "'facially' discriminatory," in violation of the Equal Protection Clause, from a "more subtle variety of discrimination focuse[d], not on the form of the governmental action, . . . but rather upon its effects").

[44] *See* U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Oak Park and River Forest High School District 200, at 3-4 (Sept. 29, 2015) (concluding that a "racially exclusive assembly" constituted intentional discrimination); *see also infra* notes 176-183 and accompanying text.

[45] *Cf.* Cmtys. for Equity v. Mich. High Sch. Ath. Ass'n, 459 F.3d 676, 694 (6th Cir. 2006) (noting that a complainant need not prove discriminatory animus where the allegation involves a facially discriminatory policy); *accord* Parker v. Franklin County Cmty. Sch. Corp., 667 F.3d 910, 920 (7th Cir. 2012) (citing *Cmtys. for Equity* for the same). Because Title VI has been read to incorporate constitutional principles, as explained below, even where a recipient has been found to have intentionally discriminated based on race it may still not be liable under Title VI if its discriminatory conduct was narrowly tailored to serve a compelling interest. Generally, however, that is a difficult showing to make. See CRS Report R45481, *"Affirmative Action" and Equal Protection in Higher Education*, by Christine J. Back and JD S. Hsin, at 21-24 (Jan. 31, 2019).

[46] *See* Tristin K. Green, *The Future of Systemic Disparate Treatment Law*, 32 BERKELEY J. EMP. & LABOR L. 395, 401, 418 (2011) (observing that "after the passage of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, most formal, facially discriminatory employment policies ended, even as less formalized discrimination continued," and that "[o]ver time . . . individuals made fewer blatantly and overtly racist or sexist decisions" as well); GERALD N. ROSENBERG, THE HOLLOW HOPE: CAN COURTS BRING ABOUT SOCIAL CHANGE? 52 (2d ed. 2008) (documenting the "extraordinary" impact that the enforcement of Title VI had in unraveling the *de jure* segregation of schools in the South); HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 80 ("The enforcement of title VI between 1965 and 1968 is widely and rightfully recognized as having produced historic breakthroughs in dismantling the system of [*de jure*] racial segregation in southern schools.").

result, the more usual case today instead involves allegations of racially motivated mistreatment under a policy or decision that, at least on its face, is race-neutral.[47]

Thus, for example, an African American student might still plausibly allege that a school official discriminated against him based on his race by disciplining him more severely than his white classmates for substantially the same misconduct, even though neither the discipline policy nor the disciplining official made any mention of his race.[48] In such cases, the "*form* of the governmental action"—the literal wording of the policy used or the decisionmaker's explanation—is not at issue.[49] What matters is *why* the individuals alleging mistreatment received the treatment they did; whether, that is, a discriminatory *intent* shaped the allegedly discriminatory decision. Where the surrounding circumstances suggest that some such racial animus was likelier than not what motivated the adverse treatment, that treatment will amount to intentional discrimination, presumptively violating Title VI.[50]

Banning Discriminatory Effects (Disparate Impact)

Title VI has long been understood to bar federally funded programs from intentionally discriminating based on race. At least for the first few decades following its adoption, however, there was considerably more debate about whether Section 601 might also forbid policies that, while not purposefully discriminatory, nonetheless had a disparate effect on persons of different races. And in its first case involving Title VI—*Lau v. Nichols*[51]—the Supreme Court seemed to say exactly that.[52] In its most recent encounter with disparate impact under Title VI, however, in *Alexander v Sandoval*,[53] the Court squarely rejected *Lau*'s ruling on that point.[54] Today, as a result, the *only* discrimination Title VI directly prohibits is *intentional*.[55]

The Origin of Disparate Impact Under Title VI: *Lau v. Nichols*

Lau was the Court's first encounter with Title VI, and it set the stage for much of the uncertainty about the statute that has followed. In *Lau,* non-English-speaking Chinese students had sued San Francisco's school system alleging that its policy of refusing bilingual or remedial English

[47] *See* Rashdan v. Geissberger, 764 F. 3d 1179, 1182 (9th Cir. 2014) (analyzing circumstantial evidence of discrimination under Title VI according to the same standards as Title VII); *see also* Green, *supra* note 46, at 401 (noting that even as "most formal, facially discriminatory employment policies ended, . . . less formalized discrimination continued").

[48] *See, e.g.*, U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Platteville Public Schools, at 11-12 (Nov. 20, 2013) (analyzing a similar claim under Title VI).

[49] *Tormey*, 582 F.2d at 50.

[50] As a formal matter, the federal courts of appeals have generally applied the same "basic allocation of burdens and order of presentation of proof"—widely known as the *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting framework—that the Supreme Court has used in reviewing claims of employment discrimination under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Rashdan, 764 F. 3d at 1182 (quoting Tex. Dep't of Cmty. Affairs v. Burdine, 450 U.S. 248, 252-53 (1981) and collecting cases). *See also supra* note 45 (noting the constitutional defense).

[51] 414 U.S. 563 (1974).

[52] *See, e.g.*, *Guardians*, 463 U.S. at 589 (White, J., announcing the judgment of the Court) ("The Court squarely held in *Lau v. Nichols* . . . that Title VI forbids the use of federal funds not only in programs that intentionally discriminate on racial grounds but also in those endeavors that have a disparate impact on racial minorities.").

[53] 532 U.S. 275 (2001).

[54] *Id.* at 285 ("[W]e have since rejected *Lau*'s interpretation of [Section] 601 as reaching beyond intentional discrimination.").

[55] *Id.* at 280.

instruction effectively denied them the educational opportunities provided non-Chinese students, in violation of Title VI as well as the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.[56] And in an unexpectedly unanimous ruling,[57] the Court agreed—albeit along two different lines of reasoning.

Relying "solely" on Section 601, five of the Justices, led by Justice Douglas, concluded that Section 601 barred discrimination "which has [a discriminatory] *effect* even though no purposeful design is present."[58] In that case the effect was clear: "the Chinese-speaking minority receive[d] fewer benefits than the English-speaking majority" from the city's schools.[59] As recipients of federal educational dollars subject to Title VI, the school system had "contractually" obligated itself to reform its instructional policies to ensure the Chinese-speaking minority the same educational benefits as the English-speaking majority.[60]

Lau therefore seemed to imply that Section 601 directly outlawed policies with discriminatory effects, irrespective of their motivating intent—a form of discrimination now commonly known as *disparate impact*. But the Court also mixed some uncertainty into that message. Immediately after saying that they were "rely[ing] solely on [Section] 601" in siding with the student plaintiffs, the majority in *Lau* turned to recite a regulation issued by HEW, specifically addressing what recipient school districts had to do under Title VI to ensure students with "linguistic deficiencies" had the same "opportunity to obtain the education generally obtained by other students in the system."[61] That discussion drew a contrasting concurrence from three other Justices, all of whom agreed that the student should prevail under a disparate impact theory, but believed that the proper basis for that theory—and the result in favor of the students—was HEW's regulation implementing Title VI, not Section 601 itself.[62] In all, though, eight Justices in *Lau* put down a marker in favor of disparate impact under Title VI, five seemingly under Section 601. And so, whatever the vagaries in its rationale, *Lau*'s basic message seemed clear: Title VI barred not just intentional discrimination, but policies with a disparate impact as well.

Limiting *Lau*

Only a few years after handing down *Lau*, in its landmark ruling in *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*,[63] the Court appeared to reverse course. *Bakke* involved a white applicant's challenge to the affirmative action admissions policy then in use at the University of California at Davis's medical school.[64] And like the Chinese students in *Lau*, Bakke objected to that policy on

[56] *Lau*, 414 U.S. at 564-65. The case also involved a claim under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which the Court declined to address. *See id.*

[57] *See* Rachel F. Moran, *The Story of* Lau v. Nichols*: Breaking the Silence in Chinatown*, *in* EDUCATION LAW STORIES 111, 134 (Michael A. Olivas & Ronna Greff Schneider eds. 2008) (observing that, though "some attorneys and scholars had expected the decision in *Lau* to be a close and difficult one, the Court handed down a unanimous opinion in just six weeks after oral argument").

[58] *Lau*, 414 U.S. at 566.

[59] *Id.* at 568.

[60] *Id.* at 568-69.

[61] *Id.* at 566-67.

[62] *Id.* at 569-71 (Stewart, J., concurring in the result, and joined by Blackmun, J., and Burger, C.J.). Justice White concurred in the judgment but declined to write or join an opinion. *Id.* at 569.

[63] 438 U.S. 265 (1978).

[64] For a more detailed analysis of Bakke and affirmative action more generally in higher education, see CRS Report R45481, "Affirmative Action" and Equal Protection in Higher Education, by Christine J. Back and JD S. Hsin (Jan. 31, 2019).

both constitutional and statutory grounds.[65] To dispose of his challenge the Justices therefore had to confront the question they effectively avoided in *Lau*: how does Section 601's nondiscrimination mandate relate to the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause? None of the opinions in *Bakke* commanded a clear majority, but in separate opinions, five of the Justices, separately sifting through the legislative record, arrived at the same answer: Title VI's drafters intended Section 601 to "enact[] constitutional principles," and nothing more.[66] Title VI, in their view, therefore "proscribe[d] only those racial classifications that would violate the Equal Protection Clause"[67]—policies that the Court had already said must involve more than just a racially disparate impact, but a provable discriminatory intent as well.[68]

In the decades since *Bakke*, the Court continued to divide over the basic ambiguity in Title VI—over exactly what sort of "discrimination" Section 601 outlawed.[69] By the time Title VI returned to the Court in 2001, however, with *Alexander v. Sandoval*,[70] a unified five-Justice majority appeared to settle on a more definite view.

As Justice Scalia explained for the *Sandoval* majority, despite the lingering "uncertainty regarding [Title VI's] commands," it seemed "beyond dispute" at that point that a policy with only a disparate impact did not violate Section 601.[71] Tallying the votes in *Bakke* seemed to make that clear enough: on that statutory point, five Justices in *Bakke* explicitly agreed that Title VI should be read coextensively with the Equal Protection Clause.[72] And as claims under that constitutional provision had already been limited to cases of provable discriminatory intent,[73] the *Sandoval* majority thought it stood to reason that claims under Title VI had to be so limited as well.[74]

The difficulty, however, was *Lau*. There, after all, the Court seemed to say that Section 601 *did* prohibit policies with a racially disparate impact, irrespective of whether those effects were intentional.[75] But as the *Sandoval* majority saw it, *Bakke* had effectively resolved that difficulty as

[65] *Bakke*, 438 U.S. at 278 (Powell, J., announcing the judgment of the Court).

[66] *Id.* at 286; *id.* at 328 (Brennan, J., concurring in the judgment in part and dissenting in part) ("In our view, Title VI prohibits only those uses of racial criteria that would violate the Fourteenth Amendment if employed by a State or its agencies; it does not bar the preferential treatment of racial minorities as a means of remedying past societal discrimination to the extent that such action is consistent with the Fourteenth Amendment.").

[67] *Id.* at 287 (Powell, J., announcing the judgment of the Court).

[68] Arlington Heights v. Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp., 429 U.S. 252, 265 (1977) ("Proof of racially discriminatory intent or purpose is required to show a violation of the Equal Protection Clause.")

[69] The only other case to squarely present the question was Guardians Ass'n v. Civil Serv. Comm'n, 463 U.S. 582 (1983). That case involved a claim brought by black and Hispanic police officers under Title VI, challenging the New York City police department's use of a written examination as a component of its entry-level hiring. *Id.* at 585 (White, J., announcing the judgment of the Court). The officers argued that the exams had an unjustifiably "discriminatory impact on the scores and pass-rates of blacks and Hispanics," violating Title VI—a claim which the Court rejected, albeit in a badly fractured judgment, splintered into six different opinions. *See id.* at 584; *see also* Alexander v. Choate, 469 U.S. 287, 293 (1985) (explaining that "[n]o opinion commanded a majority in *Guardians*, and Members of the Court offered widely varying interpretations of Title VI").

[70] 532 U.S. 275 (2001).

[71] *Id.* at 279.

[72] *Id.* at 280-81.

[73] *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 265 (discussing Washington v. Davis, 426 U.S. 229, 242 (1976), among other cases).

[74] *Sandoval*, 532 US. at 280-81.

[75] *Cf. Guardians*, 463 U.S. at 589 (White, J., announcing the judgment of the Court) ("The Court squarely held in *Lau v. Nichols* . . . that Title VI forbids the use of federal funds not only in programs that intentionally discriminate on racial grounds but also in those endeavors that have a disparate impact on racial minorities."); *cf. Lau*, 414 U.S. at 566

well: to the extent *Lau* rested on Section 601 directly—rather than HEW's regulations[76]—the majority in *Lau* had simply misread Title VI.[77] The only discrimination Title VI directly outlawed, according to the votes in *Bakke*, was intentional. As far as the *Sandoval* Court was concerned, to the extent *Lau* disagreed with *Bakke*, *Lau* had already been "rejected."[78]

Regulating "Discrimination" Under Title VI

In *Sandoval* the Court appeared to resolve the basic ambiguity in Title VI: the statute's central nondiscrimination mandate—Section 601—outlaws only intentional discrimination. But saying that much, the *Sandoval* majority also acknowledged, did not speak to whether policies with a disparate impact might still be barred by regulations issued under the rulemaking grant found in Section 602 of Title VI. Section 602, as noted, directs agencies to promulgate regulations "to effectuate" the antidiscrimination prohibition of Section 601 "consistent with achievement of the objectives of the statute."[79] And pursuant to that directive, all Cabinet-level federal funding agencies, along with many smaller agencies, have since issued rules and guidance under Title VI outlawing disparate impact discrimination.[80] As this section explains, however, *Sandoval* seems to have placed narrower limits on what funding agencies may redress through regulations under Section 602, arguably constraining them to redress in their rulemakings the same forms of intentional discrimination outlawed by Section 601.

Rulemaking Under Title VI: Section 602

In the courts, and especially the Supreme Court, much of the fight over Title VI has focused on definitions—what in general terms will count as unlawful "discrimination" under Section 601.[81]

(relying "solely" on Section 601 to rule for the plaintiffs).

[76] *See Lau*, 414 U.S. at 567-68 (discussing HEW's disparate impact regulation).

[77] *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 285 ("[W]e have since rejected *Lau*'s interpretation of [Section] 601 as reaching beyond intentional discrimination."); *cf. Lau*, 414 U.S. at 569-71 (Stewart, J., concurring in the result).

[78] *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 285.

[79] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1.

[80] 7 C.F.R. Part 15 (Agriculture); 15 C.F.R. Part 8 (Commerce); 32 C.F.R. Part 195 (Defense); 34 C.F.R. Part 100 (Education); 10 C.F.R. Part 1040 (Energy); 40 C.F.R. Part 7 (Environmental Protection Agency); 45 C.F.R. Part 80 (Health and Human Services); 6 C.F.R. Part 21 (Homeland Security); 24 C.F.R. Part 1 (Housing and Urban Development); 43 C.F.R. Part 17, Subpart A (Interior); 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart C (Justice); 29 C.F.R. Part 31 (Labor); 22 C.F.R. Part 141 (1982) (State); 49 C.F.R. Part 21 (Transportation); 31 C.F.R. Part 22 (Treasury); 38 C.F.R. Part 18, Subpart A (Veterans Affairs). In addition to these Cabinet-level departments, a number of other agencies have also promulgated rules or, in some cases, guidance pursuant to Section 602 of Title VI. *See, e.g.*, 45 C.F.R. Part 1203 (Corporation for National and Community Service); 44 C.F.R. Part 7, Subpart A (FEMA); 41 C.F.R. Subpart 101-6.2 (General Services Administration); 14 C.F.R. Part 1250 (NASA); 13 C.F.R. Part 112 (Small Business Administration); 18 C.F.R. Part 1302 (Tennessee Valley Authority).

[81] Though definitional disputes have loomed large over the federal docket, questions about Title VI's enforcement have also figured prominently over the years, especially in the federal courts of appeals. Three issues have proved particularly salient: (1) whether private parties may sue to enforce Section 601, *see Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 279-80 (concluding that they may, based on Cannon v. Univ. of Chicago, 441 U.S. 677 (1979)); (2) whether and to what extent the federal courts may oversee funding agencies' enforcement of Title VI, *see* Women's Equity Action League v. Cavazos, 906 F.2d 742, 749 (D.C. Cir. 1990) (Ginsburg, J.) (holding that private parties may not "demand across-the-board judicial supervision of continuing federal agency enforcement" of Title VI and are instead limited to "situation-specific suits against [a] federal agency based on federal funding of a particular project or district"); and (3) whether private parties may sue to enforce regulations issued under Section 602, *see Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 288-91 (finding "no evidence anywhere in the text [of Title VI] to suggest that Congress intended to create a private right to enforce regulations promulgated under [Section] 602").

But for the agencies charged with actually enforcing that mandate the primary concerns have tended to be more operational and programmatic: how to go about the business of reviewing and assessing particular practices under Title VI.[82] To address those concerns, funding agencies have therefore had to look beyond the bare substantive standard in Section 601 to their rulemaking authority under Section 602.

Section 602 is at once a source of authority and a command, "authoriz[ing] and direct[ing]" every federal funding agency to "effectuate" Section 601's nondiscrimination mandate "by issuing rules, regulations, or orders of general applicability consistent with" the "objectives" of its underlying funding authority.[83] Every Cabinet-level department, among many other smaller agencies, has since done so.[84] And given DOJ's unique coordinating authority over Title VI,[85] those funding agencies have generally followed the rules DOJ developed for HEW in 1964,[86] including its regulation outlawing disparate impact discrimination.[87]

Like the nondiscrimination provision in Section 601, the rulemaking authority provided by Section 602 was made deliberately broad.[88] That breadth has produced a further point of uncertainty about the statute: what limits are there to agencies' rulemaking authority under Section 602? The Supreme Court, for its part, has never squarely addressed that question, nor the validity of the disparate-impact regulations in particular.[89] And as explained below, the resulting ambiguity has yielded two contrasting views of what Section 602 will allow an agency to outlaw as unlawful "discrimination" under Title VI: (1) a largely deferential view that would give agencies broad leeway to issue "broad prophylactic rules"[90] reaching conduct beyond intentional

[82] The first major steps taken under Title VI—perhaps unsurprisingly given its roots in *Brown v. Board of Education*—emerged with HEW's efforts to end the *de jure* segregation of public schools, especially in the South. Empowered by the infusion of new grant money appropriated by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), HEW issued its first set of Title VI guidelines in April 1965, which made measurable progress toward desegregation a condition for receiving funds under ESEA. *See* Singleton v. Jackson Mun. Separate Sch. Dist., 348 F.2d 729, 730 (5th Cir. 1965) (describing the "close connection . . . between the judiciary's standards in enforcing the national policy requiring desegregation of public schools and the executive department's standards in administering this policy"); *see also* HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 45-52 (discussing the background to HEW's 1965 Guidelines and their reception in the federal courts). Assistance provided under ESEA remains a major source of ED's enforcement authority today.

[83] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1.

[84] *See supra* note 80 (citing regulations of various agencies and departments).

[85] *See* Exec. Order No. 12250, *Leadership and Coordination of Nondiscrimination Laws*, reprinted at 45 Fed. Reg. 72, 995 (Nov. 4, 1980) (delegating presidential approval authority under Section 602 of Title VI to the Attorney General).

[86] Section 602 directs every funding agency to issue its own rules "effectuat[ing]" Section 601's nondiscrimination mandate. *See* 42 U.S.C. U.S.C. § 2000d-1. Once President Lyndon Johnson delegated his approval authority under Title VI to the Attorney General, however, DOJ took the lead in "work[ing] out a consistent, enforceable policy" under the statute, beginning with the regulations it crafted for HEW shortly after the law's passage. *Comment: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—Implementation and Impact*, 36 GEO. WASH. L. REV. 824, 844-45 (1968). Those regulations later served as the "standard" by which DOJ reviewed and approved other agencies' regulations, a fact which explains their general uniformity to this day. *Id.*

[87] *See Guardians*, 463 U.S. at 619 (Marshall, J., dissenting) ("Following the initial promulgation of regulations adopting an impact standard, every Cabinet Department and about 40 federal agencies adopted standards interpreting Title VI to bar programs with a discriminatory impact.").

[88] *See* Abernathy, *supra* note 12, at 276 (observing that the congressional drafters of Title VI "consciously adopted a compromise that delegated to agency regulators, subject to extraordinary Presidential oversight, the decision" of how to enforce its bar on "discrimination" in federally funded programs).

[89] *Cf. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 308 (Stevens, J., dissenting) (noting that "the question whether [Section] 601 applies to disparate-impact claims has never been analyzed by this Court on the merits").

[90] *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 305 (Stevens, J., dissenting).

discrimination; and (2) a more exacting view under which agencies would be limited to redressing provable cases of intentional discrimination.

The Limits to Section 602: Two Views

1. The Reasonable-Relation View

The earliest view of Title VI's rulemaking authority was also the most expansive. In his concurring opinion in *Lau*, Justice Stewart set out the basic theory: because Section 602 allows agencies to promulgate rules "effectuat[ing]" Section 601, HEW had the authority to enact any rule that broadly furthered the purpose of deterring "discrimination" in federally funded programs.[91] All the courts would require, as a formal matter, is that any rules issued under Section 602 be "reasonably related" to the antidiscriminatory ambitions of the statute.[92] Only two other Justices signed on to Justice Stewart's view in *Lau*, and it has never been adopted by a majority of the Court.[93] But it also has never been squarely rejected by the Court either.[94]

This more expansive view of Section 602 appears nevertheless to rest on two arguable bases. The first comes down to basic principles of administrative law. As Justice Stewart noted in *Lau*, the Court has generally accorded considerable latitude to agencies authoring rules pursuant to generic rulemaking provisions, on the assumption that Congress intended to defer more particular legislative decisions to their expert judgment.[95] And thus, when presented with such broad delegations—permitting an agency, for example, to make "such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out" another statutory mandate[96]—the courts have traditionally been inclined to defer "to the informed experience and judgment of the agency to whom Congress delegated appropriate authority."[97]

Given its similarly expansive wording, Section 602 could be seen to embody much the same sort of broad rulemaking authority.[98] In such cases, as Justice Stewart argued, and as some Justices later agreed,[99] the test should be correspondingly lenient, asking only whether the agency's rule

[91] Lau v. Nichols, 414 U.S. 563, 571 (Stewart, J., concurring).

[92] *Id.*

[93] *Cf. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 280-81 (noting that "five Justices in *Guardians* voiced the view" that "regulations promulgated under [Section] 602 of Title VI may proscribe activities that have a disparate impact on racial groups"); *see also* Alexander v. Choate, 469 U.S. 287, 294 (1985) (noting that "the Court held [in *Lau*] that actions having an unjustifiable disparate impact on minorities could be redressed through agency regulations designed to implement the purposes of Title VI this case").

[94] As explained below, a majority in *Sandoval* seemed to question whether Section 602 could reach discrimination not outlawed by Section 601, but they expressly declined to decide that issue there. *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 286 n.6.

[95] *Lau* , 414 U.S. at 571 (Stewart, J., concurring) (citing Mourning v. Family Publ'ns Serv., 411 U.S. 356 (1973)).

[96] *Mourning*, 411 U.S. at 369.

[97] *Id.* at 371-72. As Justice Stevens later pointed out, this reasoning has some resonance with the rule later developed under *Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984), generally calling for the courts' to defer to agencies' rules when confronted with an ambiguity in their organic statutes. *See Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 309 (Stevens, J., dissenting) ("[W]hen the agencies charged with administering a broadly-worded statute offer regulations interpreting that statute or giving concrete guidance as to its implementation, we treat their interpretation of the statute's breadth as controlling unless it presents an unreasonable construction of the statutory text"). For an overview of *Chevron* deference, *see* CRS Report R44954, *Chevron Deference: A Primer*, by Valerie C. Brannon and Jared P. Cole (Sept. 19, 2017).

[98] 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1.

[99] *See* Guardians Ass'n v. Civil Serv. Comm'n, 463 U.S. 582, 643 (1983) (Stevens, J., dissenting) ("It is well settled that when Congress explicitly authorizes an administrative agency to promulgate regulations implementing a federal

bears some reasonable relationship "to the purposes of the enabling legislation."[100] That leniency would arguably authorize an agency to issue "broad prophylactic rules" so long as they "realiz[e] the vision laid out in" Section 601—as arguably would a rule outlawing policies with racially disparate impacts.[101]

Apart from principles of administrative law, this more expansive view of Section 602 might also find support in a constitutional analogy, based on two of the Reconstruction Amendments. As Justice Stevens pointed out in his dissent in *Guardians Association v. Civil Service Commission*, the Court had at one time indicated—in a decision dating to "the dawn of [the last] century"—that "an administrative regulation's conformity to statutory authority was to be measured by the same standard as a statute's conformity to constitutional authority."[102] And as it happened, only a few years before *Guardians*, the Court had read the Fifteenth Amendment, despite "only prohibit[ing] purposeful racial discrimination in voting," to allow "Congress [to] implement that prohibition by banning voting practices that are discriminatory in effect."[103] Congress could do that, according to Justice Stevens, because the Fifteenth Amendment—much like Title VI—supplements its prohibition against racially discriminatory voting policies[104] with a provision empowering Congress "to enforce" that prohibition "by appropriate legislation."[105] Given the structural similarity between the amendment and Title VI, Justice Stevens saw no reason why Section 602 should give federal agencies any less authority than the Fifteenth Amendment offers Congress—including authority to outlaw policies with discriminatory effects.[106]

Justice Steven's view in *Guardians*, like Justice Stewart's in *Lau*, has never commanded a majority from the Court. That analogy may also have lost some force more recently, following the Court's arguably more restrictive decisions under the Fifteenth Amendment.[107] But the Court has also never expressly ruled out the analogy, and it appears to be at least consistent with the way the federal courts have read another of the Reconstruction Amendments—the Thirteenth, outlawing

statute that governs completely private conduct, those regulations have the force of law so long as they are 'reasonably related to the purposes of the enabling legislation.'"); *id.* at 592-93 (White, J., announcing judgment of the Court) (apparently agreeing with Justice Stewart in *Lau*).

[100] *Lau*, 414 U.S. at 571 (Stewart, J., concurring) (quoting Thorpe v. Hous. Auth. of the City of Durham, 393 U.S. 268, 280-281 (1969)).

[101] *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 305 (Stevens, J., dissenting).

[102] *Guardians*, 463 U.S. at 644 (Stevens, J., dissenting) (discussing Boske v. Comingore, 177 U.S. 459, 470 (1900)).

[103] *Id.*

[104] U.S. CONST. amend. XV, § 1.

[105] *Id.* at § 2.

[106] *Cf. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 309-10 (Stevens, J., dissenting) (suggesting that under the "well-established principle of administrative law" in *Chevron* that the Court should "read [Section] 602 as granting the federal agencies responsible for distributing federal funds the authority to issue regulations interpreting [Section] 601 on the assumption that their construction will—if reasonable—be incorporated into our understanding of [Section] 601's meaning"). This analogy presumes, moreover, that the standard under the Thirteenth Amendment will remain what the Court said it was in *Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co*. In recent years, however, a number of parties have contested the vitality of *Jones* on that point, arguing that the deferential standard in that case has been eroded by the Court's more recent decisions under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. *See, e.g.*, United States v. Metcalf, 881 F.3d 641 (8th Cir. 2018) (rejecting a challenge to the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009 on this basis); United States v. Cannon, 750 F.3d 492 (5th Cir. 2014) (same); United States v. Hatch, 722 F.3d 1193 (10th Cir. 2013), *cert. denied*, 134 S.Ct. 1538 (2014) (same).

[107] *See* United States v. Cannon, 750 F.3d 492, 509 (5th Cir. 2014) (Elrod, J., specially concurring) (noting that in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), the Court appears to have restricted Congress's power to enact remedial legislation under the Fifteenth Amendment, by requiring it to justify any such legislation with evidence of "current needs" "in our current society").

slavery and involuntary servitude.[108] Whether that analogy would find favor among the Justices today seems at best uncertain, however, partly for the reasons discussed below.

2. The View from *Sandoval*

In opposition to the early expansive reading of Section 602, a number of other Justices—and arguably a majority in *Sandoval*—have suggested that regulations under Section 602 must instead fit more closely with the particular purpose of Section 601: ridding federally funded programs of intentional discrimination. *Sandoval*, given its posture, did not squarely address disparate impact rules under Title VI; that case concerned the right of private parties to sue under a Title VI disparate impact regulation, not the validity of the underlying regulation itself.[109] But in a suggestive footnote in his opinion for the majority, Justice Scalia expressed some doubt that those regulations could be squared with the majority's view that Section 601 bars only intentional discrimination.[110]

The majority's concern fastened less on the breadth of Section 602 than on the narrowness of Section 601. It seemed "strange," Justice Scalia explained, that a rule prohibiting disparate impact could "effectuate" the purpose of Section 601 when that provision "permits the very behavior that the regulations forbid."[111] Or as Justice O'Connor had put the same point in her concurrence in *Guardians*, also involving a disparate impact claim under Title VI, it was "difficult to fathom how the Court could uphold" regulations outlawing discriminatory *effects* when, to do so, they would have to "go well *beyond*" Title VI's purpose of proscribing *intentional* discrimination.[112]

The majority in *Sandoval*, like Justice O'Connor in *Guardians*, seemed to signal their dissatisfaction with the "reasonably related" test endorsed by Justice Stewart's concurrence in *Lau*. Neither, however, proposed a test to replace it. To do so, however, they may well have turned to a constitutional analogy of their own—based not on the Fifteenth Amendment but the Fourteenth.

[108] Like Title VI, the Thirteenth Amendment also consists of two basic provisions: a general prohibition—found in Section 1 of the amendment—outlawing "slavery" and "involuntary servitude" "within the United States," and a separate provision—Section 2—granting Congress "power to enforce" Section 1 "by appropriate legislation." U.S. CONST. amend. XIII. As the Court has read those provisions, they not only "clothe[] Congress with power to pass all laws necessary and proper for abolishing all badges and incidents of slavery in the United States," but also with the power to "rationally determine" what those forbidden "badges" or "incidents" of slavery are. Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co., 392 U.S. 409, 439 (1968) (quoting Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3, 20 (1883)). It is worth noting, however, that a number of parties have contested the vitality of *Jones* on this point, and pressed for a more constrained view of Congress's remedial power under the Thirteenth Amendment, arguably in line with the Court's more recent decisions under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. *See, e.g.*, United States v. Metcalf, 881 F.3d 641 (8th Cir. 2018) (rejecting a challenge to the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009 on this basis); United States v. Cannon, 750 F.3d 492 (5th Cir. 2014) (same); United States v. Hatch, 722 F.3d 1193 (10th Cir. 2013), *cert. denied*, 134 S.Ct. 1538 (2014) (same).

[109] *See Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 278, 281 ("We must assume for purposes of deciding this case that regulations promulgated under [Section] 602 of Title VI may validly proscribe activities that have a disparate impact on racial groups, even though such activities are permissible under [Section] 601.").

[110] *Id*. at 280-81.

[111] *Id.* at 286 n.6.

[112] *See* Guardians Ass'n v. Civil Serv. Comm'n, 463 U.S. 582, 613 (1983) (O'Connor, J., concurring in the judgment) (emphasis in original). Nor did Justice O'Connor think those regulations could be sustained even under the more lenient "reasonably related" test. As she explained, "'Reasonably related to' simply cannot mean inconsistent with." *Id.* at 614. And yet that, she believed, "would be the effect of upholding the administrative regulations" outlawing disparate impact, when "the expressed will of Congress is that federal funds recipients are prohibited only from purposefully discriminating on the grounds of" race and national origin. *Id.*

Under the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court has held that Congress may legislatively *enforce* that amendment's guarantees of equal protection and due process of law but in doing so may not *redefine* what would count as violating either.[113] By that analogy, an agency could then clearly seek to enforce Section 601's bar against intentional discrimination by enacting prophylactic regulation "congruent and proportional" to redressing instances of *different treatment*.[114] But the agency could not substantively *amplify* that prohibition by adding to the types of discrimination outlawed by Section 601—as a disparate impact rule arguably would, given the Court's view in *Sandoval* that Section 601 does not bar a policy simply for having discriminatory effects.[115]

Unresolved Questions About Disparate Impact Under Section 602

The Court has yet to squarely resolve which of these views of agencies' rulemaking authority under Section 602 is the right one. Regardless of which they choose, however, an agency arguably may still be able to defend its Title VI disparate impact regulations, depending on how it styles its enforcement under that regulation.

Even if Section 602 is construed narrowly to permit only regulations that address intentional discrimination, it might still be argued that Title VI allows agencies to promulgate regulations addressing disparate impact in at least some circumstances. As Justice Stevens pointed out dissenting in *Sandoval*, one way of looking at Title VI's disparate impact regulations is as an *indirect* rule against intentional discrimination—only intentional discrimination in a "more subtle form[]," masked by an "ostensibly race-neutral" policy but with "the predictable and perhaps intended consequence of materially benefitting some races at the expense of others."[116] Styled that way, an agency might be able to defend its disparate impact rules as a means of "counteract[ing] unconscious prejudices and disguised animus that escape easy classification as disparate treatment."[117] In that sense, those rules would still be *directed* at "uncovering discriminatory intent," even if only in subtler forms, such as "covert and illicit stereotyping."[118] And, for that reason, those rules would arguably also comply with *Sandoval*'s more exacting standard for Section 602 regulations, despite their formal focus on racial disparities.

Even if styled in this way, however, a disparate impact rule under Title VI would likely face further constraints. As the Court recently explained in the context of the Fair Housing Act, an agency relying on a disparate impact theory will still need to "point to a defendant's policy or policies causing" the "statistical disparity" at issue—that the policy actually had racially discriminatory *effects*.[119] And to make that showing, the agency may also need to satisfy a "robust causality requirement," to "ensure[] that [r]acial imbalance [] does not, without more, establish a prima facie case of disparate impact," protecting "defendants from being held liable for racial disparities they did not create."[120] What such a causality requirement might entail as a practical

[113] City of Boerne v. Flores, 521 U.S. 507, 519-20 (1997); *cf.* Gail Heriot and Alison Somin, *The Department of Education's Obama-Era Initiative on Racial Disparities in School Discipline: Wrong for Students and Teachers, Wrong on the Law*, 22 TEX. REV. L. & POL. 472, 533-44 (2018) (sketching an argument along these lines).

[114] *Cf. id.* at 520 (noting that, under the Fourteenth Amendment, "[t]here must be a congruence and proportionality between the injury to be prevented or remedied and the means adopted to that end").

[115] *See supra* note 78 and accompanying text.

[116] *Sandoval*, 532 U.S. at 306 (Stevens, J., dissenting).

[117] Texas Dep't of Hous. & Cmty. Affairs v. Inclusive Cmtys. Project, Inc., 135 S. Ct. 2507, 2522 (2015).

[118] *Id.*

[119] *Id.* at 2523. (explaining this requirement for disparate impact liability under the Fair Housing Act).

[120] *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

matter seems unclear at this point.[121] Nevertheless, recasting the argument over Section 602 in these terms might help sharpen some of the debate around Title VI, by redirecting the discussion away from the abstract concerns about rulemaking authority to the more basic and concrete issue of what disparate impact liability may—or may not—involve.

Enforcing Title VI at School: The U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights

Although Title VI applies to funds distributed by every federal agency,[122] much of the doctrine under the statute has been shaped by its use in the public schools.[123] That doctrinal story has accordingly centered on one agency in particular: the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), originally housed in HEW but today located in the U.S. Department of Education (ED).[124] As the agency primarily responsible for enforcing Title VI in the public schools, as well as nearly all colleges and universities,[125] OCR handles every year a large volume and variety of claims alleging race and national origin discrimination.[126] Some of the most common types of those claims are

[121] The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to address this very question under the Fair Housing Act. *See* U.S. Dep't of Hous. and Urban Dev., *Reconsideration of HUD's Implementation of the Fair Housing Act's Disparate Impact Standard*, 83 Fed. Reg. 28560, 28561 (June 20, 2018) (seeking public comment as to whether "the Disparate Impact Rule [should] be amended to clarify the causality standard for stating a prima facie case under *Inclusive Communities* and other Supreme Court rulings").

[122] The only exceptions are funds disbursed pursuant to "a contract of insurance or guaranty." *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d-1, 2000d-4. Thus, for example, to the extent that a bank "receives federal financial assistance in the form of deposit insurance from the" Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, it would likely not be bound by Title VI's nondiscrimination mandate. Marshall v. Webster Bank, N.A., 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5665, at *20-21 (D.Conn. Jan. 20, 2011) (dismissing a race discrimination complaint on this basis because the alleged "federal assistance [was] in the form of a guaranty or contract for insurance").

[123] *See generally* HALPERN, *supra* note 8; *see also* 110 Cong. Rec. 7068 (1964) (statement of Sen. Ribicoff) (observing that "[u]nquestionably, more programs under HEW would be affected than all other programs put together" by Title VI).

[124] *See* HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 106, 186-87 (describing the organization of OCR under HEW and its later relocation as a part of the newly created Department of Education). ED has played such a pivotal role in Title VI's history that at least one federal court of appeals has suggested that the department's interpretation of the statute merits *Chevron* deference. *See* Monteiro v. Tempe Union High Sch. Dist., 158 F.3d 1022, 1033 (9th Cir. 1998) ("The Department of Education is the agency charged by Congress with enforcing Title VI. As such, its interpretation is entitled to a high degree of deference by the courts so long as it does not conflict with a clearly expressed congressional intent and it is reasonable.") Whether *Chevron* deference really applies to Title VI, however, is less clear. *Cf.* Envirocare of Utah, Inc. v. Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n, 194 F.3d 72, 79 n.7 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (explaining that for "statutes administered by several different agencies—statutes, that is, like the APA and unlike the standing provision of the Atomic Energy Act—courts do not defer to any one agency's particular interpretation'); *see also* FLRA v. Dep't of the Treasury, Fin. Management Serv., 884 F.2d 1446, 1451 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (declining to defer to an agency's reading of the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act, because it was "not charged with a special duty to interpret" them).

[125] *See* U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights, *Race and National Origin Discrimination: Frequently Asked Questions*, https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/frontpage/faq/race-origin.html ("All public school districts are covered by Title VI because they receive some federal financial assistance. All public colleges and universities and virtually all private colleges and universities are covered because they receive such assistance by participating in federal student aid programs.").

[126] As of March 1, 2019, OCR listed more than 1,500 pending Title VI cases currently under investigation, some dating as far back as 2005. *See* U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights, *Pending Cases Currently Under Investigation at Elementary-Secondary and Post-Secondary Schools*, https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/investigations/open-investigations/tvi.html.

discussed below, beginning first with a brief overview of how ED, as a matter of policy, processes the complaints it receives under Title VI.[127]

OCR's Enforcement of Title VI

OCR primarily enforces Title VI through its investigation and resolution of complaints.[128] To guide its review of those complaints, OCR has published a detailed manual of procedures—known as the Case Processing Manual (CPM)—by which it receives, analyzes, and disposes of allegations under Title VI, among other statutes within its jurisdiction.[129] That guidance document, described below, divides OCR's enforcement into five distinct phases:

Jurisdictional Evaluation. At the first phase of its review, OCR evaluates an allegation for its basic sufficiency—conducting an essentially jurisdictional analysis. As a part of that evaluation, OCR first examines whether an allegation has enough information in it, of the right kind.[130] If so, OCR has to establish jurisdiction over both the subject matter of the complaint as well as the entity complained of. Thus, the allegation must state enough facts from which to infer race or national origin discrimination (subject matter jurisdiction),[131] and the complainant must allege discrimination by a program or activity that receives ED's financial assistance (personal jurisdiction).[132] And the allegation must also be timely: a complaint under Title VI generally must be filed with OCR within 180 calendar days of the date when the discrimination allegedly occurred.[133] Insufficiency on any of these points may result in an allegation's dismissal without OCR's further investigation or review.[134]

After determining that it has jurisdiction over an allegation and finds it otherwise suitable for review, OCR will formally open its investigation, beginning with the issuance of informational

[127] As noted earlier, this report does not discuss the two other mechanisms available for enforcing Title VI in the schools: (1) a lawsuit filed by a private party under Title VI's implied right of action or (2) a suit brought in federal court by DOJ, following a referral from OCR. For OCR's referral procedures, *see* U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights, *Case Processing Manual* [hereafter CPM], at 23-24 (Nov. 19, 2018).

[128] In addition to its investigations of complaints, OCR is also required by regulation to conduct "compliance reviews" "from time to time" to assess whether "the practices of recipients . . . are complying" with Title VI. 34 CFR § 100.7(a). OCR may also conduct so-called "directed investigations" whenever "information indicates a possible failure to comply with the laws and regulations enforced by OCR, the matter warrants attention and the compliance concern is not otherwise being addressed through OCR's complaint, compliance review or technical assistance activities." CPM, *supra* note 127, at 22 (citing 34 CFR § 100.7(c)). Information about how frequently these types of review have resulted in investigations, resolutions, and enforcement actions does not appear to be publicly available.

[129] OCR relies on the CPM when handling complaints raised under all of the statutes it enforces, including Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, dealing with sex discrimination, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, addressing disability discrimination.

[130] Thus, for example, an allegation communicated only orally, or provided anonymously in correspondence, may be dismissed without further processing. CPM, *supra* note 127, at 4.

[131] *Id.* at 5.

[132] *Id.* at 6. Under several delegations arrangements ED also has some authority to investigate complaints involving programs or institutions that receive federal funds awarded by other federal agencies. *Id.* OCR has acknowledged, moreover, that statistical evidence will not make a complaint actionable on its own, but that evidence may support an investigation when presented with other facts suggesting disparate treatment. CPM at 6; *accord* Everett v. Pitt Cty. Bd. of Educ., 788 F.3d 132, 149 n.11 (4th Cir. 2015) (finding no abuse of discretion where a district court "refused to consider disparity in student discipline," "because there was not sufficient evidence in the record demonstrating that the school district target[ed] black students for discipline or otherwise treat[ed] them differently in disciplinary matters").

[133] CPM, *supra* note 127, at 8.

[134] OCR does, however, allow appeals from some dismissals. *See id.* at 21.

letters to both the complainant and recipient.[135] Those letters primarily serve to notify the parties of the allegations OCR intends to investigate and the basis for its jurisdiction, including appropriate statutory and regulatory authority.[136] The letters also apprise the parties of OCR's role in the investigation—as a "neutral fact-finder"—as well as the complainant's right to bring suit in federal court regardless of how OCR administratively resolves the complaint.[137]

Facilitated Resolution. As a part of its opening letter, OCR will also inform the parties of its voluntary resolution process, called a "Facilitated Resolution Between the Parties."[138] Under that process, OCR may offer to serve as "an impartial, confidential facilitator between the parties," to assist them in informally resolving the allegations before OCR formally makes any findings of its own.[139] During those discussions OCR may accordingly suspend its investigation for up to 30 calendar days to allow negotiations to proceed in good faith; it will reinstate its investigation, however, should the parties fail to reach an agreement within that time.[140] In no case, though, will OCR approve or otherwise endorse an agreement reached under this process, nor monitor a recipient's compliance with it.[141]

Investigation. If the parties cannot voluntarily resolve the complaint through facilitated negotiation, OCR will proceed to investigate.[142] At any time during that investigation—which may involve OCR's review of school data, interviews with students and staff, or other measures—the recipient may still choose to negotiate a voluntary resolution with OCR, and recent resolutions suggest that this is relatively common.[143] In such cases, OCR will issue a resolution letter memorializing the allegations and its investigation, along with the agreement resolving them.[144] In these cases, however, OCR will generally not make any findings on the underlying allegations.

In the event the recipient declines to negotiate a voluntary resolution, at the completion of its investigation OCR will issue findings on each allegation, resolving them by a preponderance of the evidence. In each case OCR will therefore explain why the evidence likelier than not supports the finding of a violation ("non-compliance determination") or else explain why it does not ("insufficient evidence").[145] In cases of non-compliance OCR will also propose a resolution agreement, outlining the steps for the recipient to take to resolve the allegations in question and ensure its future compliance with Title VI.[146] A recipient generally has 90 days in which to consider and negotiate the terms of a final agreement with OCR.[147] If the recipient and OCR fail to reach an agreement within that period, OCR will advise the recipient, by "Letter of Impending

[135] *Id.* at 12.
[136] *Id.* at 13.
[137] *Id.*
[138] *Id.*
[139] *Id.*
[140] *Id.*
[141] *Id.*
[142] *Id.* at 15.
[143] *Id.* at 15-16.
[144] *Id.* at 19-20.
[145] *Id.* at 17-18, 19-20. OCR also allows for appeals based on a finding of insufficient evidence. *See id.* at 21.
[146] *Id.* at 19-20.
[147] *Id.* at 18.

Enforcement Action," that it intends to proceed to enforcement should the parties fail to reach an agreement in short order.[148]

Monitoring. Once the sides have reached an acceptable resolution agreement, OCR will monitor, on an ongoing basis, the recipient's compliance with its terms. To do so, recipients generally must agree to certain reporting requirements, ensuring OCR access to "data and other information in a timely manner" by which it can assure the recipient's compliance.[149] OCR also reserves the right to "visit the recipient, interview staff and students, and request such additional reports or data as are necessary for OCR to determine whether the recipient has fulfilled the terms and obligations of the resolution agreement."[150] In some instances OCR may also choose to amend or altogether end a resolution agreement "when it learns that circumstances have arisen that substantially change, fully resolve, or render moot, some or all of the compliance concerns that were addressed by the resolution agreement."[151]

Enforcement Action. Where OCR cannot negotiate or secure compliance with an acceptable resolution agreement, it may resort to either of the two enforcement mechanisms allowed by Title VI: (1) an administrative proceeding resulting in the termination or refusal of federal funds; or (2) the referral of a complaint to DOJ for litigation.[152] Fund termination, as noted, was envisioned as the primary mechanism for enforcing Title VI, and was once aggressively used by OCR to enforce the desegregation of southern schools.[153] Over the past several Administrations its use appears to have waned significantly,[154] perhaps owing to an increased reliance on resolution agreements, voluntary or otherwise, to achieve compliance.

Major Areas of Administrative Enforcement

OCR's administrative docket for Title VI is considerable, covering a wide variety of allegations involving race and national origin discrimination. Among the issues raised in those complaints, three appear especially common: different treatment, retaliation, and racial harassment. In 2016, for instance, OCR reported receiving some 2,400 total complaints raising issues under 17 general categories of Title VI violations.[155] Of those, 976 alleged some form of different treatment,[156]

[148] Depending on the state of their negotiations the window for reaching an agreement may be as short as 10 calendar days, or as long as 30. *Id.* at 20.

[149] *Id.*

[150] *Id.*

[151] *Id.* at 23.

[152] *Id.* at 23-24; *see also* 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1.

[153] *See* HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 294 (noting that "during the Johnson era . . . fund termination [was] used with regularity to combat racial discrimination in schools").

[154] OCR does not appear to publish any data on its use of fund termination proceedings. A CRS search of Westlaw and Lexis databases of OCR administrative proceedings failed to uncover any termination orders issued under Title VI in the last 25 years. *Cf.* HALPERN, *supra* note 8, at 294 (noting that "[t]he termination of federal funds is a most difficult and awkward sanction to invoke," and that, as of 1995, that sanction had "been used in no more than a handful of cases in the [preceding] two decades").

[155] U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights, *Securing Equal Educational Opportunity: Report to the President and Secretary of Education* [2016 Report], at 17 (2016). As of this writing the 2016 Report remains the most recent that OCR has made publicly available on its website.

[156] As OCR styles this category, it includes allegations that a recipient has excluded individuals, or denied them some benefit, based on their race. *See* 2016 Report at 17; *see also* 34 C.F.R. § 100.3(a) (ED's regulation under Title VI disallowing any person to be "excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of ... any program" "on the ground of race, color, or national origin").

while another 569 complaints alleged race-based retaliation[157] and a further 548 made claims of racial harassment.[158] In 2015, OCR reported largely similar figures as well.[159] The next section examines two recent examples of how OCR reviews complaints under Title VI, one involving a more typical allegation of indirect "disparate treatment," and another posing a less typical allegation of direct discrimination.

Different Treatment: Two Illustrations

The single largest category of complaints OCR receives involves allegations of "disparate treatment."[160] That category covers a wide variety of conduct, covering any complaint that a recipient has singled out an individual or individuals by race for adverse treatment. Of those complaints two types are especially common: "intentionally disciplining students differently based on race"[161] or else excluding them in some way.[162] As noted, OCR will seek to confirm those allegations in either of two ways: either directly, by looking to evidence of overt discriminatory intent, or else indirectly, by establishing that any "apparent differences in the treatment of similarly-situated students of different races" have no legitimate, nondiscriminatory basis.[163] And because Title VI has been read to overlap with the Equal Protection Clause,[164] even where OCR believes a recipient has treated individuals differently by race, it still has to assess whether that treatment was a "narrowly tailored" means of "meet[ing] a compelling governmental interest."[165]

[157] According to OCR, retaliation occurs wherever a recipient "intimidate[s], threaten[s], coerce[s], or discriminate[s] against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by [S]ection 601" or ED's implementing regulations, or because an individual "has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under" the same regulations. 34 C.F.R. 100.7(e).

[158] 2016 Report, *supra* note 155, at 17. Racial harassment involves allegations of "intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on race," whether by a peer or teacher, "that creates a hostile environment by interfering with or denying a student's participation in or receipt of benefits, services, or opportunities in the institution's program." *See* U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Platteville Public Schools, at 2 (Nov. 20, 2013). Under that theory, OCR holds recipient schools "responsible for taking prompt and effective action to stop racial harassment and prevent its recurrence." *Id.* at 3. In so doing OCR appears not to follow the prevailing rule in private actions under Title VI, holding a school liable only for teacher- or peer-on-student racial harassment only where the school has acted with "deliberate indifference" to it. *See* Blunt v. Lower Merion Sch. Dist., 767 F.3d 247, 273 (3d Cir. 2014) (collecting cases to this effect under Title VI). Meanwhile, though the same "deliberate indifference" standard applies to private suits under Title IX for sexual harassment, ED has signaled that it intends to enforce the "deliberate indifference" standard for sexual harassment claims as a part of its new package of regulations under Title IX.

[159] *See* U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights, *Delivering Justice: Report to the President and Secretary of Education*, at 18 (2015) (reporting 849 complaints of different treatment, 561 of retaliation, and 452 of racial harassment).

[160] *See supra* note 154 and accompanying text.

[161] U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Minneapolis Public Schools, at 2 (Nov. 20, 2014).

[162] *See, e.g.*, U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Oak Park and River Forest High School District 200 (Sept. 29, 2015) (addressing complaint of racially exclusive assembly).

[163] U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Platteville Public Schools [Platteville Letter], at 2 (Nov. 20, 2013).

[164] Alexander v. Sandoval, 532 U.S. 280-81 (2001).

[165] U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Oak Park and River Forest High School District 200, at 2 (Sept. 29, 2015).

Disparate Treatment: Circumstantial Evidence

In one recent example, OCR received a complaint from an African American student, identified only as "Student A," alleging that he had been disciplined more severely than his white classmates, in violation of Title VI.[166] As in many disciplinary cases, the student did not produce direct evidence of discrimination. And so OCR instead looked to whether there were any "apparent differences" in the way the school treated Student A from the way it handled "similarly-situated students of different races," and if so, whether those differences had a legitimate, nondiscriminatory basis.[167]

In the course of its investigation, OCR uncovered what it believed were four apparent differences in the way the school treated Student A. First, the school had repeatedly recorded disciplinary warnings it gave Student A, but "did not consistently record warnings given to similarly situated white students."[168] Second, even though "the Principal employed an informal progressive discipline policy" that was applied to Student A, "increasing the severity of the disciplinary consequence after each incident," a "similarly situated white student who had a more extensive disciplinary history, did not face increasingly severe disciplinary consequences."[169] Third, the evidence suggested that the school's principal "responded more favorably" to allegations made by a white student's mother than Student A's mother "that other students were teasing him to entice him to engage in misconduct."[170] And, finally, Student A had pointed to a specific case where a white male student had been treated more leniently for assaulting another student.[171]

The school, for its part, sought to defend some of those decisions by pointing to differences in the students' misconduct.[172] OCR, however, disagreed: according to its investigators, the students' files bore out no meaningful differences besides the students' race.[173] Nor did OCR accept the school's admission that in the other cases it had simply made a mistake: the quantity, frequency, and variety of those mistakes, OCR found, "established a pattern of unjustified, discriminatory treatment on the basis of race in the discipline administered to Student A."[174] That was enough, OCR concluded, to violate Title VI and its implementing regulations.[175]

Disparate Treatment: Direct Evidence

Another recent case, also involving an allegation of disparate treatment, illustrates how OCR reads Title VI against the backdrop of the Equal Protection Clause. That case arose in the wake of events in Ferguson, MO, in 2014, following the fatal police shooting of an 18-year-old African American that provoked widespread protests in Ferguson and elsewhere.[176] In response to the events there, an Illinois public school had decided to convene a special "Black Lives Matter"

[166] Platteville Letter, *supra* note 163, at 11.

[167] *Id.*

[168] *Id.*

[169] *Id.*

[170] *Id.*

[171] *Id.* at 12.

[172] *Id.*

[173] *Id.*

[174] *Id.*

[175] *Id.* (citing 34 C.F.R. § 100.3(a) and 34 C.F.R. §100.3(b)(1)(i)–(iv)).

[176] U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights to Superintendent, Oak Park and River Forest High School District 200 [Oak Park Letter], at 3 (Sept. 29, 2015).

assembly, so that "black students [could] express their frustrations" in "a comfortable forum."[177] To do that, however, the school chose to "limit the assembly to participation by students who self-identified as black."[178] That decision, as the school district later admitted, clearly amounted to different treatment—excluding some students while admitting others solely based on whether they identified as African American.[179] That finding alone, though, did not decide the school's liability under Title VI. Instead, OCR had to go on to examine whether the school's decision would satisfy *constitutional* requirements—whether the school had an "interest in holding a racially exclusive assembly [that] was compelling and that the means [it] used [would] survive strict scrutiny."[180] Looking to relevant constitutional precedent,[181] OCR ultimately sided with the complainant: even though the school did have a compelling interest in holding a racially exclusive assembly, it had nevertheless failed "to assess fully whether there were workable race-neutral alternatives" or to "conduct a flexible and individualized review of potential participants."[182] The school had therefore violated Title VI, according to OCR. And to resume compliance, the school district agreed not to allow similarly exclusive assemblies again.[183]

Considerations for Congress

Title VI has gone largely unchanged in the 50 years since it became law. As this report has explained, the debates over the statute have therefore centered on how the courts have read its two central provisions—Sections 601 and 602—and how federal agencies have gone about enforcing them. But Congress has the ultimate say over how Title VI works—rooted not only in its legislative power but in its authority to oversee the statute's use by federal agencies. As this section explains, recently two issues over the statute have drawn particular congressional interest: the viability of disparate impact regulations under Section 602, and the inclusion of new protected classes in Section 601.

As explained earlier, with its 2001 decision in *Alexander v. Sandoval*, the Court seemed to cast doubt on the future of *all* disparate impact liability under Title VI as currently written, even when liability was premised on regulations issued under Section 602. In the last several months, following the release of a widely remarked report on school safety, the Trump Administration signaled that it may be rethinking altogether Title VI regulations that reach beyond intentional discrimination to address policies with a racially disparate impact.[184] Given the continuing debate about the relation of Title VI's central provisions, Congress could opt to put down its own marker, by definitively clarifying Title VI's scope in either of two ways. On the one hand, Congress could make clear that Section 601 indeed prohibits only intentional discrimination, and that any rules under Section 602 may not find a recipient liable for discrimination absent proof of

[177] *Id.*

[178] *Id.*

[179] *Id.* ("[T]he District acknowledged holding a racially exclusive program—an assembly entitled "*Black Lives Matter*"—at which District officials turned away students of other races.").

[180] *Id.* at 3-4.

[181] *Id.* (applying Grutter v. Bollinger, 539 U.S. 306 (2003)). For a more extensive discussion of the Court's precedent under the Equal Protection Clause in this area, see CRS Report R45481, *"Affirmative Action" and Equal Protection in Higher Education*, by Christine J. Back and JD S. Hsin, at 21-38 (Jan. 31, 2019).

[182] Oak Park Letter, *supra* note 176, at 3.

[183] *Id.* at 4.

[184] For a more extensive discussion of that report and its implications for Title VI, *see* CRS Legal Sidebar LSB10254, *Is the Trump Administration Rethinking Title VI?*, by JD S. Hsin (Feb. 4, 2019).

discriminatory intent. Congress, on the other hand, could expressly endorse disparate impact under Title VI by, for example, grafting that standard onto Section 601, as it has done in Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.[185] That addition would unambiguously allow funding agencies to investigate policies and practices under Title VI based on their discriminatory effects, regardless of the underlying intent.

In addition to clarifying the types of discrimination Title VI outlaws, Congress could also choose to revise the classes of individuals who come within its protection. One recent proposal, for example, would amend Section 601 to include "sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity)" along with race, color, and national origin among its protected classes.[186] Although that or a similar amendment would clearly expand Title VI's coverage, its effects will likely hinge on how the courts choose to interpret Section 601 in light of such additions. Though a complete analysis lies beyond the scope of this report, at least two readings seem arguable.

On the one hand, the courts could continue to read Section 601 to "enact[] constitutional principles,"[187] in which case they would presumably review claims based on sex discrimination under a heightened standard of review,[188] while in the case of gender identity, possibly only for basic rationality.[189] On the other hand, to the extent that an amendment introduces a statutory protection for a class of individuals not currently recognized by the Court as a constitutionally "suspect classification," that addition, especially if buttressed by supporting legislative history, could suggest that Congress had decided to amend the reach of Title VI altogether, to "independently proscribe conduct that the Constitution does not."[190]

Conclusion

In the 50 years since becoming law Title VI has played a central role in addressing racial discrimination in the nation's schools. Title VI provides that protection in a unique way: by making the promise of nondiscrimination a condition for any program or institution that receives federal financial support. For much of its history, the debates over Title VI have fastened on two basic ambiguities in the statute: the kind of "discrimination" Title VI was meant to outlaw and the types of rules a funding agency could issue to effectuate that prohibition. The Supreme Court

[185] 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(k)(1)(A).

[186] Equality Act, H.R. 5, 116th Congress, § 6.

[187] Regents of Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke, 438 U.S. 265, 285 (1978) (Powell, J., announcing judgment of the Court).

[188] Arguably, as a sex-based classification, a court would apply an intermediate level of review. *See* United States v. Virginia, 518 U.S. 515, 524 (1996) ("[A] party seeking to uphold government action based on sex must establish an 'exceedingly persuasive justification' for the classification," by showing "at least that the classification serves important governmental objectives and that the discriminatory means employed are substantially related to the achievement of those objectives"). At least one federal court of appeals, however, has suggested that where two nondiscrimination provisions "use the same language, they should, as a matter of statutory interpretation, be read to require the same levels of protection and equality." Jeldness v. Pearce, 30 F.3d 1220, 1227-28 (9th Cir. 1994). There the court consequently reviewed a gender discrimination claim under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 just as it would have analyzed a claim of race discrimination under Title VI—that is, under strict scrutiny. *See id.*

[189] *See* Johnston v. Univ. of Pittsburgh of Commonwealth Sys. of Higher Educ., 97 F. Supp. 3d 657, 668 (W.D. Pa. 2015) (concluding that "neither the United States Supreme Court nor the Third Circuit Court of Appeals has recognized transgender as a suspect classification under the Equal Protection Clause" and accordingly reviewing a claim of discrimination based on gender identity under rational basis); *but see* Carcano v. Cooper, 350 F. Supp. 3d 388, 421 (M.D.N.C. 2018) ("There has been considerable debate at the district and circuit court levels about the applicable standard of scrutiny for classifications based on transgender status, with the majority of courts to have considered the question in recent years finding that 'heightened' or 'intermediate' scrutiny applies.").

[190] Regents of Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke, 438 U.S. 265, 417 (1978) (Stevens, J., concurring in the judgment in part and dissenting in part).

appears to have definitively resolved the first of those ambiguities: because Title VI simply "enacts constitutional principles," as currently written, it prohibits *only* intentional discrimination. And on that basis the Court has suggested, but not definitively ruled on, how it might resolve the second ambiguity as well: to effectuate Title VI's purpose, an agency may outlaw only policies resulting from a provable discriminatory intent, not simply having a racially discriminatory effect.

Whether the Court will turn that suggestion into a holding remains to be seen. Until then, however, federal agencies like OCR will likely continue to enforce Title VI consistent with constitutional standards that the Court has since read into the statute. In OCR's case, that enforcement work is already considerable, involving thousands of complaints every year culminating in significant resolutions across a wide range of schools and institutions of higher education. And in the background remains ED's ultimate authority under Title VI—to withdraw its financial support from any program or institution that refuses to comply with the statute's command that all individuals be treated equally, regardless of their race.

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EXHIBIT 45

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

CASE PROCESSING MANUAL (CPM)

EFFECTIVE DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 2025

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights. The Case Processing Manual (CPM) provides OCR with the procedures to promptly and effectively investigate and resolve complaints, compliance reviews and directed investigations to ensure compliance with the civil rights laws and regulations enforced by OCR.

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ARTICLE I: EVALUATION

Upon receipt, OCR will determine whether the written information provided to the U. S. Department of Education (Department) is subject to further processing pursuant to applicable statutes and regulations and the OCR's *Case Processing Manual.* As appropriate, OCR will provide complainants[1] with assistance regarding the nature of their rights and of the OCR investigation process. Also as appropriate, OCR will provide reasonable assistance to complainants who are persons with disabilities, individuals of limited English proficiency, and persons whose communication skills are otherwise limited. All written information provided to OCR should include the sender's contact information.[2] Written information may be filed online as well as by mail, electronic mail, or fax.

SECTION 101 PRIVACY ACT AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

To investigate a complaint, OCR may collect and analyze personal information. The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, govern the use of personal information collected by OCR. Disclosure will only be made as consistent with the Privacy Act, FERPA, and FOIA.

Subject to the restrictions imposed by FOIA and the Privacy Act, OCR may release certain information about a complaint to the press or general public, including the name of the school or institution; the date a complaint was filed; the type of discrimination included in a complaint; the date a complaint was resolved, dismissed or closed; the basic reasons for OCR's decision; or other related information. Under these circumstances, any information OCR releases to the press or general public will not include the complainant's name or the name of the person on whose behalf the complaint was filed except as noted in the paragraph above. All information within case files is subject to FOIA and the Privacy Act. See CPM Section 703.

SECTION 102 DETERMINE WHETHER THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS SUBJECT TO FURTHER PROCESSING

Upon receipt, OCR will determine whether the information provided to the Department is subject to further processing, as follows:

(a) Not all information that OCR receives is sufficient to constitute a complaint subject to further processing. The following are generally not subject to further processing, but this determination will be made on an individualized basis, as appropriate:

(i) anonymous correspondence;
(ii) courtesy copies of correspondence or documentation filed with or otherwise submitted to another person or entity;
(iii) inquiries that solely seek advice or information from OCR;
(iv) allegations that are communicated to OCR only orally and not in writing.

[1] This manual uses the term "complainant" throughout. Note: The term "complainant" may also refer to the person or group injured by the alleged discriminations on whose behalf a complainant files a complaint.
[2] Contact information should include, for example, mailing address, phone number, or an electronic mail address.

(b) OCR must have jurisdiction over the subject matter of the allegation(s). An allegation(s) over which OCR lacks subject matter jurisdiction will not be processed further but will be dismissed pursuant to Section 108.

For OCR to establish subject matter jurisdiction, the written information must allege, or OCR must be able to infer from the facts given, an allegation of: (1) discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability or age, (2) discrimination in violation of the Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act of 2001, or (3) retaliation for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by the civil rights laws and regulations enforced by OCR, or as a result of making a complaint, testifying, or participating in any manner in an OCR proceeding. See 34 C.F.R. §§ 100.7(e), 104.61, 106.71, 108.9, 110.34; and 28 C.F.R. § 35.134.

OCR has jurisdiction pursuant to the following statutory and regulatory authorities:

- **Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq., 34 C.F.R. Part 100.

  Under Title VI, OCR has jurisdiction to investigate complaints involving individuals covered by the law (e.g., applicants, students, parents) and certain employment complaints based on race, color, or national origin. With respect to employment, OCR has jurisdiction if: (1) the alleged discrimination could adversely affect program beneficiaries on the basis of race, color, or national origin, or (2) a primary objective of the federal financial assistance is to provide employment. See CPM subsection 701(b) for processing Title VI complaints with respect to proprietary vocational schools. For employment complaints, OCR follows procedures consistent with the employment coordinating regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42 and 29 C.F.R. Part 1691, see CPM subsection 701(c).

- **Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972**, as amended, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 et seq., 34 C.F.R. Part 106.

  Under Title IX, OCR has jurisdiction to investigate complaints involving individuals covered by the law (e.g., applicants, students, parents) and employment complaints based on sex that involve educational programs and activities. For employment complaints, OCR follows procedures consistent with the employment coordinating regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 42 and 29 C.F.R. Part 1691. See CPM subsection 701(c).

- **Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973**, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794, 34 C.F.R. Part 104.

  Under Section 504, OCR has jurisdiction to investigate complaints involving individuals covered by the law (e.g., applicants, students, parents) and employment complaints based on disability. For employment complaints, OCR follows procedures consistent with the employment coordination regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 37 and 29 C.F.R. Part 1640. See CPM subsection 701(e).

- **Age Discrimination Act of 1975**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq., 34 C.F.R. Part 110.

  Under the Age Discrimination Act, OCR has jurisdiction to investigate complaints involving individuals covered by the law (e.g., applicants, students, parents). For instructions regarding referral of complaints to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) before investigation, see CPM subsection 701(a). OCR does not have jurisdiction over employment under the Age Discrimination Act. See CPM subsection 701(a).

- **Title II of the Americans *w*ith Disabilities Act of 1990**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131 et seq., 28 C.F.R.

Part 35.

Under Title II, OCR has jurisdiction to investigate complaints involving individuals covered by the law (e.g., applicants, students, parents) and employment complaints based on disability. For employment complaints, OCR follows procedures consistent with the employment coordination regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 37 and 29 C.F.R. Part 1640, which address coordinating disability employment complaints with DOJ and EEOC. See CPM subsection 701(e).

- **Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act of 2001**, 20 U.S.C. § 7905, 34 C.F.R. Part 108.

  Under the Boy Scouts Act, OCR has jurisdiction to investigate complaints involving the denial of equal access or a fair opportunity to meet to, or discrimination against, any group officially affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America or officially affiliated with any other youth group listed in Title 36 of the United States Code.

(c) OCR must have personal jurisdiction over the entity alleged to have discriminated. An allegation(s) about an entity over which OCR lacks personal jurisdiction will not be processed further but will be dismissed pursuant to Section 108.

Under Title VI, Title IX, Section 504, and the Age Discrimination Act, OCR has jurisdiction over institutions that receive federal financial assistance from the Department and institutions for which OCR has been delegated authority from other federal agencies. Under Title II, OCR has jurisdiction over public elementary and secondary education systems and institutions, public institutions of higher education and vocational education (other than schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and other health-related schools), and public libraries – regardless of whether these institutions receive federal financial assistance. Under the Boy Scouts Act, OCR has jurisdiction over public elementary schools, public secondary schools, local educational agencies, and State educational agencies that receive funds made available through the Department.

Where appropriate, OCR will refer the written information to the appropriate agency. See CPM Section 701.

When OCR determines that the written information provided to the Department pursuant to CPM Section 102 (a), (b), or (c) is not subject to further processing, it will notify the sender in writing of its determination.

(d) Generally, statistical data alone are not sufficient to warrant opening an investigation, but can serve to support the opening of an investigation when presented in conjunction with other facts and circumstances.

SECTION 103 ASSIGN A CASE NUMBER AND ESTABLISH A FILE

Once OCR determines that written information it has received is appropriate for further processing pursuant to Section 102 (hereinafter referred to as a "complaint"), OCR will assign a case number and establish a file.
The following guidelines will be applied in determining how many case numbers should be assigned:

- When OCR receives written information at or around the same time by the same complainant that raises identical allegations against the same recipient, OCR will assign one case number to the complaints.

- When OCR receives written information alleging discrimination against multiple recipients and OCR has determined that the written information is appropriate for further processing pursuant to CPM Section 102, OCR will assign a separate case number to each recipient[3] named. If, during the course of the investigation, OCR determines that other recipients are involved in the alleged acts of discrimination, OCR will assign a separate case number for each such recipient; the case opening date is the date on which OCR determines that other recipients are involved.
- Written information from more than one person against the same recipient that contains different or distinct allegations are assigned separate case numbers.
- Written information from one or more than one person that raises the same or a similar allegation based on the same operative facts against the same recipient may be assigned one case number when OCR makes this determination prior to the docketing. When OCR is currently investigating a case against the same recipient, written information that is filed subsequently and that raises substantially identical allegations will be assigned a separate case number(s) and reviewed to determine whether to consolidate with the existing investigation and dismiss the subsequent case under CPM Section 108.
- New allegations filed by the same person against the same recipient after OCR has begun to investigate the original complaint are reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the allegations should be added to the open complaint or assigned a separate case number and, if assigned a separate case number, whether to consolidate the investigation of the subsequent complaint with the investigation of the allegation(s) in the original case.

SECTION 104 ACKNOWLEDGE THE COMPLAINT

OCR will promptly acknowledge in writing receipt of the complaint and provide a Consent Form to the complainant. OCR will also inform the complainant that the complaint will be evaluated to determine whether OCR will proceed to investigate the allegations and that further communications about complaint processing will be forthcoming. A Consent Form, a Complaint Form, and *OCR Complaint Processing Procedures* are available online at: (https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/howto.html?src=rt).

SECTION 105 OBTAIN A CONSENT FORM

When disclosure of the identity of the complainant is necessary in order to resolve the complaint, OCR will require written consent before proceeding. The complainant will be informed that the complaint will be dismissed if written consent is necessary in order to resolve the complaint and is not received within 20 calendar days of the date that the Consent Form was provided with the acknowledgement letter or the date OCR requests the Consent Form from the complainant, whichever is earlier. The signed Consent Form may be submitted to OCR by mail, fax, electronic mail, or in person. If OCR does not receive a signed

[3] This manual uses the term "recipient" throughout. With respect to Title VI, Title IX, Section 504 and the Age Discrimination Act, a recipient is an entity that receives federal financial assistance. With respect to the Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act, a recipient is a public elementary or secondary school or local or State educational agency that receives funds made available through the Department and with respect to Title II, the term is intended to include public entities whether or not they receive federal financial assistance. Specifically, the Department of Justice has identified the Department of Education as the designated agency to carry out Title II compliance activities regarding public elementary and secondary education systems and institutions, public institutions of higher education and vocational education (other than schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and other health-related schools) and public libraries.

written Consent Form, and it is necessary in order to resolve the complaint, the complaint will be dismissed and the complainant so informed in writing.

A complainant filing on behalf of or pertaining to another person(s) is responsible for securing any necessary written consent from that individual, including when a parent files for a student over the age of 18 or one who becomes 18 while the complaint is under investigation or in monitoring. Where the person is a minor (under the age of 18) or a legally incompetent adult, the Consent Form must be signed by that person's parent or legal guardian. Parental or legal guardian consent may not be required for persons under the age of 18 if they are emancipated under state law and are therefore considered to have obtained majority. Proof of emancipation, incompetence, and/or legal guardianship must be provided if requested by OCR.

SECTION 106 DETERMINE WHETHER THE ALLEGATIONS ARE TIMELY

OCR will take action only with respect to those allegations (except allegations of age discrimination and, in special circumstances, allegations relating to breach of Facilitated Resolution Between the Parties agreements) that have been filed within 180 calendar days of the date of the alleged discrimination, unless the complainant is granted a waiver under CPM Section 107. With respect to allegations of age discrimination, OCR will take action with respect to those complaint allegations that have been filed within 180 days of the date the complainant first had knowledge of the alleged discrimination. OCR may extend this time limit for age discrimination complaints for good cause shown. See CPM subsection 701(a). With respect to the timeliness requirements for allegations relating to the breach of Facilitated Resolution Between the Parties agreements, see CPM Section 205.

The filing date of a complaint for the purpose of determining timeliness is the following:

- The filing date of complaints submitted online or by electronic mail or fax is the date the complaint was sent to OCR.
- The filing date of complaints submitted by mail is the date the complaint is postmarked.
- For Title II complaints referred from DOJ, the filing date is the date the complaint was received by DOJ.

Timely allegations may include those where the complainant alleges a continuing violation and/or a pattern or practice of discrimination.

SECTION 107 DETERMINE WHETHER A WAIVER SHOULD BE GRANTED

If a complaint allegation[4] is not filed in a timely manner (see CPM Section 106), where appropriate, OCR will notify the complainant of the opportunity to request a waiver.[5] OCR may grant a waiver of the 180-day filing requirement for reasons such as:

(a) The complainant could not reasonably be expected to know the act was discriminatory within the 180-day period, and the complaint allegation was filed within 60 days after the complainant could

[4] Although the manual refers to "complaints" and "complaint allegations," OCR makes a determination as to each allegation in a complaint. For example, in a single complaint, OCR may decide that it is appropriate to proceed to complaint investigation on one or more allegations while dismissing another allegation or other allegations. The complainant will be informed of OCR's decision with respect to each allegation.
[5] OCR's complaint form notifies the complainant of the opportunity to request a waiver of OCR's timeliness requirement.

reasonably have become aware of the alleged discrimination (note that lack of previous awareness of OCR or the civil rights laws and regulations enforced by OCR is not a basis for a waiver).

(b) The complainant was unable to file a complaint because of incapacitating illness or other incapacitating circumstances during the 180-day period, and the complaint allegation was filed within 60 days after the period of incapacitation ended.

(c) The complainant filed a complaint alleging the same or similar allegation based on the same operative facts within the 180-day period with another federal, state, or local civil rights enforcement agency, or federal or state court, and filed a complaint with OCR within 60 days after the other agency had completed its investigation or, in the case of a court, there had been no decision on the merits or settlement of the complaint allegations. Dismissal with prejudice is considered a decision on the merits.

(d) The complainant filed, within the 180-day period, an internal grievance with the recipient of federal financial assistance, or a due process hearing, alleging the same discriminatory conduct that is the subject of the OCR complaint, and the complaint is filed no later than 60 days after the internal grievance is concluded.

(e) Unique circumstances generated by OCR's action have adversely affected the complainant.

SECTION 108 DISMISSAL OF ALLEGATIONS

Allegations can be dismissed during the evaluation stage of case processing or after the allegations have been opened for investigation.

As appropriate, in the evaluation stage, OCR will assist the complainant in understanding the information that OCR requires in order to proceed to the investigation of the complainant's allegation(s). This will include explaining OCR's investigation process and the rights of the complainant under the statutes and regulations enforced by OCR. OCR may also specifically identify the information necessary for OCR to proceed to investigation. OCR staff will provide reasonable assistance to complainants who are persons with disabilities, individuals of limited English proficiency, or persons whose communication skills are otherwise limited.

When an allegation(s) is dismissed during the evaluation stage, OCR will issue a letter to the complainant explaining the reason for the decision.[6] When a complaint allegation is dismissed after the complaint allegation has been opened for investigation, OCR will issue a letter to the complainant and the recipient explaining the reason for the decision. Complainants may elect to refile complaints that were dismissed pursuant to Sections 108(a), (b), (c), (e), (p), and (q) if they have addressed the deficiencies stated by OCR in the dismissal.

Where the Regional Office has approved issuance of a final determination under CPM Section 303 with regard to any allegation(s), OCR will not dismiss the allegation(s), but will proceed in accordance with CPM Section 303.

[6] In circumstances where the complaint has been referred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, OCR will also notify the recipient of the dismissal.

OCR **will** dismiss an allegation, or, if appropriate, the complaint[7] in its entirety, when:

(a) The allegation, on its face or as clarified, fails to state a violation of one of the laws and regulations OCR enforces.

(b) The allegation, on its face or as clarified, lacks sufficient factual detail (e.g., who, what, where, when, how), or is so speculative, conclusory[8] or incoherent that OCR cannot infer that discrimination or retaliation may have occurred or may be occurring.

Before dismissing an allegation(s) under CPM subsection 108 (b), OCR will contact the complainant either by telephone or in writing (by letter or electronic mail) to (i) explain the information necessary for OCR to open an investigation of the allegation(s), (ii) request that the information be received within 14 calendar days of the date of the telephone contact, letter, or electronic mail, and (iii) advise the complainant that the allegation(s) will be dismissed if the information is not received by that date. OCR will dismiss the allegation(s) if the requested information is not received within 14 calendar days of the date of the telephonic or written request, unless the complainant has requested additional time to provide the information.

(c) Based on all of the facts/information provided by the complainant, OCR cannot reasonably conclude that the recipient has violated a law(s) OCR enforces.

(d) The allegation is not timely filed with OCR pursuant to CPM Section 106 and a waiver was not requested or was requested but not granted pursuant to CPM Section 107.

(e) OCR determines that a signed Consent Form is required to proceed with an investigation, and the Consent Form has not been provided.

(f) OCR determines that it lacks jurisdiction over the entity alleged to have discriminated. When appropriate, OCR will refer the complaint to the appropriate agency. See CPM Section 701.

(g) OCR transfers or refers the complaint to another agency for investigation. See CPM Section 701.

OCR **may** dismiss an allegation, or, if appropriate, the complaint[7] in its entirety, pursuant to subsections 108(h) through (r) below. However, where OCR determines that the complaint or OCR's investigation indicates that the alleged violative conduct may recur, OCR will not dismiss the complaint and will continue the investigation.

(h) The same or a similar allegation based on the same operative facts has been filed either by the complainant or someone other than the complainant against the same recipient with another federal, state, or local civil rights enforcement agency[9] or through a recipient's internal grievance procedures, including due process proceedings, and

i. ***The same or similar allegation(s) filed with OCR involve the same operative facts currently pending before another federal, state, or local civil rights enforcement agency or through a recipient's internal grievance procedures, including due process proceedings,*** and OCR

[7] The provisions of section 108 do not apply to compliance reviews and directed investigations initiated by OCR pursuant to Article IV.
[8] This provision applies where the complaint allegation (including any additional information provided by the complainant) does not provide sufficient information to raise the allegation above the level of speculation. The complaint must provide more than bare conclusions of alleged violations of the laws and regulations enforced by OCR.
[9] Also includes agencies (such as, for example, state educational agencies) that have jurisdiction to investigate such complaints.

anticipates that all allegations will be investigated and that there will be a comparable resolution process pursuant to legal standards that are acceptable to OCR. OCR will advise the complainant that she or he may re-file within 60 days of the completion of the other entity's action. Generally, OCR will not conduct its own investigation; instead, OCR reviews the results of the other entity's determination and decides whether the other entity provided a comparable resolution process pursuant to legal standards that are acceptable to OCR.

ii. ***The same or similar allegation(s) filed with OCR involve the same operative facts that has been resolved by another federal, state, or local civil rights enforcement agency or through a recipient's internal grievance procedures, including due process proceedings,*** and all allegations were investigated and there was a comparable resolution process pursuant to legal standards that are acceptable to OCR.

(i) The same or a similar allegation based on the same operative facts has been filed either by the complainant or someone other than the complainant against the same recipient with state or federal court. An OCR complaint may be re-filed within 60 days following termination of the court proceeding if there has been no decision on the merits or settlement of the complaint allegations. Dismissal with prejudice is considered a decision on the merits.

(j) OCR obtains credible information indicating that the allegations raised by the complainant are currently resolved and are therefore no longer appropriate for investigation.

(k) A class action with the same or a similar allegation(s) with the same operative facts has been filed against the same recipient with state or federal court. An OCR complaint may be re-filed within 60 days following termination of the court proceeding if there has been no decision on the merits or settlement of the state or federal complaint.

(l) The complaint filed by the complainant or someone other than the complainant against the same recipient raises the same or similar allegation(s) based on the same operative facts that was previously dismissed or closed by OCR.

(m) OCR has recently investigated or is currently investigating the same or similar allegation(s) based on the same operative facts involving the same recipient in a compliance review, directed investigation, or an OCR complaint.

(n) The complainant withdraws the complaint.

(o) The death of the complainant makes it impossible to investigate the allegations fully, or forecloses the possibility of individual relief.

(p) OCR determines that its ability to complete an investigation is substantially impaired by the complainant's refusal to provide information that is reasonably accessible to the complainant and is necessary for investigation of the complaint. OCR will include documentation in the case file of its efforts to contact the complainant by phone, in writing, or via electronic mail to request the necessary information and of the complainant's refusal to provide information.

(q) OCR determines that its ability to complete an investigation is substantially impaired by its inability to contact the complainant in order to obtain information that is necessary for investigation of the complaint. OCR will include documentation in the case file of its unsuccessful efforts to contact the complainant by phone, in writing, or via electronic mail to request the necessary information.

(r) OCR determines that the complaint is moot or unripe.

SECTION 109 FIRST AMENDMENT PRINCIPLES

Although OCR does not have jurisdiction to enforce the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as a threshold issue and throughout the processing of the complaint, OCR interprets its statutes and regulations consistent with the requirements of the First Amendment, and all actions taken by OCR must comport with First Amendment principles. OCR will not interpret any statute or regulation to impinge upon rights protected under the First Amendment or to require recipients to encroach upon the exercise of such rights.

SECTION 110 RAPID RESOLUTION PROCESS

The Rapid Resolution Process (RRP) is an expedited case processing approach that can be used to resolve cases in any of OCR's statutory areas either during the evaluation stage or after issuance of the letter of notification. The outcomes in all RRP cases must meet OCR's standards for legal sufficiency and be consistent with applicable statutory and regulatory authority. Any resolution agreement reached through RRP must be aligned with the allegations in the complaint deemed appropriate for resolution pursuant to RRP. See CPM Article III.

Once OCR has received any necessary signed Consent Form from the complainant (see CPM Section 105) and has determined that the complaint is appropriate for RRP, OCR will promptly attempt to resolve the complaint and obtain information necessary to make a compliance determination. OCR will contact the recipient to determine if the recipient is interested in immediately resolving or has taken action to resolve the complaint allegation(s). Where such interest is expressed, RRP may be used to resolve complaints under the following circumstances:

(a) Where a recipient has already taken action that will resolve the complaint, the complaint may be resolved without an agreement where compliance is verified and does not require monitoring by OCR. Under this circumstance, OCR will issue a dismissal letter pursuant to CPM Section 108(j).

(b) Where a recipient has indicated that it is willing to take action in the future to resolve the complaint, or the recipient has already taken action that requires monitoring, the complaint may be resolved by obtaining a resolution agreement, the implementation of which OCR will monitor. See CPM Section 304. Under this circumstance, OCR will issue a resolution letter pursuant to CPM Section 302(c).

(c) Where OCR obtains sufficient information from the recipient to make a compliance determination pursuant to CPM Section 303, OCR will issue a letter of finding pursuant to CPM subsection 303(a) or OCR will issue a letter of finding and obtain a resolution agreement pursuant to CPM subsection 303(b), the implementation of which OCR will monitor.

For cases in RRP, the Regional Office must ensure expeditious completion in accordance with statute, regulations, and case processing procedures.

SECTION 111 OPENING THE COMPLAINT ALLEGATION(S) FOR INVESTIGATION

When OCR opens a complaint for investigation, it will issue letters of notification to the complainant and the recipient that contain the following information:

- OCR's jurisdiction with applicable statutory and regulatory citations.
- The allegations to be investigated.
- A statement that OCR is a neutral fact-finder and citing the CPM.
- Information about OCR's mediation process.
- A statement that the complainant may have a right to file a private suit in federal court whether or not OCR finds a violation.
- Contact information for the OCR staff person who will serve as the complainant's and the recipient's primary contact during the investigation and resolution of the complaint.

A copy of *OCR Case Processing Procedures* will be included with the letter to the recipient. A copy of the complaint will be provided to the recipient.

ARTICLE II: MEDIATION

SECTION 201 MEDIATION

OCR offers two mediation options that provide an opportunity for the parties involved to voluntarily resolve the allegation(s). OCR will determine, on an individualized basis, whether the allegation(s) are appropriate for resolution pursuant to the mediation options:

(a) Complainants may request mediation at the time of filing of the complaint. If the allegation(s) is within OCR's jurisdiction, is filed timely (or OCR granted a waiver), provides sufficient detail, states a violation of one of the laws or regulations OCR enforces, and the complainant has provided a signed Consent Form, OCR will contact the recipient and offer this resolution option. If the recipient is interested in mediation, OCR will provide the recipient with a statement of the allegation(s) to be mediated. If the recipient is not interested in mediation, OCR will determine whether to open the complaint for investigation. If the mediation is not successful, OCR will close the original complaint pursuant to this subsection, assign a new docket number to the complaint, and determine whether to open the complaint for investigation.

(b) If a complainant has not requested mediation but OCR determines during the course of the investigation that a complaint could be appropriate for mediation, OCR will contact the parties and offer this resolution option.

SECTION 202 ROLES

(a) **OCR's Role**

- To serve as an impartial, confidential facilitator between the parties.
- To inform the parties of mediation procedures, establish a constructive tone, and encourage the parties to work expeditiously and in good faith toward a mutually acceptable resolution.
- To review the allegations with the parties and assist both parties in understanding the pertinent legal standards and possible remedies.
- To facilitate a discussion between the parties regarding possible actions that the parties may consider in working toward a resolution.
- To offer assistance, as appropriate, with regard to reducing any resolution to writing. When an agreement is reached, the parties are informed that OCR will issue a closure letter reflecting the resolution of the complaint by agreement of the parties.

(b) **Role of the Participants**

- To participate in the discussions in good faith.

- To consider offers or suggestions with an open mind and to work constructively toward a mutually acceptable resolution.
- To implement any agreement in good faith.

OCR does not sign, approve, endorse, or monitor any agreement reached between the parties.

SECTION 203 INITIATION AND TERMINATION OF THE MEDIATION PROCESS

If OCR determines that mediation is appropriate and the complainant and the recipient are willing to proceed with this resolution option, OCR will designate staff to facilitate an agreement between the recipient and

complainant. Staff assigned to conduct mediation of a complaint shall not be staff assigned to the investigation of that complaint.

An Agreement to Participate in mediation must be reviewed and signed, verbally agreed to, or agreed to by electronic mail by the complainant and recipient. In circumstances where verbal agreement is obtained, the mediator shall send a letter or electronic mail to the parties confirming the Agreement.

If a case has been opened for investigation, OCR has the discretion to suspend its investigation for up to 30 calendar days to facilitate an agreement between the parties. If an agreement has not been reached, OCR will resume its investigation if it had been suspended.

SECTION 204 CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE MEDIATION PROCESS

A Confidentiality Agreement must be reviewed and signed, verbally agreed to, or agreed to by electronic mail by the mediator and the parties to the mediation (the complainant or complainant's representative and the recipient or recipient's representative). In circumstances where verbal agreement is obtained, the mediator shall send a letter or electronic mail to the parties confirming this Agreement.

In order to maintain confidentiality of the mediation process, any notes taken during mediation by the facilitator and/or any records or other documents offered by either party to the mediator during mediation will be kept in a separate file and will not be shared with the staff member(s) assigned to investigate the complaint.

SECTION 205 SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF MEDIATION

At the conclusion of mediation, OCR will obtain a copy of a statement that the allegation(s) has been resolved, signed by the complainant, or a copy of any agreement that has been signed by the parties. Once resolution of any allegation has been obtained, OCR will notify the parties in writing that the allegation(s) has been resolved; other outstanding allegations, if any, are to be resolved through the investigation and resolution process. See CPM Article III. A copy of the agreement between the parties or the signed statement from the complainant that the allegation(s) has been resolved will be attached to the closure letter.

SECTION 206 BREACH OF MEDIATION AGREEMENTS

OCR will not monitor or enforce the agreement but will inform the parties that if a breach occurs, the complainant has the right to file another complaint; such new complaint is not subject to dismissal pursuant to subsection 108(m). If a new complaint is filed, OCR will not address the alleged breach of the agreement. Instead, OCR will determine whether to investigate the original allegation. When making this determination, OCR will consider whether the alleged breach is material, its relation to any alleged discrimination and any other factors as appropriate. To be considered timely, the new complaint must be filed either within 180 calendar days of the date of the alleged discrimination or within 60 calendar days of the date the complainant obtains information that a breach occurred, whichever date is later.

SECTION 207 INVESTIGATIVE DETERMINATION WHEN MEDIATION IS NOT SUCCESSFUL

OCR will monitor the mediation to ensure adequate time for completion of the investigation in the event that mediation is unsuccessful.

ARTICLE III: CASE PLANNING, INVESTIGATION, AND RESOLUTION

OCR will ensure that the actions its takes in investigations are legally sufficient, supported by evidence, and dispositive of the allegations. OCR can resolve allegations at any point during the course of the investigation if appropriate. OCR resolution agreements will be drafted to ensure compliance with the civil rights laws and regulations enforced by OCR.

When during the course of the investigation of a complaint, OCR identifies compliance concerns and/or violations involving issues that were not raised in the complaint, OCR may address any compliance concerns and/or identified violations in the resolution letter or letter of findings and the resolution agreement or, depending on the nature of the compliance concerns, provide technical assistance or consider the compliance concerns for a possible compliance review or directed investigation. See CPM Sections 401 and 402.

SECTION 301 CASE PLANNING

Case planning will begin as early as possible, will be thorough, and will be conducted throughout the life of every case to ensure high quality decisions, prompt investigations and efficient use of OCR resources. Planning decisions will reflect sound legal standards and will be adjusted as necessary to take into account information obtained during case processing. See CPM Section 702. The scope of OCR's investigation and resolution activities is governed by the applicable statute(s) and regulations.

Regional Office management and investigative staff are accountable for effective planning and will participate in critical planning decisions commensurate with the nature and complexity of the case, to ensure consistent high quality casework.

The following essential elements of case planning will be addressed in every OCR file (unless inapplicable):

- Allegation(s).
- OCR's Jurisdiction over the subject matter and entity.
- Legal standards, regulatory authority and elements of proof.
- Ensuring OCR's actions comport with First Amendment principles.
- Scope of the investigation.
- Investigative methods (i.e., what data and/or information are necessary to resolve the case and the means and methods OCR will employ to obtain the relevant data and/or information).
- Resolution strategy.

The case file will contain documentation that supports the decisions made. Planning documentation should be organized so that it can be readily located in the case file. Case planning should be documented in the Case Planning Document.

These planning activities will ensure accountability for high quality and consistency and will address:

- required actions to investigate compliance;
- dates for completion of specific actions;
- description of evidence required; and
- all settlement activities.

SECTION 302 RESOLUTION AGREEMENT REACHED DURING AN INVESTIGATION

Allegations under investigation may be resolved at any time when, prior to the point when the Regional Office issues a final determination under CPM Section 303, the recipient expresses an interest in resolving the allegations ***and*** OCR determines that it is appropriate to resolve them because OCR's investigation has identified issues that can be addressed through a resolution agreement. The provisions of the resolution agreement must be tied to the allegations and the evidence obtained during the investigation, and will be consistent with applicable regulations.

OCR will inform the recipient that this resolution process is voluntary before proceeding to resolution under this section. When OCR determines that it is appropriate to resolve the allegations(s) pursuant to CPM Section 302, OCR will notify the complainant of the recipient's interest in resolution.

(a) **Statement of the Case**

For cases with allegations proposed for resolution under CPM Section 302, OCR will prepare a Statement of the Case. The Statement of the Case sets forth:

- A statement of OCR's jurisdictional authority, including recipient status and the statutory basis for the investigation.
- An explanation of the pertinent legal standard(s).
- The allegations investigated.
- Relevant background information.
- A summary of the investigation, including an analysis of the evidence obtained to date and the identified concern(s) that support the need for the provisions of the agreement.

The Statement of the Case must address all of the allegations proposed for resolution under CPM Section 302.

(b) **Timeframes and Procedures for Negotiations**

From the date that the proposed resolution agreement is shared with the recipient, OCR and the recipient will have a period of up to 30 calendar days within which to reach final agreement.

During the negotiations period (which may be less than 30 days, at the discretion of OCR), OCR may suspend its investigation of the case. Where a final agreement is not reached by the 30th day, the investigation will resume no later than on the 31st day after negotiations were initiated; however, negotiations may continue while the investigation resumes. This 30-day period for suspension of the investigation in order to conduct negotiations cannot be restarted.

(c) **Resolution Letters**

After the recipient signs the resolution agreement, OCR will issue a Resolution Letter, which will address all allegations in the case resolved pursuant to CPM Section 302. The letter must include, at a minimum:

- A statement of OCR's jurisdictional authority, including recipient status and the statutory basis for the investigation.
- A statement of the allegations investigated and an analysis of the evidence obtained to date.
- A statement that the recipient has signed a resolution agreement.
- A statement that, when fully implemented, the resolution agreement will address all of the allegations investigated and that OCR will monitor the implementation of the agreement. See CPM Section 304 and CPM Article V.
- The following statement: "The complainant may have a right to file a private suit in federal court whether or not OCR finds a violation." For service complaints under the Age

  Discrimination Act, the complainants may file in federal court only after they have exhausted administrative remedies. See CPM subsection 701(a).

A copy of the signed resolution agreement will be included with the resolution letter. OCR will monitor the implementation of the agreement until the recipient has fulfilled the terms of the agreement. Upon completion of the obligations under the agreement, OCR will close the case. See CPM Article V.

SECTION 303 INVESTIGATIVE DETERMINATIONS

At the conclusion of the investigation, OCR will determine, using a preponderance of the evidence standard, whether:

- There is insufficient evidence to support a conclusion of noncompliance, or
- The evidence supports a conclusion of noncompliance.

(a) **Insufficient Evidence Determination**

When OCR determines that the preponderance of the evidence does not support a conclusion that the recipient failed to comply with applicable statute(s) and regulation(s), OCR will issue a letter of finding(s) to the parties explaining the reasons for its decision. See CPM Section 303(e).

(b) **Non-Compliance Determination**

When OCR determines that the preponderance of the evidence supports a conclusion that the recipient failed to comply with applicable statutes(s) and regulation(s), OCR will negotiate a resolution agreement and issue a letter of finding(s). See CPM Sections 303(e) and 304. The agreement must include actions steps that, when implemented, will remedy both the individual discrimination at issue and any similar instances where future violative conduct may recur.

(c) **Mixed Determination**

A "mixed determination" is appropriate for complaints with multiple allegations, where the allegations will be resolved in different ways (e.g., investigation has found a violation with regard to some allegations and insufficient evidence with regard to other allegations; the investigation has found a violation with regard to some allegations and there are other allegations that are appropriate to resolve prior to the conclusion of the investigation pursuant to CPM Section 302; or OCR has found insufficient evidence with regard to some allegations and determined that other allegations are appropriate to resolve prior to the conclusion of the investigation pursuant to CPM Section 302). In a "mixed determination" case where OCR is making a determination(s) pursuant to Section 303(b), OCR will negotiate a resolution agreement and issue a letter of finding(s). See CPM Sections 303(e) and 304. In a "mixed determination" case where OCR is not making a determination(s) pursuant to 303(b) but is resolving allegations pursuant to Section 302, OCR will issue a resolution letter pursuant to Section 302(c).

(d) **Statement of the Case**

OCR will prepare a Statement of the Case for investigative determinations under CPM Section 303. The Statement of the Case sets forth:

- Allegations raised in the complaint.
- A statement of OCR's jurisdictional authority, including recipient status and the statutory basis for the investigation.
- An explanation of the pertinent legal standard(s).
- Relevant background information.
- A statement of each allegation investigated and the findings of fact for each, including analysis of the evidence on which the findings are based.

- Conclusions for each allegation that reference the relevant facts, the applicable regulation(s), and the appropriate legal standards.

(e) **Letter of Finding(s)**

For insufficient evidence, non-compliance and mixed determinations that include non-compliance determinations, OCR will issue a letter of finding(s) explaining the reason(s) for its decision to both the recipient and the complainant.[10]

Letters of finding(s) address all allegations in the case. The letter includes, as appropriate:

- A statement of the allegations in the case.
- A statement of OCR's jurisdictional authority, including recipient status and the statutory basis for the investigation.
- A statement of the findings of fact for each allegation, supported by any necessary explanation and/or analysis of the evidence on which the findings are based.
- Conclusions for each allegation that reference the relevant facts, the applicable regulation(s), and the appropriate legal standards.
- A statement that: "The complainant may have a right to file a private suit in federal court whether or not OCR finds a violation." For service complaints under the Age Discrimination Act, the complainants may file in federal court only after they have exhausted administrative remedies. See CPM subsection 701(a).

(f) **Timeframes and Procedures for Negotiations**

From the date that the proposed resolution agreement is shared with the recipient, OCR and the recipient will have a period of up to 90 calendar days within which to reach final agreement.

(g) **Negotiation Impasse**

OCR may end the 90-day negotiations period if no agreement has been reached by the 90th day and may end the negotiations period at any time prior to the expiration of the 90-calendar day period when it is clear that agreement will not be reached (e.g., the recipient has refused to discuss any resolution; the recipient has indicated a refusal to agree to a key resolution term; the recipient has not responded to a proposed resolution agreement and at least 30 calendar days have passed). At such time, OCR shall issue an Impasse Letter that informs the recipient that OCR will issue a letter of impending enforcement action in 10 calendar days if a resolution agreement is not reached within that 10-day period. The letter will include a description of OCR's unsuccessful attempts to resolve the complaint. If the recipient does not enter into a resolution agreement within 10 calendar days of the date of the issuance of the Impasse Letter, OCR must follow the procedures in CPM Section 305 for the issuance of a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action regarding non-compliance determinations.

[10] For recipients operating under federal court order, see CPM Section 704.

In the case of a mixed determination, when the negotiations included allegations that were appropriate to resolve prior to the conclusion of the investigation pursuant to CPM Section 302 and allegations for which OCR made determinations of non-compliance, OCR shall issue a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action in 10 calendar days if a resolution agreement is not reached within that 10-day period. The letter will include a description of OCR's unsuccessful attempts to resolve the complaint. If the recipient does not enter into a resolution agreement within 10 calendar days of the date of the issuance of the Impasse Letter, OCR must follow the procedures in CPM Section 305 for the issuance of a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action regarding non-compliance determinations.

(h) **Negotiations On-Going at the End of the 90-day Period**

If OCR and the recipient negotiate for 90 calendar days and fail to reach final agreement by the 90th day, but negotiations are on-going, OCR shall inform the recipient that OCR will issue a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action in 30 calendar days if a resolution is not reached within that 30-day period. Negotiations will be considered on-going if the recipient has agreed in principle to the terms of the agreement, but needs a short period of time within which, for example, to obtain approval of the agreement (e.g., by a board of education or president of a college) and/or the appropriate signature on the agreement; or where the recipient has agreed to most of the terms of the agreement but requests a short period of additional time to negotiate other terms. If the recipient does not enter into a resolution agreement within 30 calendar days, OCR will issue a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action regarding non-compliance determinations pursuant to CPM Section 305.

In the case of a mixed determination, when the negotiations included allegations that were appropriate to resolve prior to the conclusion of the investigation pursuant to CPM Section 302, and allegations for which OCR made determinations of non-compliance, OCR shall inform the recipient that OCR will issue a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action in 30 calendar days if a resolution is not reached within that 30-day period. If the recipient does not enter into a resolution agreement within 30 calendar days, OCR will issue a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action regarding non-compliance determinations pursuant to CPM Section 305.

SECTION 304 GUIDELINES FOR RESOLUTION AGREEMENTS

The complaint will be considered resolved and the recipient deemed compliant when the recipient, after negotiating with OCR and reaching agreement on its terms, enters into and fulfills the terms of a resolution agreement.

Resolution Agreements:

- Must be signed by a person with authority to bind the recipient.
- Includes in the agreement itself or through an exchange of letters or other written communications:
  - Specific acts or steps the recipient will take to resolve compliance concerns and/or violations.
  - Dates for implementing each act or step.
  - Dates for submission of reports and documentation.
  - Where appropriate, language requiring submission of documents and/or other information or actions for OCR's review and approval, and timeframes for their submission.

- Timeframes requiring the recipient to implement what OCR has approved, and language requiring documentation verifying implementation.
- The following statements of principle:
  - The recipient understands that by signing the resolution agreement, it agrees to provide data and other information in a timely manner in accordance with the reporting requirements of the resolution agreement. Further, the recipient understands that during the monitoring of the resolution agreement, if necessary, OCR may visit the recipient, interview staff and students, and request such additional reports or data as are necessary for OCR to determine whether the recipient has fulfilled the terms and obligations of the resolution agreement.
  - Upon the recipient's satisfaction of the commitments made under the Agreement, OCR will close the case.
  - The recipient understands and acknowledges that OCR may initiate proceedings to enforce the specific terms and obligations of the resolution agreement and/or the applicable statute(s) and regulation(s). Before initiating such proceedings, OCR will give the recipient written notice of the alleged breach and sixty (60) calendar days to cure the alleged breach.

SECTION 305 LETTER OF IMPENDING ENFORCEMENT ACTION

When following the expiration of the 10 calendar day period referenced in CPM subsection 303(g) or the 30 calendar day period referenced in CPM subsection 303(h), the recipient does not enter into a resolution agreement to resolve the identified areas of non-compliance, OCR will prepare a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action, which will include the following:

- A statement of allegation(s) in the case.
- A statement of OCR's jurisdictional authority, including recipient status and the statutory basis for the investigation.
- A statement of the findings of fact for each allegation supported by any necessary explanation or analysis of the evidence on which the findings are based.
- Conclusions for each allegation that reference the relevant facts, the applicable regulation(s), and the appropriate legal standards.
- Notice that the Letter of Impending Enforcement Action is not intended and should not be construed to cover any other issue regarding the recipient's compliance.
- Notice of the time limit on OCR's resolution process and the consequence of failure to reach agreement.
- A description of OCR's unsuccessful attempts to resolve the case.
- When a decision is made to defer final approval of any applications by the recipient for additional federal financial assistance or, with respect to the Boy Scouts Act, additional funds made available through the Department over what the recipient is presently receiving, the letter also will provide notice of such possible deferral. A separate deferral letter will be prepared if appropriate.
- Title II letters will include the following language: "The complainant may have a right to file a private suit pursuant to Section 203 of the Americans with Disabilities Act, whether or not OCR finds a violation of Title II."

To resolve the case after issuance of the Letter of Impending Enforcement Action, any resolution agreement that the recipient proposes must be approved by OCR.

SECTION 306 REFERRALS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) AND THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION (EEOC)

When a Title II complaint is referred to OCR by the Department of Justice, OCR will send a copy of the letter resolving the case to DOJ. When a Title II/504 employment discrimination complaint has been dual-filed with EEOC and OCR, and when a complaint has been referred to OCR, OCR will notify the EEOC once the complaint has been resolved. See 28 C.F.R. Part 37 and 29 C.F.R. Part 1640.

ARTICLE IV: COMPLIANCE REVIEWS AND DIRECTED INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation and resolution options and procedures identified in the CPM will be utilized for compliance reviews and directed investigations, as appropriate. See CPM Articles III, V, and VI. The "initiation date" is the date of the letter notifying the recipient of the compliance review or directed investigation.

SECTION 401 COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

In addition to the regulations implementing Title VI that require OCR to investigate complaints that are filed with the agency, the regulations require OCR to initiate "periodic compliance reviews" to assess the practices of recipients to determine whether they comply with the Title VI regulations. See 34 C.F.R. § 100.7(a). This regulatory provision is incorporated by reference in the regulations implementing other statutes enforced by OCR. See Title IX (34.C.F.R. § 106.71), Section 504 (34. C.F.R. § 104.61), and the Boy Scouts Act (34. C.F.R. § 108.9). For the Age Discrimination Act, see 34 C.F.R. § 110.30. For Title II, see 28 C.F.R. § 35.172(a).

The compliance review regulations afford OCR broad discretion to determine the substantive issues for investigation and the number and frequency of the investigations.

SECTION 402 DIRECTED INVESTIGATIONS

In appropriate circumstances, OCR may conduct a directed investigation when information indicates a possible failure to comply with the laws and regulations enforced by OCR, the matter warrants attention and the compliance concern is not otherwise being addressed through OCR's complaint, compliance review or technical assistance activities. See 34 C.F.R. § 100.7(c). This regulatory provision is incorporated by reference in the regulations implementing the other statutes enforced by OCR. See Title IX (34 C.F.R. § 106.71), Section 504 (34 C.F.R. § 104.61), and the Boy Scouts Act (34 C.F.R. § 108.9). For the Age Discrimination Act, see 34 C.F.R. § 110.30. For Title II, see 28 C.F.R. Part 35.

A directed investigation is an OCR-initiated process that allows OCR to address possible discrimination that is not currently being addressed through OCR's complaint, compliance review or technical assistance activities. Depending on the circumstances, a directed investigation may include offering technical assistance to the recipient, and/or conducting an expedited investigation that may result in a resolution agreement that will ensure that recipients come into compliance with the requirements of the civil rights laws and regulations enforced by OCR.

ARTICLE V: MONITORING RESOLUTION AGREEMENTS

SECTION 501 RESPOND TO MONITORING REPORTS AND VERIFY RECIPIENT'S IMPLEMENTATION

OCR will promptly acknowledge receipt of interim and final monitoring reports. OCR will evaluate each report and issue an appropriate response (e.g., where OCR determines actions taken are sufficient or insufficient under the agreement). OCR must obtain sufficient information to determine whether the recipient had complied with the terms and obligations of the resolution agreement. Depending on the nature of the agreement, verification of remedial actions may be accomplished by, for example, review of reports, documentation and other information submitted by recipients and knowledgeable persons, interviews of the recipients and knowledgeable persons and/or site visit(s).

SECTION 502 IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS

OCR will promptly provide written notice to the recipient of any deficiencies with respect to implementation of the terms and obligations of the agreement, and will request appropriate action to address such deficiencies. When OCR has determined that a recipient has failed to comply with the agreement or any of the terms and obligations thereof for reasons that do not justify modification of the agreement pursuant to CPM subsection 503(a), OCR will take prompt action pursuant to CPM Section 305 and CPM Article VI to enforce the agreement.

SECTION 503 MODIFICATIONS OF AGREEMENTS

(a) **Changed Circumstances Affecting Agreements**

OCR may agree to modify or terminate a resolution agreement when it learns that circumstances have arisen that substantially change, fully resolve, or render moot, some or all of the compliance concerns that were addressed by the resolution agreement. OCR may also modify the agreement in response to changes in controlling case law, statutes, and regulations.

(b) **New Compliance Issues**

OCR may address a new compliance issue(s) identified for the first time during monitoring by providing technical assistance or considering the issue(s) for a possible compliance review or directed investigation. See CPM Section 401 and 402.

(c) **Approval of Modifications**

OCR must approve modifications to the agreement (e.g., requests to change the substance of any provision in the agreement, requests for extension of time to submit a report or to complete a required action). Approved modifications must be set forth in writing and appended to the original agreement. Requests for modification must be documented in the case file. OCR will send the complainant written notification of approved modification(s) to the substance of the original agreement.

SECTION 504 CONCLUSION OF MONITORING

OCR will conclude the monitoring of a case when it determines that the recipient has fully and effectively implemented the terms and obligations of the resolution agreement, including any subsequent approved modifications to the agreement. OCR will promptly send written notification to the recipient and the complainant of its determination that the terms and obligations of the resolution agreement have been implemented and that OCR is closing the case.

ARTICLE VI: INITIATION OF ENFORCEMENT ACTION

When OCR is unable to negotiate a resolution agreement with the recipient, OCR will initiate enforcement action. OCR will either: (1) initiate administrative proceedings to suspend, terminate, or refuse to grant or continue and defer financial assistance from or, with respect to the Boy Scouts Act, funds made available through the Department to the recipient; or (2) refer the case to DOJ for judicial proceedings to enforce any rights of the United States under any law of the United States.

SECTION 601 INITIATE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS WHERE APPROPRIATE

When post-Letter of Impending Enforcement Action negotiations do not result in a resolution agreement, OCR will where appropriate, request that an administrative proceeding be initiated. OCR will establish a team to prosecute the case. When deferral of funds has been imposed, the Notice of Opportunity for Hearing will be issued within 30 days of the notice of the deferral action.

SECTION 602 REFER TO DOJ WHERE APPROPRIATE

When post-Letter of Impending Enforcement Action negotiations do not result in a resolution agreement, OCR will where appropriate, issue a letter to the recipient stating that the case will be referred to DOJ in 10 days from the date of the letter.

SECTION 603 ENFORCEMENT FOR DENIAL OF ACCESS

A recipient denies access to OCR when it:

- Refuses to permit OCR access during the recipient's normal business hours to information maintained by the recipient that is necessary to determine compliance status of the allegation(s) and issue(s) under investigation, or, during monitoring, recipient's compliance with a resolution agreement. Generally, this includes the access to books, records, accounts, including electronic storage media, microfilm, retrieval systems and photocopies, and other sources of information, including witnesses, and recipient's facilities.
- Refuses to permit OCR access to its employees during the recipient's regular business hours.
- Fails to provide information by virtue of the refusal of one of its employees to do so or to provide access to information maintained exclusively by an employee in his/her official capacity.
- Refuses to complete applicable OMB-approved compliance and survey forms relevant to an investigation.

Where the recipient has refused to provide OCR access orally, either in person, over the telephone or through use of other media, OCR must attempt to ascertain the exact basis for the recipient's refusal and explain OCR's authority to obtain the evidence. Where attempts to persuade the recipient to provide access have failed, OCR must send a letter to the recipient that sets forth in detail the evidence (e.g., documents, data, other information, witnesses) to which the recipient denied OCR access and specifies the efforts that OCR has made to obtain the evidence. If the recipient does not voluntarily provide OCR with access to the requested evidence within 30 calendar days of OCR's issuance of the letter to recipient, OCR will issue a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action. If the recipient continues to deny OCR access to the requested evidence, OCR will issue a letter to the recipient stating OCR's intention to take enforcement action.

SECTION 604 ENFORCEMENT FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH OCR AGREEMENT

Where the recipient has failed to comply with the terms of a resolution agreement OCR will issue a Letter of Impending Enforcement Action pursuant to CPM Section 305. If the recipient does not come into compliance after issuance of the Letter of Impending Enforcement Action, OCR will initiate enforcement action pursuant to either CPM Section 601 or CPM Section 602.

ARTICLE VII: APPENDICES

SECTION 701 SPECIAL INTAKE PROCEDURES

(a) Age Discrimination Complaints

An age discrimination complaint is timely when it is filed within 180 days of the date the complainant first had knowledge of the alleged discrimination. For good cause shown, OCR may extend this time limit.

For service complaints under the Age Discrimination Act, the complainant may file a civil action under the Age Discrimination Act in federal court but only after he or she has exhausted administrative remedies. Administrative remedies are exhausted when either of the following has occurred: (1) 180 days have elapsed since the filing of a complaint with OCR and OCR has made no finding, or (2) OCR issues a finding in favor of the recipient. If OCR fails to make a finding within 180 days or issues a finding in favor of the recipient, OCR will promptly notify the complainant of this fact and of his or her right to bring a civil action for injunctive relief. OCR's notice must also contain the following information: that a civil action can be brought only in a United States district court for the district in which the recipient is found or transacts business; that a complainant prevailing in a civil action has the right to be awarded the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees, but that these costs must be demanded in the complaint filed with the court; that before commencing the action, the complainant shall give 30 days' notice by registered mail to the Secretary, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Attorney General of the United States, and the recipient; that the notice shall state the alleged violation of the Age Discrimination Act, the relief requested, the court in which the action will be brought, and whether or not attorney's fees are demanded in the event the complainant prevails; and that the complainant may not bring an action if the same alleged violation of the Age Discrimination Act by the same recipient is the subject of a pending action in any court of the United States.

1. Employment Complaints

OCR does not have jurisdiction over employment complaints under the Age Discrimination Act. Employment complaints filed by persons 40 and older are referred to the appropriate EEOC office, and the OCR complaint is dismissed. Employment complaints filed by persons under 40 are not within the jurisdiction of EEOC and may be closed with notice to the complainant that there is no jurisdiction under the Act. If the complaint alleges age discrimination in employment that is within EEOC's jurisdiction and also contains allegations of discrimination in services within the jurisdiction of OCR, the complaint is split into two separate cases. Each is given its own case number, the age employment complaint is referred to EEOC with the OCR age employment case being closed, and OCR proceeds with the age services complaint.

2. Service Complaints

OCR will offer to mediate all complete and timely complaints (see 34 C.F.R. §§ 110.31 and 110.32) containing an allegation of age discrimination in services.

Where OCR receives a complaint containing both allegations of age discrimination in services and allegations under Title VI, Title IX, Title II, Section 504, and/or the Boy Scouts Act, and OCR determines that the non-age allegation(s) is independent and separable from the age allegation, OCR will mediate only the age portion of the complaint. OCR will proceed to investigate the additional allegations over which OCR has jurisdiction.

If OCR's mediation does not resolve the complaint within 60 days from the date of filing with OCR, OCR will resume processing the age aspects of the complaint. The date that OCR initiated mediation of the complaint or any portion of a complaint shall be entered in CMS; the date that the mediation of the complaint is terminated shall also be entered in CMS. The time involved in OCR's mediation will, therefore, not be included in OCR's case processing time.

(b) Title VI Complaints against Proprietary Schools

Authority to process Title VI complaints against proprietary vocational schools (privately owned, profit-making enterprises that teach a trade or skill) has, with certain exceptions, been delegated to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Such complaints must be forwarded to:

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
Office of Resolution Management
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420

OCR must refer to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Title VI complaints filed against a proprietary school operated by a hospital. The complainant must be notified of the referral, and the complaint is dismissed.

The following exceptions apply:

- OCR remains responsible for enforcement of Title VI where a proprietary vocational school is operated by a college or university. See 38 C.F.R. § 18a.1(a).
- OCR remains responsible for enforcement of Title VI where a proprietary vocational school offers non-degree courses for which credit is given and which, on transfer, would be accepted toward a baccalaureate or higher degree by a degree-granting institution. See 38 C.F.R. § 18a.1 (b).

(c) Title VI and Title IX Employment Complaints (see 29 C.F.R. §§ 1691.1 – 1691.13 and 28 C.F.R. §§ 42.601 – 42.613)

Race, color, national origin and sex discrimination in employment complaints will be processed in accordance with the government-wide regulations. OCR will:

1. Within ten days of receipt, notify the complainant and the recipient that OCR has received the complaint, including the date, place and circumstances of the alleged unlawful employment practice.

2. Within 30 days of receipt:

   i. Determine whether OCR has jurisdiction over the complaint under Title VI and/or Title IX.
   ii. Determine whether EEOC may have jurisdiction over the complaint.
   iii. Transfer to the EEOC all complaints over which OCR does not have jurisdiction but over which EEOC may have jurisdiction. Notify the complainant and the recipient of the transfer, the reason for the transfer, the location of the EEOC office to which the complaint was transferred and that the date the agency received the complaint will be deemed the date it was received by EEOC.

iv. Refer to the EEOC certain complaints over which both OCR and EEOC appear to have jurisdiction ("joint complaints"), consistent with the following guidance:

Absent special circumstances, OCR will refer a joint complaint that solely alleges employment discrimination against an individual.

Absent special circumstances, OCR will not refer a joint complaint alleging a pattern or practice of employment discrimination.

Absent special circumstances, OCR will not refer a joint complaint that alleges discrimination in employment and includes allegations regarding other practices of a recipient. If, because of special circumstances, the employment allegations of such a complaint are referred to EEOC, OCR will assign a new case number to the allegations that are retained.

OCR will notify the complainant and recipient of the action taken on the joint complaint. In the case of a referral to EEOC, the notice will include the location of the EEOC office to which the complaint was referred, the civil rights provision(s) involved, the authority of EEOC under this regulation and that the date the agency received the complaint will be deemed the date it was received by EEOC.

For those joint complaints retained for OCR investigation, OCR will contact the EEOC to ensure that, in the event EEOC has also received the complaint, EEOC defers its investigation.

(d) Title II ADA Complaints (Other than Employment) (see 28 C.F.R. § 35.171(a)(2)(i))

OCR has jurisdiction to investigate Title II complaints against public elementary and secondary education systems and institutions, public institutions of higher education and vocational education (other than schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and other health-related schools), and public libraries. When OCR receives an ADA-only complaint over which it does not have jurisdiction, it will be referred to the DOJ and then dismissed. The complainant will be notified of the referral.

(e) Section 504 and Title II Disability Employment Complaints (see 28 C.F.R. Part 37 and 29 C.F.R. Part 1640)

1. Referral or Deferral

i. Disability employment complaints shall be referred to the DOJ Civil Rights Division if OCR has no jurisdiction under either Title II of the ADA or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and EEOC does not have jurisdiction under Title I (*i.e.*, recipient has fewer than 15 employees). If EEOC has jurisdiction under Title I (recipient has 15 or more employees) the complaint shall be referred to the EEOC.

ii. OCR shall defer individual complaints unless the complainant elects to have OCR process the charge. OCR must notify the complainant in writing that he or she may choose whether to have OCR or the EEOC process the complaint and that if the complainant would like OCR to process the complaint, OCR must receive such written request within 20 calendar days of the date of the letter. See 28 C.F.R. § 37.8 (a)(1). If special circumstances make deferral inappropriate, OCR and the appropriate agency may jointly determine to reallocate investigation responsibilities. See 28 C.F.R. § 37.8 (e).

2. **Retention**

i. When OCR has jurisdiction over a disability employment complaint under Section 504, OCR shall retain the complaint if:

- The EEOC does not have jurisdiction under Title I (i.e., if fewer than 15 employees).
- The EEOC has jurisdiction, but the complainant elects to have OCR process the complaint.
- The complaint alleges discrimination in both employment and in other practices or services covered by Section 504.
- The complaint alleges a pattern or practice of employment discrimination. See 28 C.F.R. § 37.6(d)(1).

ii. When OCR has jurisdiction under Title II of the ADA but not under Section 504, OCR shall retain jurisdiction over a complaint when it determines that EEOC does not have jurisdiction under Title I. See 28 C.F.R. §§ 37.6 (d)(2) and (3).

SECTION 702 DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION GATHERING

(a) Generally

OCR's data collection and information gathering activities will depend upon the particular case, applicable legal standards, and investigative/resolution strategy. The data/information collection and other investigative activities will vary from case to case depending on the extent to which relevant data are in the control of the recipient or others, and investigation strategies. Some general investigative principles and practices include:

- Obtain independent written documentation to corroborate oral statements.
- Label all evidence, documents, electronic media, and written records of contact, with information identifying the case being investigated and the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained (e.g., where and when an interview was conducted, and who provided a given document).
- Document efforts to obtain access to recipient data and witnesses.
- Undertake a robust outreach to the recipient community to increase access to relevant information in the conduct of an investigation (*e.g.,* by publicizing OCR's presence and availability in onsite investigations for individual interviews and focus groups as well as OCR's availability for discussion with interested individuals before and subsequent to the onsite), as appropriate.
- Determine whether it is appropriate to obtain interim relief for the complainant. As soon as OCR identifies the need for such relief, OCR will contact the recipient to secure it.
- Collect data resulting from any methods that OCR or recipients use to track and evaluate recipient's compliance with their legal responsibilities (*e.g.,* data from OCR's Civil Rights Data Collection, recipient public websites, climate surveys, and other self-assessment tools).

(b) OCR's Authority to Obtain Information

OCR has the right of access during a recipient's regular business hours to the recipient's facilities and to information maintained by the recipient that is necessary to determine compliance status on those issues under investigation. See e.g., 34 C.F.R. § 100.6 (c), 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(3)(iii) and 34 C.F.R. § 110.22. Generally, this includes access to such of the recipient's books, records, accounts, including electronic storage media, microfilming, retrieval systems and photocopies maintained by the recipient, and other sources of information, including witnesses, and its facilities as may be relevant in OCR's judgment to ascertain compliance.

(c) Requests for Records

1. Data Requests

A data request seeks information from the recipient relevant to the investigation. It can be used to initiate information collection or to request further information, as necessary.

2. Timeframes for Recipient's Response

Depending upon the nature and extent of OCR's data request, the recipient will be given an appropriate amount of time to submit the information required. The timeframe will be established at OCR's discretion, depending on the nature and extent of data requested and/or other special circumstances, including factors affecting feasibility of the timeframe brought to OCR's attention by the recipient.

3. Data Provided by Recipient

A recipient must submit information as necessary for OCR's compliance activities. However, other federal regulations and policies may restrict OCR's information requests:

i. For example, in the context of an ongoing complaint, compliance review, or directed investigation, OCR may require recipients to record information in such form and containing such information as OCR may determine is necessary to assess compliance, without obtaining prior approval for its use by the Office of Management and Budget.[11] See 34 C.F.R. § 100.6(b).

ii. OCR must consider federal policies concerning paperwork burdens when requesting a recipient to do more than provide OCR access to normally maintained information. Requests that a recipient manipulate or compile information to meet an OCR need must be reasonable and take into consideration the burden placed on the recipient. Recipients that maintain data in an electronic format must provide the data in that format to OCR in a file type that can be accessed by OCR. Recipients that do not maintain data in an electronic format are encouraged to provide the requested information in an electronic format that can be accessed by OCR.

If a recipient invites OCR to come onsite and collect the requested information, including the interview of witnesses and provides OCR with sufficient access to files, records, logs, and appropriate indexes for OCR to obtain the needed information, then the recipient has provided OCR with the requisite access.

4. Confidentiality

OCR has the right of access to a recipient's records, even if those records identify individuals by name. To protect the confidential nature of the records, OCR, for example, may permit the recipient to replace names with a code and retain a key to the code. However, OCR should inform the recipient that if at any time such a procedure impedes the timely investigation of the case, OCR

[11] The Paperwork Reduction Act only applies to collections directed at 10 or more respondents, but with one important exception. Any information requirement in a "rule of general applicability" is presumed to affect or potentially affect at least 10 respondents.

shall have access to the unmodified records. See also 20 U.S.C. §§ 1232g (b)(1) and 1232g (b)(3) regarding the applicable provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

(d) Interviews

1. Introduction

Interviews are an integral part of investigations. The objective of interviews is to gain an understanding of the records and data relevant to the issues in the case; to obtain information from and assess the credibility of witnesses; and to evaluate recipient defenses. OCR may conduct individual interviews and focus groups, as appropriate, as part of its investigations. OCR will make efforts to work with recipients to conduct interviews in a manner that minimizes disruptions to the recipient's educational environment.

2. Notice

Prior to initiating an interview, OCR should inform the witness of the following:

i. The general purpose of the interview, including OCR's role, what law or laws may be pertinent to the investigation, and where appropriate, a brief explanation of what is under investigation.
ii. The potential uses of the information to be obtained from the witness and the Freedom of Information Act. A witness who wants a more thorough explanation should be given a copy of the "OCR Notice of Witness Rights." This Notice is available at: (http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/witness-notice-mw.pdf)
iii. The witness's right to personal representation during the interview by a person of his or her choice.
iv. When the witness is an employee of a recipient, his or her right to refuse to have anyone else present during the interview and his or her right to refuse to reveal the content of an interview.
v. The regulatory provision(s) concerning prohibition of intimidating or retaliatory acts by a recipient.
vi. In most cases, the recipient's counsel will be allowed to be present during upper level management interviews.

3. Privacy

OCR interviews witnesses under circumstances that assure privacy. An interpreter may be used when safeguards are taken to ensure the competence of the interpreter and to protect the witness's privacy.

4. Interviews with Minors (Persons under 18) or Legally Incompetent Individuals

OCR shall obtain written consent from a parent or guardian prior to conducting an interview of any person under 18 years of age or otherwise adjudicated legally incompetent, for example, mentally impaired. Parental or legal guardian consent may not be required for persons under 18 if they are emancipated under state law and are therefore considered to have obtained majority. For persons under 18 who state they are emancipated, OCR should obtain proof of emancipation.

Parental or legal guardian consent may not be necessary where the questions asked are of a general nature, not related to any specific events in which the minor was involved, and there are no records kept to identify the student. Where a recipient refuses to allow minor students to be interviewed without consent where the questions asked are of a general nature, not related to any

specific events in which the minor was involved, and there are no records kept to identify the student, written consent must be obtained.

Where parents or guardians refuse to provide consent for an interview, and OCR determines that the child's information is critical, OCR may attempt to secure parental or guardian consent by inviting the parent or guardian to be present during the interview. Where consent is denied, OCR will not interview the child.

5. **Records of Interviews**

A written record of interviews (i.e., in-person, telephonic, or through use of other electronic media) must be kept. Interviewers will notify interviewees when a tape recording is used and tape recording will be done only with the consent of the interviewee. When interviewers use tape recording, the tape becomes part of the case record along with the written record. Regardless of the technique used during the interview, a written record of the interview must be created.

The record of the interview to be placed in the case file must contain the following information:

i. Case identification (name and case number).
ii. Name and identification of the interviewee, interviewer, and any other person present (include an explanation for the presence of any other persons).
iii. Date, time, and location of interview (including whether the interview was conducted in person or through use of media (e.g., telephone, videoconferencing.
iv. A record of whether the interviewee was informed of required notifications.
v. Written record reflecting the questions and responses obtained during the interview (this need not be a verbatim transcript but must accurately reflect the responses of the witness).

SECTION 703 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND PRIVACY ACT

The information OCR collects is analyzed by authorized personnel within the agency and is used only for authorized civil rights compliance and enforcement activities. In order to resolve a complaint OCR may need to reveal certain information to persons outside the agency to verify facts or gather additional information. Such information could include the name, the age or physical condition of a complainant. The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, govern the use of personal information submitted to all federal agencies and their individual components, including OCR.

The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, regulates the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of certain personal information in federal agency files. OCR's investigation files have been exempted from the provisions of the Privacy Act that provide individuals with access to records maintained on them. The Department has published a Privacy Act system of records notice entitled "Complaint Files and Log", (18-08-01). Third parties may not gain access to records about individuals within a system of records without the consent of the subject individual except as required by FOIA or pursuant to other statutory exceptions contained in the Privacy Act. See 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b).

FOIA gives the public a right of access to records of federal agencies. The FOIA is implemented by Department regulations. See 34 C.F.R. Part 5.

Any requests for copies of documents or other access to information contained in OCR's case files should be referred to the Regional Office staff responsible for handling FOIA and Privacy Act requests.

Although each request will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, generally, OCR is not required to release documents during the case resolution and investigation process or enforcement proceedings if the release could reasonably be expected to interfere with OCR's law enforcement activities. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)(A). Also, a federal agency is not required to release records if they are pre-decisional documents that would be subject to certain privileges in litigation. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5). Finally, a federal agency is not required to release documents if their release would or could result in an unwarranted invasion of privacy of an individual. See 5 U.S.C. §§ 552(b)(6) and (7)(C). Disclosure will only be made as consistent with the Privacy Act and FERPA. OCR will only reveal the name or identifying information about an individual if such disclosure is consistent with the Privacy Act and FERPA.

In addition, OCR can release certain information about the complaint to the press or general public, including the name of the school or institution; the date the complaint was filed; the type of discrimination included in the complaint; the date the complaint was resolved, dismissed, or closed; the basic reasons for OCR's decision; or other related information. Any information OCR releases to the press or general public will not include the complainant's name or the name of the person on whose behalf the complaint was filed, except as noted in the paragraph above.

SECTION 704 RECIPIENTS OPERATING UNDER FEDERAL COURT ORDER

(a) United States a Party

When OCR receives a complaint alleging discrimination by a recipient against which the DOJ represents the United States as a party in pending litigation, the following procedures will apply:

1. **OCR notification to DOJ**: The Regional Office Director will forward the complaint to DOJ by electronic mail immediately and ask whether DOJ wants OCR to refer the complaint to DOJ. This will occur before any OCR evaluation of the complaint begins and even if it is clear on the face of the complaint that OCR would not open it for investigation.

2. **DOJ response**: DOJ will have seven calendar days after the date of OCR's electronic mail notification to determine whether (1) DOJ wants OCR to refer the complaint to DOJ, or (2) DOJ does not want OCR to refer the complaint to DOJ. There are no additional options. For example, a complaint cannot be conditionally referred or conditionally declined, nor may DOJ request referral of only a portion of a complaint.

3. **No referral to DOJ**: When DOJ indicates that it does not want OCR to refer the complaint, or DOJ does not respond within seven calendar days of the date of OCR's electronic mail notification, OCR, in its sole authority, will immediately process the complaint.

4. **Referral to DOJ**: When DOJ indicates that it wants OCR to refer the complaint, then:

   i. OCR will refer the entire complaint to DOJ.
   ii. OCR will close the complaint and notify the complainant that the complaint has been referred to DOJ.
   iii. Once a complaint is referred to DOJ, DOJ will be responsible for investigating and resolving the entire complaint. OCR will forward all communications it receives from the complainant relating to the complaint to DOJ and DOJ will be responsible for addressing all such communications. OCR will not accept any type of return or re-referral of the complaint from DOJ.

(b) United States Not a Party

As part of evaluation of the complaint OCR will consult with parties about the current status of the court order.

EXHIBIT 46

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Upholding Our Values

October 18, 2023

Dear fellow members of the Columbia community,

Many of our students, faculty, staff, and colleagues are suffering great distress over the terror attacks on Israel and the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Let me first say that there are no words to describe the fear and anxiety people experience when lives are at risk. To those who are struggling, you are never far from my thoughts, and Columbia will do everything possible to support you.

As we grapple with these challenging circumstances, it is important to clarify and reaffirm several guiding principles for how Columbia can stay true to its mission while upholding important values in our interactions with one another.

During any crisis in the world, our priority is providing immediate support to Columbia community members whose lives have been directly affected. Our day-to-day duty of care for the security and well-being of our students, faculty, and staff is paramount. Some students may need special accommodations as they cope with fear and grief, and those arrangements can be made through advisors or deans of students.

We know that the atmosphere on campus is extremely charged, and some of you have expressed concern about your personal security. Let me reassure you that the University will take all available steps to help you. We have increased public safety presence across all of our campuses. We are also working with outside security firms for additional support and are in regular contact with the New York City Police Department. We have added resources to our existing hotline and escort service and I encourage anyone who is concerned about their safety to use it.

Debate, advocacy, and protest are essential ways for students to address and process political and social turmoil, and we are duty-bound to ensure they can gather and express themselves. We will continue to observe all necessary safeguards around these activities and will work closely with students to ensure that they adhere to our event guidelines.

Unfortunately, some are using this moment to spread antisemitism, Islamophobia, bigotry against Palestinians and Israelis, and various other forms of hate. I have been disheartened that some of this abhorrent rhetoric is coming from members of our community, including members of our faculty and staff. Especially at a time of pain and anger, we must avoid language that vilifies, threatens, or stereotypes entire groups of people. It is antithetical to Columbia's values and can lead to acts of harassment or violence. When this type of speech is unlawful or violates University rules, it will not be tolerated.

Some students, including at Columbia, have been victims of doxing. This form of online harassment, involving the public posting of names and personal information, has been used by extremists to target communities and individuals. This kind of behavior also will not be tolerated and should be reported through appropriate school

channels. When applicable, we will refer these cases to external authorities.

Universities play a vital role in society by fostering critical thinking, scholarship, and, ideally, opening minds to different points of view. But for universities to be effective, we must use our voices differently than other institutions. Unlike a political organization or advocacy group, Columbia's role is to create space for our scholars and students to fill with their own moral and intellectual conversations, an essential function in a world in which that space is narrowing.

That doesn't mean we don't have values. A shared commitment to civility, respect, and empathy must guide how we interact with one another. It is not what we believe, but how we treat people who don't share our views, that shapes the character of our community and ultimately educates and empowers new generations of engaged citizens. Our focus must be de-escalating tensions, modeling respectful behavior, and finding common ground in our shared humanity.

On a personal note, I want to thank all those who have shown great compassion, leadership, and kindness in recent days. Whether this has been providing spiritual or emotional care for students, supporting friends and colleagues in distress, taking part in thoughtful classroom discussions or seminars—you are exemplars of the best of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Minouche Shafik
President, Columbia University in the City of New York

News

March 25, 2025
Statement Regarding Columbia's Commitments

March 21, 2025
Sharing Progress on Our Priorities

March 19, 2025
Our Next Steps

March 15, 2025
Standing Together for Columbia

March 13, 2025
Update to Our Community Regarding DHS Activity Tonight

EXHIBIT 47

COLUMBIA | OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Standing in Solidarity

October 27, 2023

Dear fellow members of the Columbia community:

I have been shocked to hear of several antisemitic incidents in just the last couple of days.

The perpetrators of these incidents are not only attacking members of our community, they are attacking the values it is built on—respect for our shared humanity. I want to reiterate that antisemitism, like any form of bigotry, is an assault on everything we stand for at Columbia. Palestinian, Muslim, or Arab students have also been subjected to harassment and targeted by doxing, a dangerous form of intimidation. We take these incidents seriously and they are being investigated.

When hate speech or incidents violate University rules, it will not be tolerated and will be referred for disciplinary action in accordance with our policies. These disciplinary actions are already underway and we will continue to use every available tool to keep our community safe.

Just as we defend the right to free speech, we are duty-bound to be vigilant when we see discourse devolve into hate speech which can be a prelude to harassment or violence. No political debate or division can justify antisemitism or any form of bigotry based on the religious, racial, national, or ethnic identity of anyone.

I am appealing to everyone to hold each other closer during these distressing times. I know that these hateful acts come from a small minority of the Columbia community. Each of us has a role to play in standing in solidarity against hate that targets any member of our community and to call it out whenever we see it.

In these difficult days each of us can renew our resolve to be a community that rejects all forms of bigotry and respects the fundamental dignity and human rights of all our members.

Sincerely,

Minouche Shafik
President, Columbia University in the City of New York

March 19, 2025

Our Next Steps

March 15, 2025

Standing Together for Columbia

March 13, 2025

Standing Together for Columbia, March 15, 2025

March 13, 2025

Update to Our Community Regarding DHS Activity Tonight

March 13, 2025

Columbia's Commitment to Our International Community

EXHIBIT 48



Task Force on Antisemitism

The Columbia Task Force on Antisemitism was created by Columbia University President Minouche Shafik, Barnard College President Laura Ann Rosenbury, and Teachers College President Thomas R. Bailey to address the harmful impact of rising antisemitism on Columbia's Jewish community and to ensure that protection, respect, and belonging extends to everyone.

The task force is being led by Ester R. Fuchs, Professor of International and Public Affairs and Political Science and Director of the Urban and Social Policy Program at SIPA; Nicholas Lemann, Joseph Pulitzer II and Edith Pulitzer Moore Professor of Journalism and Dean Emeritus of Columbia Journalism School; and David M. Schizer, Harvey R. Miller Professor of Law and Economics and Dean Emeritus of Columbia Law School.

In the coming months, the task force will identify practical ways for our safety and inclusion work to enhance support for all members of the Columbia, Barnard, and Teachers College communities, particularly our Jewish students. Longer term, it will recommend more ambitious changes related to academic and extracurricular offerings and student, faculty, and staff training programs.

The Task Force on Antisemitism can be reached at AntisemitismTaskForce@columbia.edu.

About the Task Force on Antisemitism

Members of the Task Force on Antisemitism Report #1 Report #2

TASK FORCE CO-CHAIRS



Ester R. Fuchs

Professor of International and Public Affairs and Political Science; Director, Urban and Social Policy Program



Nicholas Lemann

Joseph Pulitzer II and Edith Pulitzer Moore Professor of Journalism; Dean Emeritus

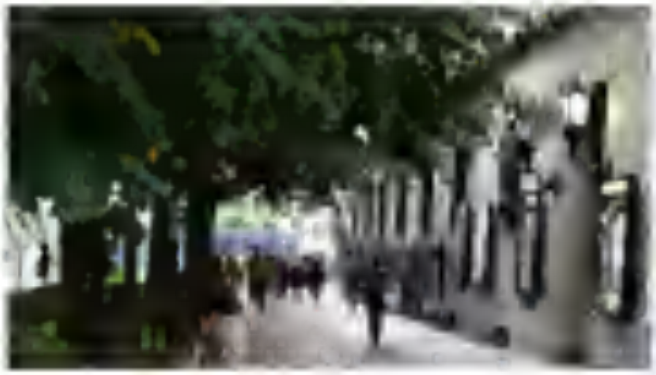


David M. Schizer

Harvey R. Miller Professor of Law and Economics and Dean Emeritus

Members of the Task Force on Antisemitism

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



Task Force on Antisemitism Releases Its Second Report

August 30, 2024

The report focuses on student experiences, and offers recommendations on training, reporting, and student group governance.



Opinion: We hear you

Columbia Daily Spectator, May 16, 2024

Opinion column by the Task Force on Antisemitism.



Statements From the April 17 Congressional Committee Hearing

April 18, 2024



Opinion: To combat antisemitism, start by following the law

CNN, April 17, 2024

Opinion column by David Schizer.

Statements from President Shafik, Task Force on Antisemitism Chair David Schizer, and Columbia University Board Co-Chairs Claire Shipman and David Greenwald.



[President Shafik Welcomes the First Set of Recommendations From the Task Force on Antisemitism]

March 4, 2024

President Shafik welcomes this first in a series of reports that will come from the task force.



[Columbia Launches a Reinvestment in Its Values and Mission]

December 20, 2023

The goal is to foster a community where debates are rooted in academic rigor and civil discourse through work that includes professional development, resources, and other activities.

News



Resources Dedicated to Supporting Your Emotional Health, Well-being, and Safety

Supporting Jewish Communities

University Services and Resources

Resources to Assist After Online Targeting/Doxing



"This is an opportunity for every academic department, every faculty member and teaching assistant, every member of the administration, and every member of the Columbia, Barnard, and Teachers College student family to bring their ideas, life experiences, and spirit to help us emerge as a stronger and more cohesive community."

Contact Us

AntisemitismTaskForce@columbia.edu

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on September 22, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing Joint Appendix with the Clerk of Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit using the ACMS system, which will send notice of such filing to all counsel of record in compliance with Local Rule 25.1(h)(2).

Dated: September 22, 2025

By: s/ Rachel Goodman

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