

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE AND APPEALS COVER SHEET

ABBREVIATED ELECTRONIC RECORD

Case Caption: American Public Health Association et al v. National Institutes of Health et alDistrict Court Number: 25cv10787-WGY

Fee: Paid? Yes ___ No ___ Government filer ☒ In Forma Pauperis Yes ___ No ___

Motions Pending Yes ☒ No ___ Sealed documents Yes ☒ No ___
If yes, document # 39,130,140 If yes, document # 38

Ex parte documents Yes ___ No ☒ Transcripts Yes ☒ No ___
If yes, document # If yes, document # 82,89,114

Notice of Appeal filed by: Plaintiff/Petitioner ___ Defendant/Respondent ☒ Other: ___

Appeal from:

#84 Memorandum and Order, #138 Partial Final Judgment

Other information:

I, Robert M. Farrell, Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that the annexed electronic documents:

#84, #138, and #139

with the electronic docket sheet, constitute the abbreviated record on appeal in the above entitled case for the Notice of Appeal # 139 filed on June 23, 2025.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of this Court on June 23, 2025.

ROBERT M. FARRELL
Clerk of Court/s/Matthew A. Paine
Deputy Clerk

COURT OF APPEALS DOCKET NUMBER ASSIGNED:

PLEASE RETURN TO THE USDC CLERK'S OFFICE

**United States District Court
District of Massachusetts (Boston)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY**

American Public Health Association et al v. National Institutes of Health et al
Assigned to: Judge William G. Young
related Case: [1:25-cv-10814-WGY](#)
Cause: 05:702 Administrative Procedure Act

Date Filed: 04/02/2025
Jury Demand: None
Nature of Suit: 899 Other Statutes:
Administrative Procedures Act/Review or
Appeal of Agency Decision
Jurisdiction: U.S. Government Defendant

Plaintiff

American Public Health Association

represented by **Kenneth Parreno**
Protect Democracy Project
15 Main Street
Suite 312
Watertown, MA 02472
202-579-4582
Email:
kenneth.parreno@protectdemocracy.org
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Matthew Brinckerhoff
Emery Celli Brinckerhoff Abady Ward &
Maazel LLP
1 Rockefeller Plaza
Ste 8th Floor
New York, NY 10020
212-763-5000
Fax: 212-763-5001
Email: mbrinckerhoff@ecbawm.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Shalini Goel Agarwal
Protect Democracy
2020 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Ste 163
Washington, DC 20006-1811
850-860-9344
Email:
shalini.agarwal@protectdemocracy.org
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alejandro Ortiz
American Civil Liberties Union
125 Broad Street

Ste 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004
646-885-8332
Email: ortiza@aclu.org
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alexis Agathocleous
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
125 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
646-885-8418
Email: aagathocleous@aclu.org
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Ilann Margalit Maazel
Emery Celli Brinckerhoff Abady Ward &
Maazel LLP
1 Rockefeller Plaza
Ste 8th Floor
New York, NY 10020
212-763-5000
Fax: 212-763-5001
Email: imaaazel@ecbawm.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Jessie J. Rossman
ACLU of Massachusetts
One Center Plaza
Suite 850
Boston, MA 02108
617-482-3170
Fax: 617-451-0009
Email: jrossman@aclum.org
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Lisa Mankofsky
Center For Science In The Public Interest
1250 I Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005-5979
202-777-8381
Email: lmankofsky@cspinet.org
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Max Roller Selver
Emery Celli Brinckerhoff Abady Ward &
Maazel LLP
One Rockefeller Plaza
Ste 8th Floor
New York, NY 10020
212-763-5063
Email: msilver@ecbawm.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michel-Ange Desruisseaux

The Protect Democracy Project, Inc.

8226 S Mozart

Chicago, IL 60652

773-551-2411

Email: michel-

ange.desruisseaux@protectdemocracy.org

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Olga Akselrod

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation

125 Broad Street

New York, NY 10004

212-549-2659

Email: oakselrod@aclu.org

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Oscar Heanue

Center For Science IN The Public Interest

1250 I Street NW Suite 500

Washington, DC 20005

202-777-8361

Email: oheanue@cspinet.org

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Rachel Anne Meeropol

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation

125 Broad St.

New York, NY 10004

929-585-0061

Email: rmeeropol@aclu.org

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Suzanne Schlossberg

ACLU of Massachusetts

One Center Plaza

Ste 850

Boston, MA 02108

617-482-3170

Email: sschlossberg@aclum.org

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro

Emery Celli Brinckerhoff Abady Ward &

Maazel LLP

One Rockefeller Plaza

8th Floor

New York, NY 10020

212-763-5000

Email: szazzaro@ecbawm.com

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

Ibis Reproductive Health

represented by **Kenneth Parreno**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Matthew Brinckerhoff
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Shalini Goel Agarwal
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alejandro Ortiz
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alexis Agathocleous
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Ilann Margalit Maazel
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Jessie J. Rossman
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Lisa Mankofsky
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Max Roller Selver
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michel-Ange Desruisseaux
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Olga Akselrod
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Oscar Heanue
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Rachel Anne Meeropol

(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Suzanne Schlossberg
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

United Auto Workers

represented by **Kenneth Parreno**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Matthew Brinckerhoff
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Shalini Goel Agarwal
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alejandro Ortiz
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alexis Agathocleous
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Ilann Margalit Maazel
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Jessie J. Rossman
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Lisa Mankofsky
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Max Roller Selver
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michel-Ange Desruisseaux

(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Olga Akselrod
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Oscar Heanue
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Rachel Anne Meeropol
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Suzanne Schlossberg
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

Brittany Charlton

represented by **Kenneth Parreno**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Matthew Brinckerhoff
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Shalini Goel Agarwal
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alejandro Ortiz
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alexis Agathocleous
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Ilann Margalit Maazel
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Jessie J. Rossman

(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Lisa Mankofsky
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Max Roller Selver
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michel-Ange Desruisseaux
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Olga Akselrod
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Oscar Heanue
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Rachel Anne Meeropol
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Suzanne Schlossberg
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

Katie Edwards

represented by **Kenneth Parreno**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Matthew Brinckerhoff
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Shalini Goel Agarwal
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alejandro Ortiz

(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alexis Agathocleous
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Ilann Margalit Maazel
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Jessie J. Rossman
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Lisa Mankofsky
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Max Roller Selver
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michel-Ange Desruisseaux
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Olga Akselrod
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Oscar Heanue
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Rachel Anne Meeropol
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Suzanne Schlossberg
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

Peter Lurie

represented by **Kenneth Parreno**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Matthew Brinckerhoff

(See above for address)

*LEAD ATTORNEY**PRO HAC VICE**ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Shalini Goel Agarwal**

(See above for address)

*LEAD ATTORNEY**ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Alejandro Ortiz**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Alexis Agathocleous**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Ilann Margalit Maazel**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Jessie J. Rossman**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Lisa Mankofsky**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Max Roller Selver**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Michel-Ange Desruisseaux**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Olga Akselrod**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Oscar Heanue**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Rachel Anne Meeropol**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Suzanne Schlossberg**

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

Nicole Maphis

represented by **Kenneth Parreno**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Matthew Brinckerhoff
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Shalini Goel Agarwal
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alejandro Ortiz
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Alexis Agathocleous
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Ilann Margalit Maazel
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Jessie J. Rossman
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Lisa Mankofsky
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Max Roller Selver
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michel-Ange Desruisseaux
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Olga Akselrod
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Oscar Heanue

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Rachel Anne Meeropol**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Suzanne Schlossberg**

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro**

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

V.

Defendant**National Institutes of Health**

represented by **Anuj K. Khetarpal**
United States Attorney's Office
1 Courthouse Way
Suite 9200
Boston, MA 02210
617-823-6325
Email: Anuj.Khetarpal@usdoj.gov
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant**Jay Bhattacharya***In his official capacity as Director of the
National Institutes of Health*

represented by **Anuj K. Khetarpal**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant**United States Department of Health and
Human Services**

represented by **Anuj K. Khetarpal**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant**Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.***In his official capacity as Secretary of the
United States Department of Health and
Human Services*

represented by **Anuj K. Khetarpal**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus**Association of American Medical Colleges**

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**
Ropes & Gray LLP
2099 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1200

Washington, DC 20006-6807
202-508-4859
Fax: 202-383-9334
Email: stephanie.webster@ropesgray.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah
Ropes & Gray LLP
2099 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
202-508-4791
Email: amish.shah@ropesgray.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier
Ropes & Gray LLP - DC
2099 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
202-508-4776
Email: douglas.Hallward-
Driemeier@ropesgray.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker
Ropes & Gray - MA
Prudential Tower
800 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02199-3600
617-951-7000
Fax: 617-951-7050
Email: john.bueker@ropesgray.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

**American Association of State Colleges
and Universities**

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus**American Council on Education**

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus**Association of American Universities**

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus**Association of Governing Boards of
Universities and Colleges**

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
PRO HAC VICE
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

**Association of Public and Land-grant
Universities**

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**

(See above for address)

LEAD ATTORNEY

PRO HAC VICE

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

COGR

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**

(See above for address)

LEAD ATTORNEY

PRO HAC VICE

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

**National Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities**

represented by **Stephanie A. Webster**

(See above for address)

LEAD ATTORNEY

PRO HAC VICE

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amish Aajay Shah

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Douglas Hallward-Driemeier

(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

John P. Bueker
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

**American Society for Biochemistry and
Molecular Biology**

represented by **Megan Barbero**
Venable LLP
600 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001
202-344-4540
Email: MBarbero@Venable.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
Venable LLP
600 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001
202-344-8013
Email: dlocaria@venable.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
Venable LLP
1850 Towers Crescent Plaza
Suite 400
Tysons, VA 22182
804-229-2927
Email: ermarcy@venable.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
Venable LLP
Commercial Litigation Maryland
750 East Pratt Street
Suite 900
Baltimore, MD 21202
410-244-7650
Email: khkeraga@venable.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

American Society for Cell Biology

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

American Society for Microbiology

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

**Federation of American Societies for
Experimental Biology**

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

American Institute of Biological Sciences

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

American Sociological Association

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

Association for Women in Science

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

Ecological Society of America

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

Gerontological Society of America

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

Infectious Diseases Society of America

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Kyle Keraga
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amicus

**Society of Environmental Toxicology and
Chemistry of North America**

represented by **Megan Barbero**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Dismas Locaria
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Emily Rose Marcy

(See above for address)

*ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED***Kyle Keraga**

(See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Email All Attorneys

Email All Attorneys and Additional Recipients

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
04/02/2025	1	COMPLAINT For Declaratory and Injunctive Relief against All Defendants Filing fee: \$ 405, receipt number AMADC-10928559 (Fee Status: Filing Fee paid), filed by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet Exhibit A, # 2 Category Form Exhibit B) (Rossman, Jessie) Modified on 4/2/2025 to modify docket text (CEH). (Main Document 1 replaced on 4/4/2025) (MBM). (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/02/2025	2	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Case Assignment. District Judge Patti B. Saris assigned to case. If the trial Judge issues an Order of Reference of any matter in this case to a Magistrate Judge, the matter will be transmitted to Magistrate Judge M. Page Kelley. (JKK) (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/02/2025	3	Summons Issued as to Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services. Counsel receiving this notice electronically should download this summons, complete one for each defendant and serve it in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 4 and LR 4.1. Summons will be mailed to plaintiff(s) not receiving notice electronically for completion of service. (CEH) (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/02/2025	4	NOTICE of Appearance by Suzanne Schlossberg on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/02/2025	5	District Judge Patti B. Saris: ENDORSED ORDER entered re 1 Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief against All Defendants filed by American Public Health Association, Nicole Maphis, United Auto Workers, Peter Lurie, Brittany Charlton, Ibis Reproductive Health, Katie Edwards. "Pursuant to U.S. C. § 455(a), I recuse myself on the ground my impartiality might reasonably be questioned." (CGK) (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/02/2025	6	District Judge Patti B. Saris: ORDER entered. ORDER OF RECUSAL. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455(a), I recuse myself on the ground that my impartiality might reasonably be questioned and direct the clerk forthwith to reassign the case randomly to another District Judge. (CGK) (Entered: 04/02/2025)
04/02/2025	7	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Case Reassignment. Judge Brian E. Murphy assigned to case. (RN) (Entered: 04/02/2025)

04/07/2025	8	NOTICE of Appearance by Anuj K. Khetarpal on behalf of United States Department of Health and Human Services, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, Jay Bhattacharya (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 04/07/2025)
04/10/2025	9	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Olga Akselrod Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945811 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	10	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Alexis Agathocleous Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945813 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	11	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Shalini Goel Agarwal Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945817 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	12	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Michel-Ange Desruisseaux Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945818 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	13	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Oscar Heanue Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945822 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	14	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Lisa S. Mankofsky Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945823 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	15	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Rachel Meeropol Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945828 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/10/2025	16	Assented to MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Alejandro Ortiz Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10945830 by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/10/2025)
04/11/2025	17	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 9 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Olga Akselrod.

		Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	18	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 10 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Alexis Agathocleous. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	19	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 11 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Shalini Goel Agarwal. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	20	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 12 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Michel-Ange Desruisseaux. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at

		https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	21	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 13 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Oscar Heanue. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	22	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 14 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Lisa S. Mankofsky. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	23	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 15 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Rachel Meeropol. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected.

		Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/11/2025	24	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 16 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Alejandro Ortiz. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MBM) (Entered: 04/11/2025)
04/14/2025	25	NOTICE of Appearance by Alexis Agathocleous on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Agathocleous, Alexis) (Entered: 04/14/2025)
04/14/2025	26	NOTICE of Appearance by Olga Akselrod on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Akselrod, Olga) (Entered: 04/14/2025)
04/14/2025	27	NOTICE of Appearance by Rachel Anne Meeropol on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Meeropol, Rachel) (Entered: 04/14/2025)
04/14/2025	28	MOTION for Leave to File Excess Pages by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis.(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/14/2025)
04/14/2025	29	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 28 Motion for Leave to File Excess Pages ; Counsel using the Electronic Case Filing System should now file the document for which leave to file has been granted in accordance with the CM/ECF Administrative Procedures. Counsel must include - Leave to file granted on (date of order)- in the caption of the document. (MBM) (Entered: 04/14/2025)
04/15/2025	30	NOTICE of Appearance by Oscar Heanue on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Heanue, Oscar) (Entered: 04/15/2025)
04/16/2025	31	NOTICE of Appearance by Alejandro Ortiz on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton,

		Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Ortiz, Alejandro) (Entered: 04/16/2025)
04/16/2025	32	NOTICE of Appearance by Lisa Mankofsky on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Mankofsky, Lisa) (Entered: 04/16/2025)
04/23/2025	33	MOTION to Seal by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis.(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/23/2025)
04/23/2025	34	MEMORANDUM in Support re 33 MOTION to Seal filed by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 04/23/2025)
04/24/2025	35	NOTICE of Appearance by Shalini Goel Agarwal on behalf of American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis (Agarwal, Shalini) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	36	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 33 Motion to Seal. Counsel will receive an email within twenty-four (24) hours of this order with instructions for submitting sealed documents for which leave has been granted in accordance with the Local Rules of the U.S. District Court of Massachusetts. Counsel must include - Leave to file granted on (date of order)- in the caption of the document. (MBM) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/25/2025	37	MOTION for Preliminary Injunction by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Proposed Order)(Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/25/2025	38	DECLARATION re 37 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (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, # 11 Exhibit 11, # 12 Exhibit 12, # 13 Exhibit 13, # 14 Exhibit 14, # 15 Exhibit 15, # 16 Exhibit 16, # 17 Exhibit 17, # 18 Exhibit 18, # 19 Exhibit 19, # 20 Exhibit 20, # 21 Exhibit 21, # 22 Exhibit 22, # 23 Exhibit 23, # 24 Exhibit 24, # 25 Exhibit 25, # 26 Exhibit 26, # 27 Exhibit 27, # 28 Exhibit 28, # 29 Exhibit 29, # 30 Exhibit 30, # 31 Exhibit 31, # 32 Exhibit 32, # 33 Exhibit 33, # 34 Exhibit 34, # 35 Exhibit 35, # 36 Exhibit 36, # 37 Exhibit 37, # 38 Exhibit 38, # 39 Exhibit 39, # 40 Exhibit 40, # 41 Exhibit 41, # 42 Exhibit 42) (Rossman, Jessie) (Additional attachment(s) added on 5/7/2025: # 43 Sealed - Exhibit 19, # 44 Sealed - Exhibit 23, # 45 Sealed - Exhibit 24, # 46 Sealed - Exhibit 28, # 47 Sealed - Exhibit 29, # 48 Sealed - Exhibit 32, # 49 Sealed - Exhibit 35, # 50 Sealed - Exhibit 36, # 51 Sealed - Exhibit 37, # 52 Sealed - Exhibit 38, # 53 Sealed - Exhibit 39, # 54 Sealed - Exhibit 42) (MAP). (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/25/2025	 39	MOTION for Protective Order <i>Regarding Certain Organizational Declarants</i> by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Proposed Order)(Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/25/2025	40	MEMORANDUM in Support re 39 MOTION for Protective Order <i>Regarding Certain Organizational Declarants</i> filed by American Public Health Association,

		Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/25/2025	41	MEMORANDUM in Support re 37 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction filed by American Public Health Association, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis. (Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/28/2025	42	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered. Defendants are ordered to respond to the Motion for Protective Order (Dkt. 39) by 5 p.m. on May 5, 2025. (MBM) (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/28/2025	43	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE entered by Amish Aajay Shah on behalf of Association of American Medical Colleges, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, COGR, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. (Shah, Amish) (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/28/2025	44	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE entered by Douglas Hallward-Driemeier on behalf of American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, COGR, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. (Hallward-Driemeier, Douglas) (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/28/2025	45	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE entered by John P. Bueker on behalf of American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, COGR, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. (Bueker, John) (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/28/2025	46	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Stephanie A. Webster Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10976480 by American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, COGR, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.(Bueker, John) (Additional attachment(s) added on 4/29/2025: # 1 Certificate of Stephanie A. Webster) (MBM). (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/28/2025	47	MOTION for Leave to File <i>AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF (Unopposed)</i> by American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, COGR, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. (Attachments: # 1 Proposed AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF) (Bueker, John) (Entered: 04/28/2025)
04/29/2025	48	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 46 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Stephanie A. Webster.

		Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual upgraded PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. Counsel may need to link their CM/ECF account to their upgraded individual pacer account. Instructions on how to link CM/ECF accounts to upgraded pacer account can be found at https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-current-pacer-accounts.htm#link-account. (MBM) (Entered: 04/29/2025)
04/29/2025	49	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE entered by Stephanie A. Webster on behalf of American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. (Webster, Stephanie) (Entered: 04/29/2025)
04/29/2025	50	NOTICE of Appearance by Michel-Ange Desruisseaux on behalf of Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers (Desruisseaux, Michel-Ange) (Entered: 04/29/2025)
05/01/2025	51	Judge Brian E. Murphy: ELECTRONIC ORDER OF RECUSAL - In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 455(a), I hereby recuse myself from this proceeding. The Clerk is directed to return the case for reassignment. Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10814-BEM, 1:25-cv-10787-BEM (BIB) (Entered: 05/01/2025)
05/01/2025	52	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Reassignment. Judge William G. Young added. Judge Brian E. Murphy no longer assigned to case. (CM) (Entered: 05/01/2025)
05/02/2025	53	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE by Megan Barbero on behalf of American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America (Barbero, Megan) Modified on 5/2/2025 to Correct Filing Event as Counsel Filed Their Appearance Under the Wrong Event in CM/ECF (MAP). (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	54	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Dismas Locaria Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10985379 by American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Certification of Dismas Locaria)(Barbero, Megan) (Entered: 05/02/2025)

05/02/2025	55	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Kyle H. Keraga Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10985410 by American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Certification of Kyle H. Keraga)(Barbero, Megan) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	56	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Emily R. Marcy Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-10985426 by American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Certification of Emily R. Marcy)(Barbero, Megan) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	57	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 54 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Dismas Locaria. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm . Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MAP) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	58	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 55 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Kyle H. Keraga. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm . Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney.

		(MAP) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	59	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 56 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Emily R. Marcy. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MAP) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	60	MOTION for Leave to File <i>AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF</i> by American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Proposed Amicus Curiae Brief)(Barbero, Megan) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/02/2025	61	Assented to MOTION for Protective Order <i>and Joint Motion for Briefing Schedule</i> by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Agreed Proposed Protective Order)(Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 05/02/2025)
05/05/2025	62	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered allowed 61 Assented to MOTION for Protective Order and Joint Motion for Briefing Schedule. (Entered: 05/06/2025)
05/05/2025	63	Judge William G. Young ORDER entered: PROTECTIVE ORDER Regarding Certain Organizational Declarants. (MAP) (Entered: 05/06/2025)
05/06/2025	64	ELECTRONIC NOTICE Setting Hearing on Motion 37 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction : Motion Hearing set for 5/22/2025 11:00 AM in Courtroom 18 (In person with remote access provided) before Judge William G. Young. In order to gain access to the hearing, you must sign up at the following address: https://forms.mad.uscourts.gov/courtlist.html. For questions regarding access to hearings, you may refer to the general orders and public notices of the Court available on www.mad.uscourts.gov or contact the session here. (KB) (Entered: 05/06/2025)
05/07/2025	65	AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE Executed by Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards. All Defendants. Acknowledgement filed by Nicole

		Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, United Auto Workers, Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-National Institutes of Health, # 2 Exhibit B-Jay Bhattacharya, # 3 Exhibit C-U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, # 4 Exhibit D-Robert F. Kennedy Jr., # 5 Exhibit E-U.S. Attorney General, # 6 Exhibit F-U.S. Attorney, District of MA) (Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 05/07/2025)
05/12/2025	66	Opposition re 37 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction filed by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services. (Attachments: # 1 Lorsch Declaration, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B)(Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 05/12/2025)
05/13/2025	67	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE entered by Dismas Locaria on behalf of American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America (Locaria, Dismas) Modified on 5/13/2025 to Correct Docket as Counsel Filed the Appearance Under the Wrong Event in CM/ECF. (MAP). (Entered: 05/13/2025)
05/13/2025	68	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE entered by Kyle Keraga on behalf of American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America (Keraga, Kyle) Modified on 5/13/2025 to Correct Docket as Counsel Filed the Appearance Under the Wrong Event in CM/ECF. (MAP). (Entered: 05/13/2025)
05/13/2025	69	Amicus Curiae APPEARANCE entered by Emily Rose Marcy on behalf of American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America (Marcy, Emily) Modified on 5/13/2025 to Correct Docket as Counsel Filed the Appearance Under the Wrong Event in CM/ECF. (MAP). (Entered: 05/13/2025)
05/16/2025	70	STATUS REPORT <i>Joint Status Report</i> by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 05/16/2025)
05/19/2025	71	REPLY to Response to 37 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction filed by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Agarwal, Shalini) (Entered: 05/19/2025)
05/19/2025	72	DECLARATION re 71 Reply to Response to Motion, by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 43 - NIH Contracts webpage, # 2 Exhibit 44 - 2/21/25 Directive on NIH Priorities, # 3 Exhibit 45 - S Delaney Suppl Decl, # 4 Exhibit 46 - J Berg Suppl Decl, # 5 Exhibit 47 -

		3/31/25 Kirschstein NRSA NOFO, # 6 Exhibit 48 - 1/22/25 Kirschstein NRSA NOFO, # 7 Exhibit 49 - Updates to NIH Institutional Training Grant Applications webpage, # 8 Exhibit 50 - 3/11/25 Memo re: NIH's Initial Actions re EOs, # 9 Exhibit 51 - NIH Research General Terms and Conditions, # 10 Exhibit 52 - N Maphis Suppl Decl, # 11 Exhibit 53 - Mallapty Nature article, # 12 Exhibit 54 - K Edwards Suppl Decl)(Agarwal, Shalini) (Entered: 05/19/2025)
05/20/2025	73	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Kenneth Parreno Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-11019317 by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 05/20/2025)
05/20/2025	74	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 73 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Kenneth Parreno. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual upgraded PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. Counsel may need to link their CM/ECF account to their upgraded individual pacer account. Instructions on how to link CM/ECF accounts to upgraded pacer account can be found at https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-current-pacer-accounts.htm#link-account . (MAP) (Entered: 05/20/2025)
05/22/2025	75	Judge William G. Young ELECTRONIC ORDER entered: allowed 47 MOTION for Leave to File Amici Curiae Brief ; Counsel using the Electronic Case Filing System should now file the document for which leave to file has been granted in accordance with the CM/ECF Administrative Procedures. Counsel must include - Leave to file granted on (date of order)- in the caption of the document. (MAP) (Entered: 05/22/2025)
05/22/2025	76	AMICUS BRIEF filed by American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Council on Education, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Association of American Medical Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities . (Bueker, John) (Entered: 05/22/2025)
05/22/2025	77	Electronic Clerk's Notes for proceedings held before Judge William G. Young: Motion Hearing held on 5/22/2025 re 37 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction filed by American Public Health Association, Nicole Maphis, United Auto Workers, Peter Lurie, Brittany Charlton, Ibis Reproductive Health, Katie Edwards. The motion is collapsed with trial on the merits in accordance with Rule 65(a). The parties agree to treat defendants' opposition as a motion to dismiss and wish to proceed with argument today. Court stands on its order on subject matter jurisdiction entered in related case 1:25-cv-10814-WGY. Court hears argument on the opposition treated as a motion to dismiss. Court takes the matter under advisement. Plaintiffs to provide spreadsheet of grants. Defendants to produce administrative records as to directives. The Court will hold a status conference in this case and the related case to coordinate case management. (Court Reporter: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com.)(Attorneys present: Kenneth Parreno, Shalini Goel Agarwal, Jessie Rossman, Lisa Mankofsky, Olga Akselrod for plaintiffs and Anuj Khetarpal for defendants) (KB) (Entered: 05/23/2025)

05/23/2025	78	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Hearing. Status Conference re case management of related cases set for 6/3/2025 11:00 AM in Courtroom 18 (In person only) before Judge William G. Young. Audio access to the hearing may be available to the media and public. Please check the Court schedule. In order to gain access to the hearing, you must sign up at the following address: https://forms.mad.uscourts.gov/courtlist.html. For questions regarding access to hearings, you may refer to the general orders and public notices of the Court available on www.mad.uscourts.gov or contact the session here. Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 05/23/2025)
05/23/2025	79	MEMORANDUM OF LAW by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers to 41 Memorandum in Support of Motion,. (Agarwal, Shalini) (Entered: 05/23/2025)
05/27/2025	80	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 60 Motion for Leave to File Amici Curiae Brief ; Counsel using the Electronic Case Filing System should now file the document for which leave to file has been granted in accordance with the CM/ECF Administrative Procedures. Counsel must include - Leave to file granted on (date of order)- in the caption of the document. (KB) (Entered: 05/27/2025)
05/27/2025	81	AMICUS BRIEF filed by American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, American Society for Cell Biology, American Society for Microbiology, American Sociological Association, Association for Women in Science, Ecological Society of America, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Gerontological Society of America, Infectious Diseases Society of America, Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry of North America <i>in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction</i>. (Barbero, Megan) (Entered: 05/27/2025)
05/30/2025	82	Transcript of Status Conference/Motion to Dismiss Hearing held on May 22, 2025, before Judge William G. Young. The Transcript may be purchased through the Court Reporter, viewed at the public terminal, or viewed through PACER after it is released. Court Reporter Name and Contact Information: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com. Redaction Request due 6/20/2025. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 6/30/2025. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 8/28/2025. (DRK) (Entered: 05/30/2025)
05/30/2025	83	NOTICE is hereby given that an official transcript of a proceeding has been filed by the court reporter in the above-captioned matter. Counsel are referred to the Court's Transcript Redaction Policy, available on the court website at https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/transcripts.htm (DRK) (Entered: 05/30/2025)
05/30/2025	84	Judge William G. Young: ORDER entered: MEMORANDUM AND ORDER: The Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 66 is ALLOWED in Part as to Counts IV, VI, and VII, Which Are Dismissed Without Prejudice, and DENIED In Part as to The Remaining Counts. (Sonnenberg, Elizabeth) (Entered: 05/30/2025)

06/02/2025	85	Notice of Production of Administrative Record by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services (Attachments: # 1 Certification of Administrative Record) (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/02/2025)
06/03/2025	86	Amended Notice of Production of Administrative Record by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services (Attachments: # 1 Certification of Administrative Record)(Khetarpal, Anuj) Modified on 6/4/2025 (MAP). (Entered: 06/03/2025)
06/03/2025	87	Electronic Clerk's Notes for proceedings held before Judge William G. Young: Status Conference held on 6/3/2025. Government has produced administrative record in both cases. The Court hears from parties in both cases regarding schedule and June 16th hearing. Court will hear argument on Phase 1 from 10am-1pm on June 16th in both cases. The Court adopts the proposed schedule filed in 25-cv-10814 Document 113 at page 2. The Court modifies the proposed schedule at page 4 as follows: By June 20, 2025, defendants may move to dismiss plaintiffs' claims related to alleged reasonable delay. By July 9, 2025, defendants must lodge the administrative record. Court and parties discuss phase II. Record to be supplemented as to the challenged directives as directed by the Court. If the case(s) were to resolve the parties shall inform the Clerk. (Court Reporter: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com.)(Attorneys present: Kenneth Parreno, Jessie Rossman, Olga Akselrod, Suzanne Schlossberg, Gerard Cedrone, Katherine Dirks, Phoebe Lockhart for plaintiffs and Anuj Khetarpal and Thomas Ports, Jr. for defendants) Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/04/2025)
06/04/2025	88	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Hearing. Oral argument on Phase I set for 6/16/2025 10:00 AM in Courtroom 18 (In person with remote access provided) before Judge William G. Young. Audio access to the hearing may be available to the media and public. Please check the Court schedule . In order to gain access to the hearing, you must sign up at the following address: https://forms.mad.uscourts.gov/courtlist.html . For questions regarding access to hearings, you may refer to the general orders and public notices of the Court available on www.mad.uscourts.gov or contact the session here . (KB) (Entered: 06/04/2025)
06/05/2025	89	Transcript of Status Conference held on June 3, 2025, before Judge William G. Young. The Transcript may be purchased through the Court Reporter, viewed at the public terminal, or viewed through PACER after it is released. Court Reporter Name and Contact Information: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com. Redaction Request due 6/26/2025. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 7/7/2025. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 9/3/2025. Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10814-WGY, 1:25-cv-10787-WGY (DRK) (Entered: 06/05/2025)
06/05/2025	90	NOTICE is hereby given that an official transcript of a proceeding has been filed by the court reporter in the above-captioned matter. Counsel are referred to the Court's Transcript Redaction Policy, available on the court website at https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/transcripts.htm Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10814-WGY, 1:25-cv-10787-WGY(DRK) (Entered: 06/05/2025)
06/05/2025	91	STIPULATION <i>Regarding Phase One Schedule Modifications</i> by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 06/05/2025)

06/06/2025	92	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Ilann Maazel Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-11054656 by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 06/06/2025)
06/06/2025	93	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Matthew Brinckerhoff Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-11054673 by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 06/06/2025)
06/06/2025	94	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Max Selver Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-11054681 by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 06/06/2025)
06/06/2025	95	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Sydney Zazzaro Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-11054705 by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 06/06/2025)
06/09/2025	96	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 92 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Ilann Maazel. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MAP) (Entered: 06/09/2025)
06/09/2025	97	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 93 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Matthew Brinckerhoff. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual upgraded PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. Counsel may need to link their CM/ECF account to their upgraded individual pacer account. Instructions on how to link CM/ECF accounts to upgraded pacer account can be found at https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-current-pacer-accounts.htm#link-account. (MAP) (Entered: 06/09/2025)
06/09/2025	98	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 94 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Max Selver.

		Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MAP) (Entered: 06/09/2025)
06/09/2025	99	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting <u>95</u> Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Sydney Zazzaro. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MAP) (Entered: 06/09/2025)
06/09/2025	<u>100</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Matthew Brinckerhoff on behalf of Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers (Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 06/09/2025)
06/09/2025	<u>101</u>	TRIAL BRIEF <i>Defendants' Merits Brief Concerning Phase 1 Claims</i> by All Defendants. (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/09/2025)
06/09/2025	<u>102</u>	MOTION Complete the Administrative Record by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Supplement Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion to Complete the Administrative Record, # <u>2</u> Affidavit of Matthew D. Brinckerhoff, Esq., # <u>3</u> Exhibit 1 - Letter, dated June 5, 2025, # <u>4</u> Exhibit 2 - Email Exchange Between Jessie Rossman and Anuj Khetarpal)(Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 06/09/2025)
06/09/2025	<u>103</u>	PRETRIAL MEMORANDUM by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A - Proposed Order, # <u>2</u> Affidavit of Matthew D. Brinckerhoff, Esq., # <u>3</u> Exhibit 55 - Scott Delaney Second Supplemental Declaration, # <u>4</u> Exhibit 56 - Katie Edwards Second Supplemental Declaration)(Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 06/09/2025)

06/10/2025	104	<i>APHA Plaintiffs' Exhibit List and Witness List for Phase 1 Proceeding</i> by All Plaintiffs.. (Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 06/10/2025)
06/11/2025	105	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Hearing. Final Pretrial Conference set for 6/12/2025 11:00 AM in Courtroom 18 (Remote only) before Judge William G. Young. Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/11/2025)
06/11/2025	106	NOTICE of Appearance by Max Roller Selver on behalf of Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers (Selver, Max) (Entered: 06/11/2025)
06/11/2025	107	NOTICE of Appearance by Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro on behalf of Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers (Zazzaro, Sydney) (Entered: 06/11/2025)
06/11/2025	108	Certification of the Administrative Record (Updated) by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services re 86 Notice (Other), (Attachments: # 1 Email, # 2 Certification, # 3 Ex A to certification, # 4 Ex B to certification, # 5 Ex C to certification, # 6 NIH_GRANTS_003825-3910, # 7 NIH_GRANTS_003911-3995, # 8 NIH_GRANTS_003996-4081, # 9 NIH_GRANTS_004082-4165, # 10 NIH_GRANTS_004166-4251, # 11 NIH_GRANTS_004252, # 12 NIH_GRANTS_004253-54, # 13 NIH_GRANTS_004255-57, # 14 NIH_GRANTS_004258-69, # 15 NIH_GRANTS_004270)(Khetarpal, Anuj) Modified on 6/12/2025 (MAP). (Entered: 06/11/2025)
06/12/2025	109	Opposition re 102 MOTION Complete the Administrative Record filed by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Exhibit A) (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/12/2025)
06/12/2025	110	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered re 102 Motion MOTION Complete the Administrative Record by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. Motion allowed in part and denied in part as follows: A. Grants not terminated- Denied as moot B. Termination forms- Allowed. "Guidance" is not "deliberation." C. HHS and DOGE input: Denied on the representation that such search has been made. D. AI Use: Allowed. E. Metadata: Denied without prejudice to seeking such discovery beyond the APA claims. F. Certification. Denied as moot. SO ORDERED. (KB) (Entered: 06/12/2025)
06/12/2025	112	Electronic Clerk's Notes for proceedings held before Judge William G. Young: Final Pretrial Conference held on 6/12/2025. Court and the parties discuss the record in the case. Court has administrative record as it has been provided. Plaintiffs have also filed records. Court hears parties on the matter. Court will review defendants' opposition to the motions to Complete Record. Court will hear oral argument on phase 1 of the case on Monday, June 16th at 10am. Each side will have one hour for argument (plaintiffs in both cases will have one hour combined). Parties to discuss proposed phase 2 schedule on Monday. Court has off the record portion of hearing regarding possibility of settlement. If the case were to settle in part or in whole the parties shall inform the Clerk. (Court Reporter: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com.)(Attorneys present: Matthew Brinckerhoff, Jessie Rossman, Lisa Mankofsky, Max Roller Selver, Olga Akselrod, Rachel Anne Meeropol, Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro, Gerard Cedrone, Christopher Pappavaselio, Phoebe Lockhart,

		Rachel Brown, Vanessa Azniv Arslanian, Nimrod Pitsker Elias, Astrid Carrete, Jordan Broadbent for plaintiffs and Anuj Khetarpal and Thomas Ports, Jr. for defendants) Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/13/2025	111	TRIAL BRIEF <i>in Response to Plaintiffs' Opening Briefs</i> by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services. (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/13/2025	113	TRIAL BRIEF <i>in Response to Defendants' Opening Brief on Phase 1</i> by All Plaintiffs. (Rossman, Jessie) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/13/2025	114	Transcript of Final Pretrial held on June 12, 2025, before Judge William G. Young. The Transcript may be purchased through the Court Reporter, viewed at the public terminal, or viewed through PACER after it is released. Court Reporter Name and Contact Information: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com. Redaction Request due 7/7/2025. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 7/14/2025. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 9/11/2025. Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10814-WGY, 1:25-cv-10787-WGY (DRK) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/13/2025	115	NOTICE is hereby given that an official transcript of a proceeding has been filed by the court reporter in the above-captioned matter. Counsel are referred to the Court's Transcript Redaction Policy, available on the court website at https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/transcripts.htm Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10814-WGY, 1:25-cv-10787-WGY(DRK) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/13/2025	116	NOTICE of Appearance by Ilann Margalit Maazel on behalf of Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers (Maazel, Ilann) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/13/2025	117	NOTICE by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services <i>of Production of Administrative Record</i> (Attachments: # 1 Designation and Certification of Administrative Record)(Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/13/2025	118	NOTICE by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers <i>of Service</i> (Agarwal, Shalini) (Entered: 06/13/2025)
06/16/2025	119	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Hearing. Hearing set for 6/16/2025 at 2:00pm. (In person with remote access provided) Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/16/2025)
06/16/2025	120	Judge William G. Young: STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER entered. Granting (140) Joint Motion for Protective Order in case 1:25-cv-10814-WGY Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10814-WGY, 1:25-cv-10787-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/16/2025)
06/16/2025	121	Electronic Clerk's Notes for proceedings held before Judge William G. Young: Bench Trial as to Phase 1 held on 6/16/2025.Court hears argument on Phase 1 of the case. Defendants ask Court to take Judicial Notice of the Federal Register Notices. Court takes Judicial Notice. Defendants move to admit into evidence 13 Certified records. No objection. Admitted as exhibit 1. Court takes the matter under advisement. Parties will inform the Court if they wish for the Court to reconvene in the afternoon or if they wish for the Court to hold off issuing a ruling as to Phase 1. The Court reconvenes in the afternoon. The Court announces the findings and rulings that it is able to make today. The challenged directives are vacated. A written order will issue. Defendants shall promptly comply with the order of the Court.

		Plaintiffs to submit a proposed partial but final judgment as to Phase 1 by June 17, 2025. The Court discusses evidence as to harm. The parties will meet and inform the Court if an evidentiary hearing regarding harm is necessary. (Court Reporter: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com.)(Attorneys present: Kenneth Parreno, Jessie Rossman, Olga Akselrod, Rachel Anne Meeropol, Gerard Cedrone, Rachel Brown, Nimrod Pitsker Elias for plaintiffs and Anuj Khetarpal and Thomas Ports, Jr. for defendants) Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/17/2025)
06/17/2025	122	Proposed Document(s) submitted by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. Document received: Rule 54(b) Partial Final Judgment. (Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 06/17/2025)
06/18/2025	123	ELECTRONIC NOTICE of Hearing. Status Conference set for 6/18/2025 02:00 PM in Courtroom 18 (Remote only) before Judge William G. Young. This hearing will be conducted by video conference. Counsel of record will receive a video conference invite at the email registered in CM/ECF. If you have technical or compatibility issues with the technology, please notify the courtroom deputy of the session as soon as possible. Audio access to the hearing may be available to the media and public. Please check the Court schedule. In order to gain access to the hearing, you must sign up at the following address: https://forms.mad.uscourts.gov/courtlist.html. For questions regarding access to hearings, you may refer to the general orders and public notices of the Court available on www.mad.uscourts.gov or contact the session here. Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/18/2025)
06/18/2025	124	Electronic Clerk's Notes for proceedings held before Judge William G. Young: Status Conference re proposed judgments held on 6/18/2025. The Court hears from parties regarding proposed judgments and modifies judgments as stated. Plaintiffs' counsel shall re-submit the proposed judgments as modified by the Court. (Attorneys present: Olga Akselrod, Lisa Mankofsky, Suzanne Schlossberg, Jessie J. Rossman, Gerard Cedrone, Chris Pappavaselio, Phoebe Lockhart, Rachel M. Brown for plaintiffs and Anuj Khetarpal and Thomas Ports, Jr. for defendants)(Court Reporter: Richard Romanow at rhr3tubas@aol.com.) Associated Cases: 1:25-cv-10787-WGY, 1:25-cv-10814-WGY(KB) (Entered: 06/18/2025)
06/18/2025	125	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for admission of Leah Watson Filing fee: \$ 125, receipt number AMADC-11076182 by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Certificate)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 06/18/2025)
06/18/2025	126	MOTION to Seal <i>Lists of Grant Terminations</i> by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers.(Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 06/18/2025)

06/18/2025	127	MEMORANDUM in Support re 126 MOTION to Seal <i>Lists of Grant Terminations</i> filed by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 06/18/2025)
06/18/2025	128	Proposed Document(s) submitted by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. Document received: Rule 54(b) Partial Final Judgment. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B)(Brinckerhoff, Matthew) (Entered: 06/18/2025)
06/19/2025	129	BRIEF by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers . (Meeropol, Rachel) (Entered: 06/19/2025)
06/20/2025	 130	MOTION to Dismiss <i>for lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim</i> by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services.(Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/20/2025)
06/20/2025	131	MEMORANDUM in Support re 130 MOTION to Dismiss <i>for lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim</i> filed by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services. (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/20/2025)
06/20/2025	132	Opposition re 130 MOTION to Dismiss <i>for lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim (Opposition as to Motion to Expedite)</i> filed by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. (Parreno, Kenneth) (Entered: 06/20/2025)
06/22/2025	133	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered granting 125 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice Added Leah Watson. Attorneys admitted Pro Hac Vice must have an individual PACER account, not a shared firm account, to electronically file in the District of Massachusetts. To register for a PACER account, go the Pacer website at https://pacer.uscourts.gov/register-account. You must put the docket number under ADDITIONAL FILER INFORMATION on your form when registering or it will be rejected. Pro Hac Vice Admission Request Instructions https://www.mad.uscourts.gov/caseinfo/nextgen-pro-hac-vice.htm. A Notice of Appearance must be entered on the docket by the newly admitted attorney. (MAP) (Entered: 06/22/2025)
06/23/2025	134	Judge William G. Young: ORDER entered. re 126 MOTION to Seal <i>Lists of Grant Terminations</i> filed by American Public Health Association, Nicole Maphis, United Auto Workers, Peter Lurie, Brittany Charlton, Ibis Reproductive Health, Katie Edwards Motion to file under seal denied. Plaintiffs alternative proposal approved. (Sonnenberg, Elizabeth) (Entered: 06/23/2025)

06/23/2025	135	Judge William G. Young: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered denying 126 Motion to Seal. See order 134 (Sonnenberg, Elizabeth) (Entered: 06/23/2025)
06/23/2025	136	Judge William G. Young: ORDER entered. re 132 Opposition to Motion, filed by American Public Health Association, Nicole Maphis, United Auto Workers, Peter Lurie, Brittany Charlton, Ibis Reproductive Health, Katie Edwards The presently agreed deadlines are satisfactory. Request denied. (Sonnenberg, Elizabeth) (Entered: 06/23/2025)
06/23/2025	137	Proposed Document(s) submitted by Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, American Public Health Association, Peter Lurie, Nicole Maphis, Ibis Reproductive Health, United Auto Workers. Document received: Revised Proposed Partial Final Judgment. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Exhibit A - May 27 Spreadsheet, # 2 Exhibit Exhibit B - June 13 Spreadsheet)(Schlossberg, Suzanne) (Entered: 06/23/2025)
06/23/2025	138	Judge William G. Young: ORDER entered. RULE 54(b) PARTIAL FINAL JUDGMENT (Sonnenberg, Elizabeth) (Entered: 06/23/2025)
06/23/2025	139	NOTICE OF APPEAL as to 138 Order, 84 Memorandum & ORDER, by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services. Fee Status: US Government. NOTICE TO COUNSEL: A Transcript Report/Order Form, which can be downloaded from the First Circuit Court of Appeals web site at http://www.ca1.uscourts.gov MUST be completed and submitted to the Court of Appeals. Counsel shall register for a First Circuit CM/ECF Appellate Filer Account at http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov/cmecf. Counsel shall also review the First Circuit requirements for electronic filing by visiting the CM/ECF Information section at http://www.ca1.uscourts.gov/cmecf. US District Court Clerk to deliver official record to Court of Appeals by 7/14/2025. (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/23/2025)
06/23/2025	 140	MOTION to Stay re 138 Order by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services.(Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/23/2025)
06/23/2025	141	MEMORANDUM in Support re 140 MOTION to Stay re 138 Order filed by Jay Bhattacharya, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services. (Khetarpal, Anuj) (Entered: 06/23/2025)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION;)
 IBIS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH;)
 INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED)
 AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE, AND)
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT)
 WORKERS (UAW); BRITTANY CHARLTON;)
 KATIE EDWARDS; PETER LURIE; and)
 NICOLE MAPHIS,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

CIVIL ACTION NO.
25-10787-WGY

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH;)
 JAY BHATTACHARYA, in his official)
 capacity as Director of the)
 National Institutes of Health;)
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)
 AND HUMAN SERVICES; and ROBERT F.)
 KENNEDY, JR., in his official)
 capacity as Secretary of the)
 United States Department of Health)
 and Human Services,)

Defendants.)

YOUNG, D.J.

May 30, 2025

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This civil action brought by the American Public Health Association ("APHA"), IBIS Reproductive Health ("Ibis"), the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers ("UAW"), Dr. Brittany Charlton, Dr. Katie Edwards, Dr. Peter Lurie, and Dr. Nicole Maphis

(collectively, "the Plaintiffs") seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against the National Institutes of Health, Director Jay Bhattacharya in his official capacity, and Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. in his official capacity (collectively, "the Public Officials"). It is one of many lawsuits across the nation that allege that the current Administration's policies have been implemented in an unlawful manner, in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Constitution, by agencies of the Executive Branch.

The Plaintiffs filed a motion for a preliminary injunction, and, consistent with its usual practice, this Court promptly scheduled a hearing and collapsed the motion into a trial on the merits pursuant to Rule 65(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court construed the parties' submissions on that motion for preliminary injunction as a motion to dismiss, ECF No. 66, which, for the reasons stated below, is ALLOWED in part as to Counts IV, VI, and VII which are dismissed without prejudice, and DENIED in part as to the remaining Counts.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Procedural History

The Plaintiffs filed suit against the Public Officials on April 2, 2025. See Compl., ECF No. 1. On April 25, 2025, the Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Preliminary Injunction, which has been fully briefed. Pls.' Mot. Prelim. Inj., ("Pls.' Mot."),

ECF No. 37; Mem. Law Supp. Pls.' Mot. Prelim. Inj. ("Pls.' Mem."), ECF No. 41; Defs.' Opp'n Pls.' Mot. Prelim. Inj. ("Defs.' Opp'n"), ECF No. 66; Pls.' Reply Supp. Pls.' Mot. Prelim. Inj. ("Pls.' Reply"), ECF No. 71; Suppl. Br. Standing Pl. UAW, ECF No. 79.¹

On May 1, 2025 this action was randomly reassigned to this session of the Court. Elec. Notice Reassignment, ECF No. 52. This Court promptly scheduled a hearing on the preliminary injunction motion for May 22, 2025. Elec. Clerk's Notes, ECF No. 77. The motion for preliminary injunction was collapsed into a trial on the merits pursuant to Rule 65(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the opposition to the motion was construed as a motion to dismiss, and the Plaintiffs' reply was construed as an opposition. Id. The parties accepted the Court's invitation to hear the motion at that time, the Court heard argument on the motion to dismiss, and it took the matter under advisement. Id.

B. Facts Alleged

The Court takes the following facts almost verbatim from the Complaint, and accepts them as true for purposes of the motion to dismiss. Quotation marks are omitted for readability.

¹ The Court also received submissions from amici. See ECF Nos. 76 and 81. The Court is grateful for these helpful submissions.

The Court presumes familiarity with the history of the National Institutes of Health ("NIH"), the types of grants it awards, and the grant process, skipping to the salient allegations. Compl. ¶¶ 26-80.

1. Executive Orders 14151, 14168, and 14173

Beginning on January 20, 2025, President Trump issued a series of executive orders ("EOs"). Compl. ¶ 80. In the first EO mentioned in the Complaint, Executive Order No. 14151, entitled "Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing," the President declared that the prior administration "forced illegal and immoral discrimination programs, going by the name 'diversity, equity, and inclusion' (DEI), into virtually all aspects of the Federal Government, in areas ranging from airline safety to the military." See Exec. Order 14151, 90 Fed. Reg. 8339 (Jan. 20, 2025) ("EO 14151"). EO 14151 instructs the Attorney General and others to "coordinate the termination of all discriminatory programs, including illegal DEI and 'diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility' (DEIA) mandates, policies, programs, preferences, and activities in the Federal Government, under whatever name they appear." Id. ¶ 81 (citing EO 14151). Additionally, it directs each federal agency head to "terminate, to the maximum extent allowed by law, all 'equity-related' grants or contracts" within 60 days. Id.

On January 21, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order No. 14173, entitled "Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity." See Exec. Order 14173, 90 Fed. Reg. 8633 (Jan. 21, 2025) ("EO 14173"). Similar to EO 14151, to address the purported "immoral race- and sex-based preferences under the guise of so-called [DEI] or [DEIA]," the order requires the Director of the OMB to "[e]xcise references to DEI and DEIA principles, under whatever name they may appear, from Federal acquisition, contracting, grants, and financial assistance procedures" and to "[t]erminate all 'diversity,' 'equity,' 'equitable decision-making,' 'equitable deployment of financial and technical assistance,' 'advancing equity,' and like mandates, requirements, programs, or activities, as appropriate." Compl. ¶ 82.

With respect to gender, on January 20, 2025, the President also issued Executive Order 14168, "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government," directing that "federal funds shall not be used to promote gender ideology," instructing federal agencies to revise grant conditions accordingly, and defining "gender ideology" as a "false claim" that "replaces the biological category of sex with an ever-shifting concept of self-assessed gender identity," and that "includes the idea that there is a vast spectrum of genders that are disconnected from one's sex." Id. ¶ 83

(quoting Exec. Order 14168, 90 Fed. Reg. 8615 (Jan. 20, 2025) ("EO 14168")).

2. OMB Issues Guidance Based Upon the Executive Orders

On January 27, 2025, the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") issued a memorandum directing all federal agencies -- including the NIH -- to "temporarily pause all activities related to obligation or disbursement of all Federal financial assistance, and all other relevant agency activities that may be implicated by [the Eos, supra], including, but not limited to, financial assistance for DEI, woke gender ideology, and the green new deal." Id. ¶ 84

3. The NIH Implements the Executive Orders and OMB Guidance

On February 12, 2025, the NIH issued a memorandum stating that it "is in the process of reevaluating the agency's priorities based on the goals of the new administration." Id. ¶ 87. That memorandum states that the "NIH will effectuate the administration's goals over time, but given recent court orders, this cannot be a factor in [Institutions and Centers' ("ICs")] funding decisions at this time." Id. The memorandum also indicates that "[a]dditional details on future funding actions related to the agency's goals will be provided under a separate memo." Id.

On February 13, 2025, NIH issued another memorandum to IC chief grant management officers ("February 13 Memo"), that announced "hard funding restrictions" on "awards where the program promotes or takes part in diversity, equity, and inclusion [sic] ('DEI') initiatives" with those restrictions applying "to new and continuation awards made on or after February 14, 2025." Id. ¶88. The memorandum also states that, "[i]f the sole purpose of the grant, cooperative agreement, other transaction award (including modifications), or supplement supports DEI activities, then the award must be fully restricted. The restrictions will remain in place until the agency conducts an internal review for payment integrity." Id.

On February 28, 2025, the NIH issued staff "guidance" ("February 28 Guidance") that rescinded the February 13 memorandum, but expanded on its core anti-DEI messaging, stating: "NIH will no longer prioritize research and research training programs that focus on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Prior to issuing all awards (competing and non-competing) or approving requests for carryover, ICs must review the specific aims[,] assess whether the proposed project contains any DEI research activities or DEI language that give the perception that NIH funds can be used to support these activities." Id. ¶ 92. The memorandum also instructs officials to "completely excise all DEI activities[.]" Id.

The February 28 Guidance identifies four categories of awards and mandates actions for each category deemed "DEI related":

- "Category 1" - the "sole purpose of the project is DEI related (e.g., diversity supplements or conference grant where the purpose of the meeting is diversity), and/or the application was received in response to a [Notice of Funding Opportunities] that was unpublished as outlined above." For projects construed as Category 1, "ICs must not issue the award."
- "Category 2" - the project "partially supports DEI activities (i.e., the project may still be viable if those aims or activities are negotiated out, without significant changes from the original peer-reviewed scope) this [sic] means DEI activities are ancillary to the purpose of the project [sic]. In some cases, not readily visible [sic]." For projects construed as Category 2, "[i]f the IC and the applicant/recipient cannot reach an agreement" to renegotiate the scope of the project, "or the project is no longer viable without the DEI related activities, the IC cannot proceed with the award." For any such ongoing project, "the IC must work to negotiate a bilateral termination of the project," but "[w]here bilateral termination cannot be reached, the IC must unilaterally terminate the project."
- "Category 3" - the project "does not support DEI activities, but may contain language related to DEI (e.g., statement regarding institutional commitment to diversity in the 'Facilities and Other Resources' attachment and terminology related to structural racism-this is not all-inclusive)." For projects construed as Category 3, ICs "must request an updated [application or progress report] with the DEI language removed," and only once the language has been removed may the IC "proceed with issuing the award."
- "Category 4" - the project does "not support any DEI activities." ICs "may proceed with issuing the award."
- Category 5 projects are those awarded "to [e]ntities in certain foreign countries." According to that part of the document, "Additional guidance on awards to foreign

entities is forthcoming. At this time, ICs should hold all awards to entities located" in certain countries, including South Africa.

Id. ¶ 97.

On March 25, 2025, the NIH issued further guidance ("the March 25 Guidance"). Id. ¶ 96. The March 25 Guidance also identifies a list of forbidden topics for NIH grants and prescribes language to be included in termination letters, identifying "China," "DEI," and "Transgender issues," "Vaccine Hesitancy" and "COVID-related" research. Id. ¶¶ 98-99. Like the February 25 Guidance, the March 25 Guidance directs NIH officials to revise Notices of Award that are terminated pursuant to the Directives, and instructs them to include the following (or substantially similar) language in those revisions: "It is the policy of NIH not to prioritize [insert termination category language from Appendix 3, verbatim]. Therefore, this project is terminated." Id. ¶ 100.

The March 25 Guidance also features an FAQ section that includes, among other instructions:

When ICs issue revised [Notices of Award ("NOAs")][to terminate awards, do they have to use the exact language provided by HHS in the termination term? Yes, ICs must use the exact language provided in Appendix 3, with no edits.

Id. ¶ 101. In addition, regarding "Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Guidance," the document has only the following text: "[pending]." Id. ¶ 102.

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In sum, the Plaintiffs allege that the Directives -- comprised of the February 28 Guidance, the March 25 Guidance, and other versions of these documents that articulated areas of research that purportedly "no longer effectuate[] agency priorities" -- fail to define critical terms, such as "diversity, equity, and inclusion" or "DEI"; "artificial and non-scientific categories"; "amorphous equity objectives"; "[t]ransgender issues"; "gender identity"; or "COVID-related." Id. ¶ 103.

The Plaintiffs allege that pursuant to the Directives, each termination notice begins by identifying the project number, identifying which year's Grants Policy Statement applies to the grantee's project, and stating that the letter "constitutes a notice of termination," purportedly pursuant to that Grants Policy Statement and 2 C.F.R. § 200.340(a)(2). Id. ¶ 106. The notice also emphasizes that "obligations generally should be determined by reference to the law in effect when the grants were made." Id. Citing the pertinent year's Grants Policy Statement, each notice states, "[a]t the time your grant was issued, 2 C.F.R. § 200.340(a)(2) permitted termination '[b]y the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, to the greatest extent authorized by law, if an award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities.'" Id. ¶ 107.

Each notice includes one of a few slightly different scripts stating that the grant "no longer effectuates agency priorities." Id. ¶ 108. The language in these notices repeats the mandatory language from the appendices, described above, and is nearly identical across notices. Id. ¶¶ 108-09. Each notice outlines the appeals process. Id. ¶ 110.

The Plaintiffs allege that for the vast majority, if not all, of the grants terminated since February 28, 2025, the notices: (1) offer no other justifications for termination, (2) fail to explain how or why the relevant grant fails to "effectuate agency priorities" or otherwise warrants termination, and (3) fail to cite any project-specific information or data, much less any reasons to disregard that information or data. Id. ¶¶ 111-12. Further, the Plaintiffs allege that the assertions in the termination notices about the lack of scientific validity, rigor, or public health benefit of the studies contradict the conclusions of NIH and the external scientists who previously reviewed these projects and chose to award those grants in the first place, including the multiple panels of experts in the grantees' fields who judged the proposals based on criteria such as the lead scientist's track record, the rigor of the study's design, and the project's likelihood of addressing a pressing biomedical-research issue. Id. ¶ 112. These notices also purportedly do not address NIH's

prior assessment that the projects do meet agency priorities and are aligned with the statutory mandate and goals of NIH and the pertinent IC. Id. Finally, the Plaintiffs claim the notices reveal that NIH failed to consider any reliance interests at stake for ongoing grants. Id. ¶ 113.

For grants that were terminated, the NIH also issued revised NOAs with new end-of-project dates that reflected immediate or near-immediate termination. Id. ¶ 114. These revised NOAs included new termination language with statements that were substantively similar to the language included in Appendix 3 of the February 28 Guidance and March 25 Guidance, and made explicit reference to "2 C.F.R. §200.340 as implemented in NIH [Grants Policy Statement] Section 8.5.2" as the regulatory authority for these terminations. Id.

According to the Plaintiffs, evidence suggests the language in the termination notices did not originate with NIH or the Department of Health and Human Services staff but was instead drafted by staff from the Department of Government Efficiency ("DOGE"). For example, metadata associated with at least one such notice shows it was authored by "JoshuaAHanley," apparently a 2021 law school graduate, who works at DOGE. Id. ¶ 115.

4. Results of the Grant Terminations and Delays

The Plaintiffs allege that the terminations cut across diverse topics that NIH is statutorily required to research.

Id. ¶ 116. These terminations purportedly compromise NIH's ability to fulfill, among other things, its statutory obligations. Id. ¶¶ 118-24. The Plaintiffs provide specific examples of how the termination of the research funding of the Individual Plaintiffs, Ibis, and the Associational Plaintiffs' members affects medical and scientific research. Id. ¶¶ 125-94.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Standard of Review

Pursuant to Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a complaint "that states a claim for relief must contain . . . a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). To test the sufficiency of the pleading, a defendant can file a motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), and, to test the subject matter jurisdiction of the Court, a motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). "When faced with motions to dismiss under both 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6), a district court, absent good reason to do otherwise, should ordinarily decide the 12(b)(1) motion first." Katz v. Pershing, LLC, 806 F. Supp. 2d 452, 456 (D. Mass. 2011) (Stearns, J.) (quoting Northeast Erectors Ass'n of the BTEA v. Secretary of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Admin., 62 F.3d 37, 39 (1st Cir. 1995), aff'd, 672 F.3d 64 (1st Cir. 2012)). Whether a motion is brought under Rule 12(b)(1) or 12(b)(6), "the reviewing court

must take all of plaintiff's allegations as true and must view them, along with all reasonable inferences therefrom, in the light most favorable to plaintiff." Verlus v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc., No. 23-CV-11426-DJC, 2025 WL 836588, at *1 (D. Mass. Mar. 17, 2025) (Casper, J.). The complaint must include sufficient factual allegations that, accepted as true, "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). Courts "draw every reasonable inference" in favor of the plaintiff, Berezin v. Regency Sav. Bank, 234 F.3d 68, 70 (1st Cir. 2000), but they disregard statements that "merely offer legal conclusions couched as fact or threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action," Ocasio-Hernández v. Fortuño-Burset, 640 F.3d 1, 12 (1st Cir. 2011) (cleaned up). Accordingly, the Court addresses the jurisdictional issues first, and then proceeds to the merits arguments.

B. The Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction

As an initial matter, this Court rules that the motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on challenges relating to the Tucker Act, sovereign immunity, programmatic attack, jurisdiction over individual actions, and agency discretion, is DENIED substantially for the same reasons set forth in Massachusetts v. Kennedy, No. CV 25-10814-WGY, 2025

WL 1371785, at *5 (D. Mass. May 12, 2025), a related case before this Court.

That leaves standing. Just a few weeks ago, this Court wrote at length about standing in American Ass'n of Univ. Professors v. Rubio, No. CV 25-10685-WGY, --- F.Supp. 3d ---, 2025 WL 1235084, at *13-18 (D. Mass. Apr. 29, 2025), so much of this will be familiar.

"As Justice Scalia memorably said, Article III requires a plaintiff to first answer a basic question: "'What's it to you?'" Food & Drug Admin. v. Alliance for Hippocratic Med., 602 U.S. 367, 379 (2024) (quoting Antonin Scalia, The Doctrine of Standing as an Essential Element of the Separation of Powers, 17 Suffolk U. L. Rev. 881, 882 (1983)). As the Supreme Court recently explained, "[f]or a plaintiff to get in the federal courthouse door and obtain a judicial determination of what the governing law is, the plaintiff cannot be a mere bystander, but instead must have a 'personal stake' in the dispute," and "courts do not opine on legal issues in response to citizens who might 'roam the country in search of governmental wrongdoing.'" Id. (first quoting TransUnion LLC v. Ramirez, 594 U.S. 413, 423 (2021); and then quoting Valley Forge Christian Coll. v. Americans United for Separation of Church and State, Inc., 454 U.S. 464, 487 (1982)). "In particular, the standing requirement means that the federal courts decide some contested legal

questions later rather than sooner, thereby allowing issues to percolate and potentially be resolved by the political branches in the democratic process," and that "the federal courts may never need to decide some contested legal questions." Id. at 380. Indeed, "[o]ur system of government leaves many crucial decisions to the political processes,' where democratic debate can occur and a wide variety of interests and views can be weighed.'" Id. (quoting Schlesinger v. Reservists Comm. to Stop the War, 418 U.S. 208, 227 (1974)).

Here, the Public Officials argue that the APHA and UAW lack associational standing. Defs.' Opp'n 21-22. The Public Officials do not contest that Ibis has standing, and this Court rules that it does.

In order to establish standing, the APHA and UAW must show that they each have suffered an "injury in fact" that is "concrete and particularized," and, if based on future action, "actual or imminent" rather than "conjectural" or "hypothetical"; (2) "fairly traceable" to the alleged conduct of the defendant; and (3) "likely" redressable by a favorable decision." Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992) (cleaned up). "The plaintiff 'bears the burden of establishing standing as of the time [s]he brought th[e] lawsuit and maintaining it thereafter,'" and "must support each element of standing 'with the manner and degree of evidence required at

the successive stages of the litigation.'" Murthy v. Missouri, 603 U.S. 43, 57 (2024) (alterations in original) (first quoting Carney v. Adams, 592 U.S. 53, 59 (2020); and then quoting Lujan, 504 U.S. at 561). "'[P]laintiffs must demonstrate standing for each claim that they press' against each defendant, 'and for each form of relief that they seek.'" Id. at 61 (quoting TransUnion LLC, 594 U.S. at 431). "At the pleading stage, [the Court] 'appl[ies] [to questions of standing] the same plausibility standard used to evaluate a motion under Rule 12(b)(6)"; the Plaintiffs, therefore, "'need not definitively prove [their] injury or disprove ... defenses' but need only 'plausibly plead on the face of [their] complaint' facts supporting standing." In re Fin. Oversight & Mgmt. Bd. for P.R., 110 F.4th 295, 307-08 (1st Cir. 2024) (first quoting Gustavsen v. Alcon Lab'ys, Inc., 903 F.3d 1, 7 (1st Cir. 2018); and then quoting Tyler v. Hennepin Cnty., 598 U.S. 631, 637 (2023)).

Associational standing allows an organization to sue on behalf of its members when "(a) its members would otherwise have standing to sue in their own right; (b) the interests it seeks to protect are germane to the organization's purpose; and (c) neither the claim asserted nor the relief requested requires the participation of individual members in the lawsuit." Hunt v. Washington State Apple Advert. Comm'n, 432 U.S. 333, 343 (1977);

see also In re Fin. Oversight, 110 F. 4th at 308. The Public Officials challenge the second and third elements.

The Public Officials argue that “nothing in Plaintiffs’ Complaint . . . or in their PI motion establish that the interests that organizational Plaintiffs seeks to protect are germane to their purpose” and that this is so “particularly with respect to the UAW, a labor union aimed at improving working conditions for its members.” Defs.’ Opp’n. 22 & n. 13. Not so. As APHA argues, the mission of APHA is to “[b]uild public health capacity and promote effective policy and practice.” Decl. Georges C. Benjamin, M.D. ¶ 2, ECF No. 38-23; see also Compl. ¶ 19 (describing APHA as, among other things, “act[ing] to build capacity in the public health community and champion[ing] optimal, equitable health and well-being for all.”). The Public Officials’ alleged actions directly interfere with the APHA’s stated mission and core purpose as supported by the allegations in the Complaint. This element is therefore easily met.

The UAW argument is more nuanced. The Public Officials suggest a distinction between the UAW’s core advocacy for improved working conditions and the circumstances here, where, as alleged, UAW members have lost grant funding, had previously approved grants moved into administrative limbo, or had grant programs they were prepared to apply for abruptly change, requiring them to leave their current postdoctoral positions or

otherwise significantly alter their career paths. Compl. ¶¶ 167-178. The UAW briefed this issue for this Court in response to questioning at the hearing, and argued that the UAW “**exist[s]** to represent [its] members’ interests in relation to their terms and conditions of employment,” pointing to cases where unions have been held to have associational standing based on their members’ threatened jobs, benefits, or other conditions of employment. Suppl. Br. Regarding Standing Pl. UAW, ECF No. 79 2-3.

This Court is persuaded by these arguments, and by the reasoning of these prior decisions. See, e.g., New York v. McMahon, No. 25-10601, 2025 WL 1463009, at *18 (D. Mass. May 22, 2025) (Joun, J.) (ruling that labor union plaintiffs have standing to sue on behalf of their members regarding actions taken to shut down the Department of Education where members “rely on federal student aid to afford their education and on positions created through federal work study, without which Union Plaintiffs’ members would be forced to forgo higher education, default on existing loans, or potentially opt out of careers in public service”). Although some of the cases cited by UAW relate to issues with which the plaintiff unions were more directly involved, see International Union, United Auto., Aerospace & Agric. Implement Workers of Am. v. Brock, 477 U.S. 274, 286 (1986) (“paus[ing] only briefly” to find germaneness

requirement satisfied where UAW had lobbied for the precise benefits at issue in the suit), this Court is reminded that the purpose of the Hunt germaneness test is not to nitpick subtle gradations of harm, but rather to "raise[] an assurance that the association's litigators will themselves have a stake in the resolution of the dispute, and thus be in a position to serve as the defendant's natural adversary," ensuring "adversarial vigor," United Food & Com. Workers Union Local 751 v. Brown Grp., Inc., 517 U.S. 544, 555-56 (1996). The UAW's submissions regarding its purpose and the impact of the challenged actions on its members, and its representations in court, reassure this Court that its plaintiff members will not be prejudiced by a lack of vigor here. See Decl. Neal Sweeney on Behalf of UAW, ECF No. 38-25.

The Public Officials' argument that the organizations' individual members must participate in this lawsuit fares no better. The Public Officials argue that the "sheer number of declarations submitted by the organizational Plaintiffs' members in an attempt to show irreparable harm" demonstrates that those "members must participate to show entitlement to injunctive relief -- particularly if this Court follows the proper practice of limiting any injunction to those that have shown that the Directives will cause them irreparable harm." Defs.' Opp'n 21. The Plaintiffs argue in response that the referenced

declarations were submitted not to show standing but “to demonstrate the breadth of devastation that [the Public Officials’] actions are causing the medical community and public health,” and the “boilerplate” nature of the Public Officials’ reasoning with respect to the challenged terminations. Pls.’ Reply 7-8. This Court agrees that the Plaintiffs here have challenged sweeping agency actions with, as alleged, virtually indistinguishable reasoning as regards the individual grants affected, and thus that the participation of individual members in this suit is not required.

For these reasons, this Court rules that both the APHA and UAW have associational standing to sue on their members’ behalf.

C. The Motion to Dismiss on the Merits

1. The Administrative Procedure Act and Fifth Amendment Void for Vagueness Claims, Counts I - VI

The Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 701 et seq., provides that any “person suffering legal wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof.” 5 U.S.C. § 702. The codified scope of judicial review under this statutory right of judicial review acts as a guardrail against unlawful agency actions under

Section 706.² The APA was enacted by Congress in 1946 “as a check upon administrators whose zeal might otherwise have carried them to excesses not contemplated in legislation creating their offices,” Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo, 603 U.S. 369, 391 (2024) (quoting United States v. Morton Salt Co., 338 U.S. 632, 644 (1950)), and “sets forth the procedures by

² Section 706 provides in pertinent part:

To the extent necessary to decision and when presented, the reviewing court shall decide all relevant questions of law, interpret constitutional and statutory provisions, and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of an agency action. The reviewing court shall—

- (1) compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed; and
- (2) hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be—
 - (A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
 - (B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;
 - (C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right;

.

In making the foregoing determinations, the court shall review the whole record or those parts of it cited by a party, and due account shall be taken of the rule of prejudicial error.

5 U.S.C. § 706.

which federal agencies are accountable to the public and their actions subject to review by the courts," Department of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of Cal., 591 U.S. 1, 16 (2020) (quoting Franklin v. Massachusetts, 505 U.S. 788, 796 (1992)). Broadly, the APA establishes a rebuttable "presumption of judicial review [for] one 'suffering legal wrong because of agency action.'" Id. (alteration in original) (quoting Abbott Lab'ys v. Gardner, 387 U.S. 136, 140 (1967)). The rebuttal of this presumption is made "by a showing that the relevant statute 'preclude[s]' review, § 701(a)(1), or that the 'agency action is committed to agency discretion by law,' § 701(a)(2)."³ Id. at 17. The first exception is self-explanatory, and the Supreme Court has read the second exception "quite narrowly," applying "it to those rare 'administrative decision[s] traditionally left to agency discretion.'" Id. (alteration in original) (first quoting Weyerhaeuser Co. v. United Staes Fish & Wildlife Serv., 586 U.S. 9, 23 (2018); and then quoting Lincoln v. Vigil, 508 U.S. 182, 191 (1993)); Department of Com. v. New York, 588 U.S.

³ Section 701 provides in pertinent part:

(a) This chapter applies, according to the provisions thereof, except to the extent that--

- (1) statutes preclude judicial review; or
- (2) agency action is committed to agency discretion by law.

5 U.S.C. § 701(a).

752, 772 (2019) (“[W]e have read the § 701(a)(2) exception for action committed to agency discretion ‘quite narrowly, restricting it to “those rare circumstances where the relevant statute is drawn so that a court would have no meaningful standard against which to judge the agency’s exercise of discretion.”’” (quoting Weyerhaeuser Co., 586 U.S. at 23)). Examples of decisions traditionally left to agency discretion include “a decision not to institute enforcement proceedings, or a decision by an intelligence agency to terminate an employee in the interest of national security.” New York, 588 U.S. at 772 (citations omitted). The Court’s review depends upon the type of claim made.

As to actions brought pursuant Section 706(2)(A), here Count I of the Complaint, the APA “instructs reviewing courts to set aside agency action that is ‘arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.’” Id. at 771 (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)). “An agency action qualifies as ‘arbitrary’ or ‘capricious’ if it is not ‘reasonable and reasonably explained.’” Ohio v. Environmental Prot. Agency, 603 U.S. 279, 292 (2024) (quoting Federal Commc’ns Comm’n v. Prometheus Radio Project, 592 U.S. 414, 423 (2021)).

Review by the Court under the arbitrary or capricious standard of Section 706(2)(A) is narrow, because all that is “required [is for] agencies to engage in ‘reasoned

decisionmaking.'" Regents of the Univ. of Cal., 591 U.S. at 16 (quoting Michigan v. Environmental Prot. Agency, 576 U.S. 743, 750 (2015)). To be sure, this Court may not "substitute its judgment for that of the agency," but rather "must ensure, among other things, that the agency has offered 'a satisfactory explanation for its action[,]' including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.'" Ohio, 603 U.S. at 292 (alteration in original) (first quoting Federal Commc'ns Com. v. Fox Television Stations, Inc., 556 U.S. 502, 513 (2009); and then quoting Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of United States, Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)). Said another way, this Court's review "simply ensures that the agency has acted within a zone of reasonableness and, in particular, has reasonably considered the relevant issues and reasonably explained the decision." Prometheus Radio Project, 592 U.S. at 423.

This Court, as a general proposition, is "ordinarily limited to evaluating the agency's contemporaneous explanation in light of the existing administrative record." New York, 588 U.S. at 780. In the usual course, this is because "further judicial inquiry into 'executive motivation' represents 'a substantial intrusion' into the workings of another branch of Government and should normally be avoided." Id. at 781 (quoting Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Hous. Dev. Corp., 429 U.S.

252, 268 n.18 (1977)). Indeed, this Court may neither “reject an agency’s stated reasons for acting simply because the agency might also have had other unstated reasons” nor “set aside an agency’s policymaking decision solely because it might have been influenced by political considerations or prompted by an Administration’s priorities.” Id. This general rule recognizes the reality that “[a]gency policymaking is not a ‘rarified technocratic process, unaffected by political considerations or the presence of Presidential power.’” Id. (quoting Sierra Club v. Costle, 657 F.2d 298, 408 (D.C. Cir. 1981)). In fact, every Administration enjoys the benefit of the bully pulpit, and agency “decisions are routinely informed by unstated considerations of politics, the legislative process, public relations, interest group relations, foreign relations, and national security concerns (among others).” Id. Such routine decisions are not within the purview of this Court, but rather appropriately within the exclusive realm of the Executive Branch. The general rule presumes rational actors that are proceeding lawfully, as opposed to using lawful explanations as a means to unlawful ends.

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has “recognized a narrow exception to the general rule against inquiring into the mental processes of administrative decisionmakers” upon a “strong showing of bad faith or improper behavior” -- such as a pretext

-- "where such an inquiry may be warranted" and, in appropriate circumstances, "may justify extra-record discovery." Id. (citations omitted). In particular, "unlike a typical case in which an agency may have both stated and unstated reasons for a decision," when "an explanation for agency action . . . is incongruent with what the record reveals about the agency's priorities and decisionmaking process," the Court is not required to "ignore the disconnect between the decision made and the explanation given." Id. at 784-85. While typically "review is deferential," it does not require the Court to blind itself to reality; it is "not required to exhibit a naiveté from which ordinary citizens are free." Id. at 785 (quoting United States v. Stanchich, 550 F.2d 1294, 1300 (2d Cir. 1977) (Friendly, J.)). The whole point of "[t]he reasoned explanation requirement of administrative law, after all, is . . . to ensure that agencies offer genuine justifications for important decisions, reasons that can be scrutinized by courts and the interested public." Id. The explanation must be the one invoked contemporaneously at the time of the action, not created in hindsight. Regents of the Univ. of Cal., 591 U.S. at 20-23.

An APA claim that agency action is "not in accordance with law" is a subpart of Section 706(2)(A), alleged here in Count II of the Complaint. In reviewing this claim "a reviewing court must uphold an agency's decision if it is: (1) devoid of legal

errors; and (2) "supported by any rational review of the record." New York v. Trump, No. 25-CV-39-JJM-PAS, 2025 WL 715621, at *9 (D.R.I. Mar. 6, 2025) (quoting Mahoney v. Del Toro, 99 F.4th 25, 34 (1st Cir. 2024)).

An APA action brought under Section 706(2)(C), here Count III of the Complaint, challenges agency action "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right." Id. The "[C]ourt[] must exercise [its] independent judgment in deciding whether an agency has acted within its statutory authority." Loper Bright, 603 U.S. at 412. "[T]he [C]ourt fulfills [its] role by recognizing constitutional delegations, 'fix[ing] the boundaries of [the] delegated authority. . .and ensuring the agency has engaged in "reasoned decisionmaking"' within those boundaries." Id. at 395 (citation omitted) (first quoting Henry P. Monaghan, Marbury and the Administrative State, 83 Colum. L. Rev. 1, 27 (1983); and then quoting Michigan, 576 U.S. at 750). In sum, "Congress expects courts to do their ordinary job of interpreting statutes, with due respect for the views of the Executive Branch. And to the extent that Congress and the Executive Branch may disagree with how the courts have performed that job in a particular case, they are of course always free to act by revising the statute." Id. at 403.

A claim brought under Section 706(2)(B), here Count IV, seeks to contest agency action "contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B). "An analysis of whether agency action violates the APA because it is contrary to constitutional right mirrors the analysis of whether the agency action violates the relevant constitutional provision." National Educ. Ass'n v. United States Dept. of Educ., --- F.Supp. 3d ----, No. 25-CV-091-LM, 2025 WL 1188160, at *27 (D.N.H. Apr. 24, 2025).

Finally, claims seeking to "compel agency action unlawfully withheld," 5 U.S.C. § 706(1), "can proceed only where a plaintiff asserts that an agency failed to take a discrete agency action that it is required to take." Norton v. Southern Utah Wilderness All., 542 U.S. 55, 64 (2004) (emphasis omitted). This is a high standard inasmuch as "[t]he central question in evaluating such a claim is whether the agency's delay 'is so egregious that mandamus is warranted.'" Rezaii v. Kennedy, No. 1:24-CV-10838-JEK, 2025 WL 750215, at *4 (D. Mass. Feb. 24, 2025) (Kobick, J.) (quoting Kokajko v. Federal Energy Regul. Comm'n, 837 F.2d 524, 526 (1st Cir. 1988)).

With this outline of the law in mind, the Court proceeds to the parties' arguments.

The Public Officials first argue that the Section 706(2) claims (Counts I, II, III, IV) fail as matter of law because the

terminations complied with the terms of the agreements. Defs.' Opp'n 22. The Public Officials argue that 2 C.F.R. § 200.340 is incorporated into each Notice of Award, and that this regulation permits the Public Officials to terminate an award "if an award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities." Id. (citing 2 C.F.R. § 200.340(a)(4)). The Public Officials omit the complete sentence, which provides significant context. Under the cited regulation, an agency can terminate an award "pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Federal award, including, **to the extent authorized by law**, if an award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities." 2 C.F.R. § 200.340 (emphasis added). This is a distinction with a difference, because "this regulation only allows agencies to terminate . . . agreements 'to the extent authorized by law,'" and "this regulation cannot authorize actions that contravene statutory requirements, nor does it relieve [the Public Officials] of [their] duty to follow the law." Pacito v. Trump, No. 2:25-CV-255-JNW, 2025 WL 893530, at *9 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 24, 2025) (quoting 2 C.F.R. § 200.340(a)(4)).

As an initial matter, it is undisputed that this regulation has not yet been adopted by HHS, and will not be adopted until October 2025; accordingly, the regulation is apparently inapplicable here. The Public Officials counter that the regulation has been incorporated into the terms and conditions

of the grantees' awards. Even if the regulation applied as a contractual term (which this Court need not decide), whether the "award no longer effectuates the programs goals or agency priorities" can **still** be challenged under the APA where the Plaintiffs allege a failure to provide a reasonable explanation. See American Ass'n of Colls. for Tchr. Educ. v. McMahon, No. 1:25-CV-00702-JRR, 2025 WL 833917, at *21 (D. Md. Mar. 17, 2025) (ruling that even if termination letters invoked a valid reason to terminate under 2 C.F.R. § 200.340, APA claims survived because the letters "fail[ed] to provide [the plaintiffs] any workable, sensible, or meaningful reason or basis for the termination of their awards"). The Court need go no further at the motion to dismiss stage.

The Public Officials next argue that their explanations were reasoned and reasonable under the circumstances. Defs.' Opp'n 26. At the motion to dismiss stage, the Complaint has plausibly alleged otherwise -- that the explanations are conclusory and vague. The first examples cite to undefined gender identity issues untethered to the specific terminated grants, with what looks more like a political statement than reasoning about the grants, and without any explanation as to why no corrective action is possible:

38-20

This award no longer effectuates agency priorities. Research programs based on gender identity are often unscientific, have little identifiable return on investment, and do nothing to enhance the health of many Americans. Many such studies ignore, rather than seriously examine, biological realities. It is the policy of NIH not to prioritize these research programs.

Although “NIH generally will suspend (rather than immediately terminate) a grant and allow the recipient an opportunity to take appropriate corrective action before NIH makes a termination decision,”^[6] no corrective action is possible here. The premise of this award is incompatible with agency priorities, and no modification of the project could align the project with agency priorities.

ECF No. 38-20 50; and again,

This award no longer effectuates agency priorities. Research programs based on gender identity are often unscientific, have little identifiable return on investment, and do nothing to enhance the health of many Americans. Many such studies ignore, rather than seriously examine, biological realities. It is the policy of NIH not to prioritize these research programs. Although “NIH generally will suspend (rather than immediately terminate) a grant and allow the recipient an opportunity to take appropriate corrective action before NIH makes a termination decision,”⁶ no corrective action is possible here. The premise of this award is incompatible with agency priorities, and no modification of the project could align the project with agency priorities.

ECF No. 38-24 37; and again, this time with so-called “DEI” language,

This award no longer effectuates agency priorities. NIH is obligated to carefully steward grant awards to ensure taxpayer dollars are used in ways that benefit the American people and improve their quality of life. Your project does not satisfy these criteria.

DEI: Research programs based primarily on artificial and non-scientific categories, including amorphous equity objectives, are antithetical to the scientific inquiry, do nothing to expand our knowledge of living systems, provide low returns on investment, and ultimately do not enhance health, lengthen life, or reduce illness. Worse, so-called diversity, equity, and inclusion (“DEI”) studies are often used to support unlawful discrimination on the basis of race and other protected characteristics, which harms the

health of Americans. Therefore, it is the policy of NIH not to prioritize such research programs.

Although “NIH generally will suspend (rather than immediately terminate) a grant and allow the recipient an opportunity to take appropriate corrective action before NIH makes a termination decision,”⁶ no corrective action is possible here. The premise of Project Number [REDACTED] is incompatible with agency priorities, and no modification of the project could align the project with agency priorities.

ECF No. 38-28 146-47, and again,

This award no longer effectuates agency priorities. Research programs based primarily on artificial and non-scientific categories, including amorphous equity objectives, are antithetical to the scientific inquiry, do nothing to expand our knowledge of living systems, provide low returns on investment, and ultimately do not enhance health, lengthen life, or reduce illness. Worse, so-called diversity, equity, and inclusion (“DEI”) studies are often used to support unlawful discrimination on the basis of race and other protected characteristics, which harms the health of Americans. Therefore, it is the policy of NIH not to prioritize such research programs.

Although “NIH generally will suspend (rather than immediately terminate) a grant and allow the recipient an opportunity to take appropriate corrective action before NIH makes a termination decision,”⁶ no corrective action is possible here. The premise of this award is incompatible with agency priorities, and no modification of the project could align the project with agency priorities.

ECF No. 38-32 34-35. The Public Officials argue that the Plaintiffs are merely disagreeing with actions of the agencies “designed to align with a democratically elected administration.” Defs.’ Opp’n. 25-26 & n. 15. While the Public Officials may prove this at a hearing or trial on the merits with a more fulsome record, taking all inferences in favor of the Plaintiffs, the Court cannot make this conclusion at this stage. Indeed, another session of this Court, and other courts, have recently found similar, and in some cases almost identical language in a different agency’s terminations sufficient to issue a temporary restraining order. California v. United States Dep’t of Educ., No. CV 25-10548-MJJ, 2025 WL 760825, at *3 (D. Mass. Mar. 10, 2025) (Joun, J.) (“In the absence of any

reasoning, rationale, or justification for the termination of the grants, the Department's action is arbitrary and capricious."); see also Southern Educ. Found. v. United States Dep't of Educ., No. CV 25-1079 (PLF), 2025 WL 1453047, at *17 (D.D.C. May 21, 2025) ("The Court finds that the Department's Termination Letter provides no reasoned explanation for the grant termination. In fact, the Termination Letter's list of possible bases 'is so broad and vague as to be limitless; devoid of import, even.'" (citing McMahon, 2025 WL 833917, at *21)).⁴ The Public Officials' motion to dismiss is denied on this ground.

Next, the Public Officials argue that their grant terminations are consistent with the relevant statutes requiring them to support research into "minority-related topics," claiming that there are other "DEI"-related grants that are

⁴ The Court observes that neither the EOs, nor any of the policy statements to follow, nor counsel for the Public Officials, has, to date, provide a working definition of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion. The Court pressed this issue at the hearing on this motion, but no satisfactory answer was provided by the Public Officials. This is not the first court to grapple with the absence of a definition of DEI. See National Ass'n of Diversity Officers in Higher Educ. v. Trump, No. 1:25-CV-00333-ABA, 2025 WL 573764, at *26 (D. Md. Feb. 21, 2025) ("[N]either [EO 14151] nor [EO 14173] gives guidance on what the new administration considers to constitute 'illegal DEI discrimination and preferences,' or '[p]romoting "diversity,"' or 'illegal DEI and DEIA policies,' or what types of 'DEI programs or principles' the new administration considers 'illegal' and is seeking to 'deter[.]'" (citations omitted)).

proceeding.⁵ Defs. Opp'n 27-28. The Public Officials also point to continued support of certain grants for the "training and development of a diverse corp of health science researchers." Opp'n Mem. 27.⁶ The Plaintiffs attack the substance of the Public Officials' factual claims, Pls.' Reply 8-9, and at the motion to dismiss stage, even if true the maintenance of some so-called "DEI" programs or programs that promoted diversity in research, does not necessarily mean agency action with respect to other programs was neither arbitrary nor capricious.

⁵ The Court observes that Public Officials appear to fold "minority-related topics" into DEI. Defs.' Opp'n 27. The Plaintiffs also pick up on this definitional disparity. Pls.' Reply 8 ("Defendants fail to define 'DEI grants' or how, for example, a grant that addresses specific challenges related to kidney health faced by racial minorities constitutes 'DEI.'").

⁶ Amici Curiae describe the importance of fostering a diverse corp of health professionals, describing the disadvantages of a homogenous research community, and explaining advantages such as illuminating blind spots and fostering innovation that a diverse research community brings. See Br. Amici Curiae Biological and Biomedical Research Societies 6-8, ECF No. 81. As Amici posits:

Science is about solving complex problems, and progress in scientific endeavors demands creativity, curiosity, and drive. Maintaining a rich and vibrant collaboration in science, and bringing different perspectives and skillsets to the forefront of discovery, is paramount to maintaining America's competitive edge in our evolving world. As Congress—and NIH itself—have long understood, "[d]iversity enhances excellence and innovation." It does not stifle them.

Id.

The Public Officials also argue that they have complied with the NIH's statutory requirement to develop a six year strategic plan under 42 U.S.C. § 282(m)(1). The point of the six-year plan, is "to provide direction to the biomedical research investments made by the National Institutes of Health, to facilitate collaboration across the institutes and centers, to leverage scientific opportunity, and to advance biomedicine." Id. The Public Officials are correct that, on the one-hand it is not a "six-year straight jacket," but at the same time the Plaintiffs persuasively argue that under a separate subsection of that statute the as the Plaintiffs' argue that the NIH is required to "ensure that the resources of the National Institutes of Health are sufficiently allocated for research projects identified in strategic plans." 42 U.S.C. § 282(b)(6). While it is apparently undisputed that the NIH complied with preparation of a six year plan, whether the Public Officials have thwarted the operations of the statute is at least plausibly pleaded. The Court is persuaded, in part, by Amici's description of the complex, statutorily imposed stability in NIH funding of priorities. See Br. Amici Curiae of the Association of American Medical Colleges et al. 14, ECF 76. At the motion to dismiss stage, the Court credits the allegations of the Complaint, and the motion to dismiss is denied as to this ground.

The Public Officials then challenge the Plaintiffs' Due Process, void-for vagueness claim, Counts IV and VI, arguing that the void-for-vagueness doctrine applies only to statutes or regulations forbidding or requiring primary conduct, that the Plaintiff's facial challenge fails as matter of law, that the Plaintiffs have alleged no protected liberty or property interest, and that vagueness standards are relaxed in the government funding context. Defs.' Opp'n 29-31. This Court agrees with the Public Officials' first argument. The Plaintiffs point to cases applying the void-for-vagueness doctrine to facially similar but factually distinguishable cases, all of which involve threatened penalties for violating vague standards. See National Educ. Ass'n v. United States Dep't of Educ., No. 25-cv-091, 2025 WL 1188160, at *18 (D.N.H. Apr. 24, 2025) (evaluating letter threatening Title VI enforcement based on vague, DEI-based standard); National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People v. United States Dep't of Educ., No. 25-cv-1120, 2025 WL 1196212, at *6 (evaluating certification requirement "threaten[ing] serious consequences for schools' failure to comply with vaguely-defined prohibitions on DEI initiatives"). That is not what the Plaintiffs have alleged here. Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, the motion to dismiss is ALLOWED as to Count VI, and as to Count IV, which incorporates the same void-for-vagueness argument.

The Public Officials also argue that the Plaintiffs' claim of unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed agency action fails as matter of law, because the Plaintiffs have not identified any discrete and mandatory agency action the agency has failed to take, the agency has discretion to defer deciding on grant applications and to hold meetings at its own pace, and any delays that might have occurred have ceased, because, after a brief pause, the agency has resumed meetings and processing applications at a rapid pace. Defs.' Opp'n 31-34.

As stated above, "a claim under §706(1) can proceed only where a plaintiff asserts that an agency failed to take **discrete** agency action that it is **required to take**," and "broad programmatic attack[s]" will not be entertained. Norton v. Southern Utah Wilderness All., 542 U.S. 55, 64 (2004). There is some force to the Public Officials' argument that, as the Supreme Court has put it, "pervasive oversight" over the "manner and pace" of agency action "is not contemplated by the APA," id. at 67, but they do not deal with the entirety of what the Plaintiffs have alleged. Specifically, the Plaintiffs allege that NIH has not only withheld decisions on pending applications, but also removed submitted applications from study sections and withheld Notices of Award from previously approved submissions. See Pls.' Mem. 10-11.

As alleged, the Public Officials have failed, and given some indication that they will continue to fail, to complete their required task of evaluating all grant applications properly submitted and either approving, deferring, or disapproving them. 42 C.F.R. § 52.5 (providing that properly filed applications "**shall** be evaluated" and subject to one of these three dispositions). This raises a fact issue -- whether NIH is processing affected applications at all, as opposed to something else -- that would be improper for this Court to decide at this stage. Accordingly, the Public Officials' motion to dismiss is DENIED as to Count V.

2. Separation of Powers, Count VII

Repose of power in three separate branches of government -- the separation of powers -- is a check and balance system "designed to preserve the liberty of all the people." Collins v. Yellen, 594 U.S. 220, 245 (2021). The doctrine finds its roots right here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Constitution, as recounted by Justice Scalia:

It is the proud boast of our democracy that we have "a government of laws and not of men." Many Americans are familiar with that phrase; not many know its derivation. It comes from Part the First, Article XXX, of the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, which reads in full as follows:

"In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: The

executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: The judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men."

The Framers of the Federal Constitution similarly viewed the principle of separation of powers as the absolutely central guarantee of a just Government Without a secure structure of separated powers, our Bill of Rights would be worthless, as are the bills of rights of many nations of the world that have adopted, or even improved upon, the mere words of ours.

Morrison v. Olson, 487 U.S. 654, 697 (1988) (Scalia, J., dissenting). "So whenever a separation-of-powers violation occurs, any aggrieved party with standing may file a constitutional challenge." Collins, 594 U.S. at 245. "If the constitutional structure of our Government that protects individual liberty is compromised, individuals who suffer otherwise justiciable injury may object." Bond v. United States, 564 U.S. 211, 223 (2011). The Public Officials argue that there is no separation-of-powers issue here because Congress provides the Executive with broad discretion over grant termination. Defs.' Opp'n 34-36. The Plaintiffs argue that the NIH's general discretionary authority is limited by the agency's statutory mandate, which requires research into certain topics the agency now labels "DEI." Pls.' Reply 15. The Plaintiffs' argument in their reply is limited largely to reference to their APA argument, id., which addresses the many ways they believe

the Public Officials have “flouted congressional mandates,” id. at 8.

The Plaintiffs’ reference to their APA claims on this count is indicative of why this Court declines to analyze exhaustively the potential separation-of-powers issues here. As another court has observed in a similar context, “plaintiffs’ concerns are better addressed by [l]other count[s] of their complaint,” that is, their APA claims, and “if a case can be decided on either of two grounds, one involving a constitutional question, the other a question of statutory construction or general law, the Court will decide only the latter.” Jafarzadeh v. Nielsen, 321 F. Supp. 3d 19, 40 (D.D.C. 2018) (quoting Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Auth., 297 U.S. 288, 347 (Brandeis, J., concurring)). “[T]his is a classic APA claim,” and, because “judging the constitutionality of action taken by a coequal branch of government is ‘the gravest and most delicate duty that this Court is called on to perform,’” this Court “must take care not to transform every claim that an agency action conflicts with a statute into a freestanding separation of powers claim.” Id. (quoting Northwest Austin Mun. Util. Dist. No. One v. Holder, 557 U.S. 193, 204 (2009)). This Court declines to do so here.

The essence of the Plaintiffs’ claims, broadly, is that the Public Officials have acted contrary to their statutory mandate

and in conflict with statutory and regulatory requirements, not that they have seized some general power never before permitted to the Executive Branch. This is the stuff of APA litigation, which appears to provide an avenue for complete relief in this matter. See id. at 40 ("As plaintiffs allege in their substantive APA claim the same infirmities that underlie their separation of powers claim, the Court will be able to consider the allegations fully in that context.").

The First Circuit has suggested, in a very different context, that a separation of powers claim might be viable were an agency "by its actions to repeal an act of Congress or displace a long standing power of the United States." United States v. Lahey Clinic Hosp., Inc., 399 F.3d 1, 14 (1st Cir. 2005), but that is not what the Plaintiffs have alleged here. Instead, they have alleged several ways in which the agency's actions may be "not in accordance with law" or "in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right." 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(2)(A), (C).

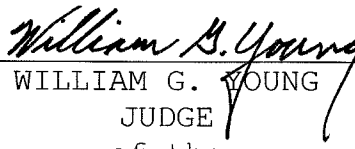
For these reasons, the motion to dismiss is ALLOWED as to Count VII.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 66, is ALLOWED in part as to Counts IV, VI, and VII, which

are dismissed without prejudice, and DENIED in part as to the remaining Counts.

SO ORDERED.


WILLIAM G. YOUNG
JUDGE
of the
UNITED STATES⁷

⁷ This is how my predecessor, Peleg Sprague (D. Mass 1841-1865), would sign official documents. Now that I'm a Senior District Judge I adopt this format in honor of all the judicial colleagues, state and federal, with whom I have had the privilege to serve over the past 47 years.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION; IBIS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH; INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS (UAW); BRITTANY CHARLTON; KATIE EDWARDS; PETER LURIE; and NICOLE MAPHIS,

Plaintiffs,

V.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH;
JAY BHATTACHARYA, *in his official
capacity as Director of the National Institutes
of Health*; UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES; and ROBERT F.
KENNEDY, JR., *in his official capacity as
Secretary of the United States Department of
Health and Human Services*,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:25-cv-10787-WGY

RULE 54(b) PARTIAL FINAL JUDGMENT

For all the reasons stated on the record on June 16, 2025, Plaintiffs American Public Health Association (“APHA”), Ibis Reproductive Health, International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers (“UAW”), Brittany Charlton, Katie Edwards, Peter Lurie, and Nicole Maphis (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) are entitled to judgment on their claim that the challenged “Directives” (specified below in paragraphs 1(a)-(j)) and “Resulting Grant

Terminations”¹ are arbitrary and capricious in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b), and for all the reasons stated on the record, the Court finds that there is no just reason to delay entry of judgment on that claim.

It is hereby **ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED** that:

1. The following Directives from the National Institute of Health (“NIH”) and U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (“HHS”), taken as a whole, are **DECLARED** to be final agency action, arbitrary and capricious, and unlawful, in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A):
 - a. The February 10, 2025 directive issued by the Acting Secretary of HHS entitled “Secretarial Directive on DEI-Related Funding.” AR0004-05.²
 - b. The February 12, 2025 memorandum entitled “NIH Review of Agency Priorities Based on the New Administration’s Goals.” AR0009.
 - c. The February 13, 2025 memorandum entitled “Supplemental Guidance to Memo Entitled NIH Review of Agency Priorities Based on the New Administration’s Goals.” AR0016.
 - d. The February 21, 2025 “Directive on NIH Priorities” entitled “Restoring Scientific Integrity and Protecting the Public Investment in NIH Awards.” AR2930-31.
 - e. The March 4, 2025 memorandum issued by NIH, entitled “Staff Guidance – Award Assessments for Alignment with Agency Priorities – March 2025.” AR2136-42.
 - f. The March 13, 2025 directive issued by Michelle Bulls, entitled “Award Revision Guidance and List of Terminated Grants via letter on 3/12.” AR1957-68.

¹ The term “Resulting Grant Terminations” refers to any terminations of any grants (including subawards and supplements) of Plaintiffs or members of Plaintiff associations APHA and UAW by the National Institutes of Health (including any of NIH’s constituent institutes and centers), on the basis of one or more of the Challenged Directives, the Challenged Directives as a whole, or any of the reasoning therein, but specifically limited to, those specific grant terminations, including non-competitive renewals, that Plaintiffs identified in the spreadsheets submitted to the Court and served upon defendants on May 27, 2025 and June 13, 2025, which spreadsheets are Attached hereto as Exhibits A and Exhibit B, respectively.

² References herein to the administrative record produced by Defendants on June 2, 2025 match the page numbers in the record (*e.g.*, “AR0004” corresponds to “NIH_GRANTS_000004”).

- g. The March 20, 2025 memorandum issued by Sean R. Keveney, the Acting General Counsel at HHS, entitled “Termination of COVID-19 Grants.” AR2591.
 - h. The March 25, 2025 memorandum issued by NIH, entitled “NIH Grants Management Staff Guidance – Award Assessments for Alignment with Agency Priorities – March 2025.” AR3218.
 - i. The May 7, 2025 memorandum issued by Michelle Bulls, entitled “NIH Grants Management Staff Guidance – Award Assessments for Alignment with Agency Priorities – DRAFT.” AR3547-77.
 - j. The May 15, 2025 memorandum issued by Michelle Bulls, entitled “NIH Grants Management Staff Guidance – Award Assessments for Alignment with Agency Priorities – DRAFT.” AR3516-46.
 - k. The undated memoranda titled “NIH Grants Management Staff Guidance – Award Assessments for Alignment with Agency Priorities – Draft.” AR3231-3350.
2. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706(2), the Directives set forth in Paragraphs 1(a)-(j) of this Judgment are hereby **OF NO EFFECT, VOID, ILLEGAL, SET ASIDE AND VACATED.**
3. The Resulting Grant Terminations pursuant to the Directives are **DECLARED** to be unlawful, arbitrary and capricious final agency actions under 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).
4. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706(2), the Resulting Grant Terminations are hereby **OF NO EFFECT, VOID, ILLEGAL, SET ASIDE AND VACATED.**
5. Judgment shall enter in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants on Count I.A and I.C of the Complaint.
6. The Court retains jurisdiction to enforce this Judgment.

The Clerk is directed to enter judgment in conformity with the foregoing forthwith.

June 23, 2025


HON. WILLIAM G. YOUNG
Judge of the United States

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 23, 2025, a true and correct copy of the above document was filed via the Court's CM/ECF system and that a copy will be sent automatically to all counsel of record.

June 23, 2025

/s/ Suzanne Schlossberg
Suzanne Schlossberg

EXHIBIT A

***American Public Health Association, et al. v. National Institutes of Health, et al.*, No. 1:25-cv-10787-WGY
Plaintiffs' List of Grants Impacted by the Directives (May 27, 2025)**

This demonstrative is provided by Plaintiffs' counsel, pursuant to the Court's order on May 22, 2025, and to aid the Court in its understanding of the manner in which the Directives have been implemented as to Plaintiffs in *APHA, et al. v. NIH, et al.* It contains information that Plaintiffs' counsel have been able to obtain and compile to date as to grant and program terminations. Inclusion of a grant or program on this list indicates that Plaintiffs' counsel have a good faith basis to believe that the *entire* grant or program and/or a supplement, parent, subpart, program or other award related to the grant or program has been terminated. Plaintiffs' counsel are continuing to analyze information regarding the grants that have been impacted by the Directives and will plan to provide supplemental lists as verification occurs. Plaintiffs reserve all rights to provide additional information regarding the impacts of the Directives on Plaintiffs and maintain that the resolution of Plaintiffs' claims—both as to liability and as to remedy—does not require the identification or individualized review of all impacted grants.

The Directives and terminations are unlawful in each of the following ways ("REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT"):

- (1) They are in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute (42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(4)–(6), 282(m)(1), 284(b)(1)(A), 284(b)(3)), in violation of 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(2)(A), 706(2)(C).
- (2) They are contrary to regulation (45 C.F.R. § 75.372), in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).
- (3) They are arbitrary and capricious, in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).
- (4) They violate the separation-of-powers principle and the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution, and they accordingly violate 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

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Plaintiffs' Spreadsheet of Grant Terminations

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Project Number	Grant Title	Reason Termination is Illegal
1R61HD117134-01	Supportive and restrictive factors and mental health in LGBT adolescent and young adult populations	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01DA054236	Project SMART: Social media Anti-vaping Messages to Reduce ENDS Use Among Sexual and Gender Minority Teens	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01HD115551	Understanding multilevel predictors affecting family formation among sexual and gender minority couples	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD015256-05	Sexual orientation-related disparities in obstetrical and perinatal health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD015256-05S1	Sexual orientation-related disparities in obstetrical and perinatal health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01HD109320-02	Advancing novel survey tools to increase participation and improve sexual and reproductive health data quality	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3R01HD109320-02S1	Advancing novel survey tools to increase participation and improve sexual and reproductive health data quality	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD016384-03	An Innovative, Prospective Model to Understand Risk and Protective Factors for Sexual Assault Experiences and Outcomes Among Sexual Minority Men	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R21MD018509-02	Development and Pilot Evaluation of an Online Mentoring Program to Prevent Adversities Among Trans and Other Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AA031213-02	The Impact of Minority Stress on Alcohol-Related Sexual Assault among Sexual Minority College Students: An Intersectional, Mixed-Methodological Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD017573-03	Sexual Assault Recovery Among Sexual Minority Women: A Longitudinal, Multi-Level Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R15AA030898-01A1	Reconstruction of an SGM-specific sexual violence peer support program (SSS+)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R34AA030662-01A1	An Online Family-based Program to Prevent Alcohol Use and Dating and Sexual Violence among Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R21MH136855-01	Over-the-Counter PrEP: Acceptability, Feasibility, and Potential Impact of Access without a Prescription (OFFSCRIPT)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R33TW011665-06	Development and Testing of a Mobile Application to Enhance HIV Prevention Cascade in Malaysian MSM	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3U24MD017250-04S1	Research Coordinating Center to Reduce Disparities in Multiple Chronic Diseases (RCC RD-MCD)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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Plaintiffs' Spreadsheet of Grant Terminations

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Project Number	Grant Title	Reason Termination is Illegal
5U24MD017250-04	Research Coordinating Center to Reduce Disparities in Multiple Chronic Diseases (RCC RD-MCD)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5T32MH019139-35	Behavioral Sciences Research in HIV Infection	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
3U01MD019398-03S1	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults - DEIA Supplement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3U01MD019398-03S2	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3U01MD019398-03S3	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults - Supplement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5U01MD019398	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01MD020284-01	Measures of structural stigmatization and discrimination for HIV research with Latinx sexual and gender minorities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3R01AA029076-04S1	Improving Measurement of Alcohol Use and Other Disparities by Sex, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity through Community Engagement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AA029076-04	Project Recognize: Improving Measurement of Alcohol Use and Other Disparities by Sex, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity through Community Engagement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AA030017	A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Game-Based Intervention to Reduce Alcohol Use among Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R21AA031548-01A1	Daily Impact of Sexual Minority Stress on Alcohol-Related Intimate Partner Violence among Bisexual+ Young Adults: A Couples' Daily Diary Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01AA031637-01A1	The Role of Local Structural Stigma in Alcohol Related Inequities among SGM Young Adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1T32DA057926-01A1	Building an Interprofessional and diverse workforce in substance use and pain	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1R01DA059240-01A1	Characterizing Intersectional Geospatial Stigma and Affirmation Landscapes and Their Influence on Black and Latino Bisexual Men At Risk for Substance Abuse and HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01DA059480-01A1	Elucidating minority stress influences on tobacco use at the intersection of sexual orientation and rurality	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01DA060066-01	Combination of THC and CBD as a Novel Treatment for Co-Occurring Opioid Addiction and Chronic Pain	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

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Plaintiffs' Spreadsheet of Grant Terminations

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Project Number	Grant Title	Reason Termination is Illegal
1R01DA061661-01	Optimizing a Just-in-Time Adaptive Intervention to Increase Uptake of Chemsex Harm Reduction Services in MSM: A Micro-randomized Trial	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R21DA062591	Optimizing long-acting injectable PrEP strategies for sexual minority men who use methamphetamine	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3R01AG063771-05S1	Effects of Social Networks and Policy Context on Health among Older Sexual and Gender Minorities in the US South	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AG063771-05	Effects of Social Networks and Policy Context on Health among Older Sexual and Gender Minorities in the US South	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
K12GM068524	San Diego IRACDA Scholars Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
3R01AG077934-03S1	Structural Racism and Discrimination in Sexual and Gender Minority Health Inequities - Supplement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AG077934-03	Structural Racism and Discrimination in Older Men's Health Inequities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5UM2HD111102-03	Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN) Scientific Leadership Center	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R34MH126894	Making Universal, Free-of-Charge Antiretroviral Therapy Work for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth in Brazil	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MH128049-04	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R34MH129208-03	3T-Prevent: Piloting a multi-level, combination intervention strategy to expand HIV and bacterial STI prevention	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3R24NS132283-01S1	PURPOSE: Positively Uniting Researchers of Pain to Opine, Synthesize, and Engage	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R24NS132283-01	PURPOSE: Positively Uniting Researchers of Pain to Opine, Synthesize, and Engage	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1RF1MH132360-01	Brief digital intervention to increase COVID-19 vaccination among individuals with anxiety or depression	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
5R01MH133821-02	The Socioecology of Sexual Minority Stigma: Data Harmonization to Address Confounding Bias and Investigate Cross-Level Mental Health Effects	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01MH138335-01	Bisexual adolescents' and young adults' risk for depression and suicidal ideation: Developmental trajectories, risk and protective factors, and underlying mechanisms	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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5K23DK139454-02	Structural Racism as a "Third hit" on kidney outcomes of Black individuals with APOL1 risk alleles	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5T32GM141862-04	BioStep: NIH G-RISE program at UC Merced	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1R01GM155395-01	Promoting Inclusive Excellence	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1K99GM155594-01	Characterization of the metastatic TIME by subcellular spatial profiling	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1U19AI171110-01	QCRG Pandemic Response Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
5R01AI172092-03	Enhanced Cohort methods for HIV Research and Epidemiology (ENCORE) among transgender women in the United States	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AI174862-03	Cabotegravir PrEP: Actionable Robust Evidence for Translation into Practice (CABARET)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1F31AI181431-01A1	Prevention of Chlamydia trachomatis infections: Evaluation of vaccination and post-exposure prophylactic antibiotic use as population-level strategies	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
R01CA265945	Testing effective methods to recruit sexual and gender minority cancer patients for cancer studies	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5K99NS129753-02	Cell type-specific mechanisms of history-dependent perceptual biases in sensory cortex	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
F31GM151838-02	Understanding the role of coiled-coil domains in regulating liquid-liquid phase separation of protein assemblies in cell division	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99AG086530-01	Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia Neuropathologies and Exposures to Traffic Pollution Mixtures	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
R25MH129290	Short Trainings on Methods for Recruiting, Sampling, and Counting Hard-to-Reach Populations: The H2R Training Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
DP2AI164315	One Ballroom: Understanding Intersectional Stigma to Optimize the HIV Prevention Continuum among Vulnerable Populations in the United States	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1F31DA060046-01	Dopamine Projections to the Amygdala in Goal-Directed and Habit Learning	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
US4DA060049-02	Advancing Tobacco Regulatory Science to Reduce Health Disparities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R24DA061190-01	PRIDE-CARES: Patient-Responsive Initiatives for Diverse Engagement – LGBTQ+ Community Action in Research to Eliminate Substance Use Disorder	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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1R01DA061345-01	Race & Place: The Impacts of Racial Inequity on Substance Use and HIV Outcomes in Los Angeles	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1F31DA061593-01	Community and big-data system approaches to identifying and understanding the health impact of xylazine	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99DA062328-01	The role of valence encoding amygdala ensembles in avoidance behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
8K00DA062570-02	Investigating the role of microglia molecular rhythms in the nucleus accumbens in OUD	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
R01AG073440-03	Examining Health Comorbidities and Healthcare Utilization Disparities among Older Transgender and Cisgender Adults in the U.S.	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01AG089099-01	Social Networks and Cognitive Health among Black and Latino sexual minority men in NJ	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01HD105655-04S1	Understanding and Supporting Reproductive Decisions Among Women with Developmental Disabilities that Affect Cognition	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5K12GM106996-09	IRACDA at UCLA	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5U01HD108738-03	Harnessing the power of text messaging to reduce HIV incidence in adolescent males across the United States	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R21HD109536	Evaluating Teen-Parent Dynamics in Adolescent COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance and Uptake	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
1R01HD110428-01A1	Modeling Adolescent Health Care Decision-Making for Vaccines: A Community- Based Participatory Approach	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
1R21HD110617-01A1	Development and Initial Trial of Brief Interventions to Help Parents of Stigmatized Youth Reduce Distress and Strengthen Attachment	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01MH115765	A couples-based approach to HIV prevention for transgender women and their male partners	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01HD115985-01	The California Abundant Birth Project Evaluation: Advancing Birth Equity through Guaranteed Income for Pregnant People	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R25HD116367	Restoring equity to measuring and preventing perinatal intimate partner violence (Remap-IPV)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3P30AI117943-10S1	Third Coast Center for AIDS Research	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MH118245-05	Biopsychosocial mechanisms underlying internalizing psychopathology in a prospective, population-based cohort of sexual minority young adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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R25MH119858	SHINE Strong: Building the pipeline of HIV behavioral scientists with expertise in trans population health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
SR33MH120236-04	Suicide Prevention for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
SR01MH121194-04	Monitoring Microaggressions and Adversities to Generate Interventions for Change (MMAGIC) for Black Women Living with HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5K99NS126639/R00NS126639	Mitochondrial fidelity in mammalian neurons	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
SR25MH126703-05	Pipeline to Graduate Education and Careers in Behavioral and Social Science Research for URM Undergraduates: Addressing HIV In Sexual and Gender Minority Communities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
ST32MH126772-04	Culturally-focused HIV Advancements through the Next Generation for Equity (CHANGE) Training Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
SR21MH128114-02	Strengthening the HIV care continuum for transgender women living with HIV in Malaysia	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
SR01MH128130-04	STI Response and Recommendations Under PrEP (STIRRUP)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3R01MH128729-03S2	Project STRIVE (STudents Rising above) - Offsetting the health and mental health costs of resilience	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
7R01MH129175-03	Strategies to Prevent HIV Acquisition Among Transgender MSM in the US	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R34MH129187	Brothers building brothers by breaking barriers (B6): A resilience-focused intervention for young Black gay and bisexual men living with HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
SR34MH129189-03	Data-driven, peer-led messaging using social media influencers to increase PrEP awareness and uptake among transgender women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01MH129285	A multi-level approach to improve HIV prevention and care for transgender women of color	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
SR01MH130375-02	A longitudinal and experience sampling investigation of rejection sensitivity and its role in sexual minority adolescents' mental health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R34MH132405-01	MyPrEP Plus: Development and Pilot Testing of Novel Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Support Tools for Transgender Women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
SR01MH132415	Understanding the Regional Ecology of a Future HIV Vaccine	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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5R01MH133543-02	Implementing sustainable evidence-based mental healthcare in low-resource community settings nationwide to advance mental health equity for sexual and gender minority individuals	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R61MH133710-01A1	Targeting Minority Stressors to Improve Eating Disorder Symptoms in Sexual Minority Individuals with Eating Disorders	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
4R00DK133804	Utilizing a human stem cell model of the esophagus to understand racial disparities during injury repair	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1K23MH134111-01	Using youth-engaged methods to develop and evaluate a measure for disordered eating behaviors in transgender and gender-diverse youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1F31MH134720-01A1	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5R01MH134721-02	A randomized clinical trial of client-centered care coordination to improve pre-exposure prophylaxis use for Black men who have sex with men	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R21DK134815-01A1	Transforming motivational interviewing into a computable model for automated patient diabetic counseling.	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R34MH134912-01A1	Youth Empowerment and Safety Intervention for Systems-involved Sexual and Gender Minority Youth at Risk of Suicide	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5K99MH135061-02	Oxytocin receptor signaling modulates social attachment via hippocampal CA2/3 function	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
3R01DK135099-02S1	Diversity Supplement for: Impact of a Healthy Checkout Policy on Healthfulness of Grocery Environments and Sales	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
R36MH135619	Transcriptomic contributions to the development and evolution of the human cerebral cortex	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5F32MH135634-02	The psychological underpinnings of gender disparities in adolescent mental health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
R01MH135738	Know your status: A cluster randomized controlled trial comparing healer-initiated HIV counseling and testing to standard of care in rural South Africa	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
5F99NS135767-02	Neural basis of movement in health and disease	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99MH135993-01	Neural circuit dynamics of spatial reward memory	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

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1R21DK136084-01A1	Mobile pop-up units for diabetes prevention among Hispanics in rural Indiana	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1F31MH136729-01A1	Determining the role of discrimination in clinical presentation and treatment response among sexual minority people with OCD: A machine learning approach	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5U01DK137259-02	Renal transplant Equity through Partnership And Structural Transformation (REPAST)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1U01DK137262	CommunityRx - Chronic Kidney Disease (CRx-CKD): An EMR-integrated community resources referral intervention to address structural racism and kidney health disparities in rural North Carolina	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5U01DK137269-02	Mitigating the Effects of Structural Racism on Chronic Kidney Disease Disparities among African Americans	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5U01DK137272-02	NAVIGATE Kidney: A Multi-Level Intervention to Reduce Kidney Health Disparities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
K23MH137389-01	ALIVE: Development and feasibility of a psychosocial intervention for sexual and gender minority autistic adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1R01MH137695-01	Measuring and Mapping Trajectories of Risk and Resilience for Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in Sexual and Gender Minority Preteens	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R34MH137753-01	Developing and pilot testing an eHealth decision support tool for young trans women to improve informed decision making about PrEP	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01MH140023-01	Mental Health Effects of Marriage Policy: Evidence from Linked Administrative Data in New Zealand	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R00GM140269-04	Evolution of Cargo Transport	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99DK140511-01	Fcy Receptor-Mediated Pharmacogenomics of Antibody Therapies in Type 1 Diabetes	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5T34GM141986-04	Maximizing Access to Research Careers (MARC) at University of Hawaii at Manoa	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5K99GM146016/4R00GM146016-03	Regulation of zinc-dependent lysosome morphological restructuring, zinc trafficking and low zinc homeostasis in C. elegans and human model systems	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
K99GM146243-01	The genetic control of neuronal number and behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5K99GM147825-02	Understanding and rewiring cellular behavior with synthetic biology approaches	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

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5K99GM148819-02	Elucidating the epigenetic regulation of extracellular matrix and virus-induced fibroblast activation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
SR01HL149778-05	Cardiovascular Health of Sexual and Gender Minorities in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (SGM HCHS/SOL)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
K99GM151467-02	Nuclear and chromatin aberrations during non-apoptotic cell death in C. elegans and mammals	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
K99GM151473	Characterizing the role of tumor suppressor phase separation and chromatin organization in maintaining genomic integrity	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5K99GM152834-02/4R00GM152834-03	Regulation of oxidative stress signaling by tyrosine phosphorylation of antioxidant enzymes	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5K99GM152835-02	Testing the functional consequences of rapid centromeric DNA and protein evolution	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99GM154059-01A1	RNA and genome regionalization in giant single cells: Implications for cellular patterning	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
K99GM154061	Investigating UPF3 paralog function in Nonsense-Mediated mRNA Decay and Genetic Compensation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
3R01AI155739-04S1	Diversity Supplement - Environmental surveillance of albendazole resistance markers in human infective helminths using dual amplicon metabarcoding	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99GM157463-01	Building Dendrite Architecture via Microtubule Nucleation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
K99GM157504	Understanding eukaryotic proteasome assembly regulation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99GM159354-01A1	Metabolic regulation of pancreatic metaplasia and neoplasia	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5R01HL160326-05	Stigma and the non-communicable disease syndemic in aging HIV positive and HIV negative MSM	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3P01AI165075-01S1	Broad neutralization of pandemic threat coronaviruses	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
R01AI169239	Uptake, safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 Vaccines during Pregnancy	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
5K99HL169908-02	Examining the Role of Structural Factors in Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Cardiovascular Disease	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5K99AI173544-02	Improving phage-based medicine with immunoengineering	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99HL173668-01	Resistance Exercise in the Prevention and Treatment of Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

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1K99AI182451-01	Molecular understanding of maternal humoral responses to pregnancy	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
R01CA237670	Project RESIST: Increasing Resistance to Tobacco Marketing Among Young Adult Sexual Minority Women Using the Inoculation Message Approaches	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1U54CA267730-01	Fostering Institutional Resources for Science Transformation: The FLORIDA-FIRST Health-science Brigade	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5U54CA267776-04	NIH FIRST Cohort Cluster Hiring Initiative at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1UC2CA293786	ComPASS Health Equity Research Hub at Yale	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
U54MD007598	Accelerating Excellence in Translational Science (AXIS)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5T37MD008636-10	Transdisciplinary Health Disparities Research Training for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Students	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5D43TW012274-03	Integrated Networks of Scholars in Global Health Research Training (INSIGHT)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1R01HG013145-01	Trans/Forming Genomics: Guidance for Research Involving Transgender and Gender Diverse People	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD013495-05	Health disparities, stress pathways, and stress-related comorbidities among MSM living with HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD016864-03	K-VAC: Kentucky Vaccinating Appalachian Communities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
R01MD016880-03	Increasing COVID-19 vaccine uptake among Latinos through a targeted clinical and community-behavioral intervention	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
4R00MD016964-03	Comprehensive computational analysis of genetic and regulatory differences between individuals with African and European ancestries across four brain regions	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
P50MD017349	Chicago Chronic Condition Equity Network	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD017364-03	REDES: a peer network and mobile health (mHealth) enhanced CHW model to maximize COVID-19 vaccination among low income Latinos	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
1K99MD018451-01A1	Advancing Indigenous Cancer Health Equity through a Community-Centered Framework	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
R01MD018459	Elucidating the high and heterogeneous risk of gestational diabetes among Asian Americans: an integrative approach of metabolomics, lifestyles, and social determinants	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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R01MD018523	A Multilevel, Multiphase Optimization Strategy for PrEP: Patients and Providers in Primary Care	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD018679-02	Understanding the Role of Structural Oppression for Suicide Risk among Black Sexual and Gender Minority Adolescents and Young Adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5K99MD019060	A Digital Health Intervention to Increase Condom Use Among Adolescent Sexual Minority Males	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1K99MD019292-01	A Multilevel Social Capital Approach to Address Cervical Cancer Screening and Follow Up Delays among Latinas in Safety-Net Settings	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
R21MD019345-01A1	Ecological momentary assessment of daily minority stressors and cannabis and tobacco co-use among sexual minority adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1P50MD019475-01	The Institute for Health Equity Research Catalyst Center	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1R21MD019829-01	The Roles of Parental Mental Health and Help-Seeking: Utilizing a Family Systems Approach to Upstream Suicide Prevention for Sexual Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1F31MD019996-01	Advancing Perinatal Health Equity through a Community-engaged Model of Healthcare Services	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1F31MD020261-01	Understanding the Macrosocial Drivers of Cardiovascular Health in the Rural South	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5R01NR020309-04	Harnessing the power of technology to develop a population-based HIV prevention program for trans girls	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5K99DC020570-02/4R00DC020570-03	Identifying neural circuits that support effortful listening	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5R01NR020846-02	#TranscendentHealth - Adapting an LGBTQ+ inclusive teen pregnancy prevention program for transgender boys	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1U24NR021014-02	Advancing Health Equity Through Innovative Community Capacity Building, Data Science & Delivering Community-Centered Structural Interventions & Outcomes: Drexel's ComPASS Coordinating Center (C3)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
OT2OD025276	PRIDNet for the All of Us Research Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AA029044-04	Intersectional Approaches to Population-Level Health Research: Role of HIV Risk and Mental Health in Alcohol Use Disparities among Diverse Sexual Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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5R01AA029088-03	A unified protocol to address sexual minority women's minority stress, mental health and hazardous drinking	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
4R00AA030601-03	Stigma, Romantic Relationships, and Alcohol Use Among Transgender and Nonbinary Young Adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o/ b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5F31AA030722-02	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o/ b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
1R15AA030898-01A1	Reconstruction of a SGM-specific sexual violence peer support program (SSS+)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1F31AA031420-01A1	Examining Proximal Associations between Minority Stress, PTSD Symptoms, and Alcohol Use among Bi+ College Students with Trauma Histories	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o/ b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5R01E034303-03	Research Employing Environmental Systems and Occupational Health Policy Analyses to Interrupt the Impact of Structural Racism on Agricultural Workers and Their Respiratory Health (RESPIRAR)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
OT2OD035659-01	Macro-level Health Considerations of Community and Criminal Justice System Relationships in North Texas	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
1K99EB036553-01	AN ADAPTIVE FRAMEWORK TO SYNTHESIZE AND RECONFIGURE BACTERIAL VIRUSES (PHAGES) TO COUNTER ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o/ b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5U01DA036939-10	Multilevel Influences on HIV and Substance Use in a YMSM cohort	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3P2CHD041023-2451	"Minnesota Population Center" (Note: this is a Diversity Supplement of the Parent Grant)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o/ b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
3P30AI050409-2651	Center for AIDS Research at Emory University	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01DA052016	Substance use and DNA methylation at the intersection of sex and gender	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R03DA052651	Improving Sexual Minority Health: Differences in Substance Use, Substance Use Treatment, and Associated Chronic Diseases among Rural versus Urban Populations	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3R01DA055673-0351	Supplement entitled, "Exploring the accessibility, acceptability, and utilization of a community-based harm reduction vending machine among persons with limited opportunity structures."	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o/ b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
R01DA056235	Structural Influences on Methamphetamine Use among Black Gay and Bisexual Men in Atlanta	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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5R01DA056287-02	Comparative- and cost-effectiveness research determining the optimal intervention for advancing transgender women living with HIV to full viral suppression	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01DA056888-03	Optimizing PrEP Implementation and Cost-effectiveness among Sexual and Gender Minority Individuals with a Substance Use Disorder	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01DA058642-02	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01MD012793-05	Advancing novel methods to measure and analyze multiple types of discrimination for population health research	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3R01MD015165-0451	Multilevel Physical Activity Intervention for Low Income Public Housing Residents	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5T32MH020004	Research Training in Late-Life Neuropsychiatry	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1R01NR020583-01	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01NR021098	Evaluating the Implementation and De-Implementation of Pandemic Era SNAP Expansion Policies on Diet and Health: A Mixed Methods Project	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
1F31NR021239-01	Personal Healthcare Networks of Transgender and Gender-Diverse Adults After Gender-Affirming Surgery	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R00AA028049	A mixed-methods approach to understanding stress and hazardous drinking among same-sex female couples	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
T32DA031099-13	Substance Abuse Epidemiology Training Program (SAETP) at Columbia University	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K01DE033040-01A1	Developmental mechanisms in the formation and function of sensory-motor circuits responsible for suckling and mastication.	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
U01OD033248	TransHealthGUIDE: Transforming Health for Gender-Diverse Youth Using Interventions to Drive Equity	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3OT2OD035592	Proyecto Juntos	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
SUM1AI068619-19	Integrating HIV Prevention, Gender-Affirmative Medical Care, and Peer Health Navigation for Transgender Women in the Americas: A Vanguard Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

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3R01AG075734	Training the Long-Term Services and Supports Dementia Care Workforce in Provision of Care to Sexual and Gender Minority Residents	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5UM2HD111076-03	Operations and Collaborations Center - Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN) Operations and Collaborations Center (UM2 Clinical Trial Optional)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
1K23HD112599-01A1	Caregiver decision making for seasonal respiratory vaccines for children	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
1R21HD116080-01	Confidentiality in use of health insurance coverage for reproductive health services	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
R01MH130007	Understanding the Interplay between Parent and Child Contributions in Parent-Child Anxiety Transmission	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5K99MH133994-02	Computational and neurodevelopmental mechanisms of memory-guided decision-making	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1R36MH135609-01	An Intersectional approach to transgender and/or nonbinary college student mental health: The role of gender identity, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and campus policy	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5K99NS135649-02	Computational Methods for Precise Holographic Control and Mapping of Neural Circuits	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5K99GM144750-02	Dynamic mechanisms of transcriptional coactivator function in Notch signaling	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5K99GM148723-02	Stress tolerant annual killifish: a new model for the cellular stress response	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1R15GM152943-01	"Mathematical Modeling and Scientific Computing for Infectious Disease Research."	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
5K99GM153720-02	Dissecting the synaptic and circuit mechanisms underlying olfactory-driven social behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99GM154060-01	TULP3 integrates essential ciliary functions	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
1K99GM157508-01	Unraveling the role of molecular capacitors that obscure cryptic genetic variation in <i>Astyanax mexicanus</i> during the evolution of eye loss	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5K99HL166700-02	Investigating relationships between naturalistic light exposure and sleep	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5P01AI168148-02	Leptospiral-Phagocyte Dynamics in Leptospirosis	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
1U19AI171401-01	Metropolitan AntiViral Drug Accelerator	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
R01CA251478	Local Flavor Policies to enhance equity in tobacco	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.

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R34CA283483-02	Multi-level school-based intervention to improve HPV vaccine uptake and completion in South Africa	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
5K99MD018629-02	Racism-related stress and birth outcomes among Latinas: New tools for maximizing conceptual and methodological validity	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
5K01AG056669-05	The Epidemiology of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias in Sexual and Gender Minority Older Adults: Identifying Risk and Protective Factors	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R24AG066599-03	Building Community and Research Engagement among Sexual and Gender Minority Older Adults at Risk for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01AG083177-02	Enhancing Measurement and Characterization of Roles and Experiences of Sexual and Gender Minority Caregivers of Persons living with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
2T32GM135742-06	UCSC IMSD	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
5R01MD018250-03	Assessing Cervical Cancer Healthcare Inequities in Diverse Populations: The ACHIEVE Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5R01CA274564-03	Impact of Allostatic Load and Neighborhood Contextual Factors on Breast Cancer in the Women's Health Initiative	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

EXHIBIT B

American Public Health Association, et al. v. National Institutes of Health, et al.
No. 1:25-cv-10787-WGY
Plaintiffs' Supplemental List of Grants Impacted by the Directives (June 13, 2025)

This demonstrative is provided by Plaintiffs' counsel, as a supplement to the original demonstrative provided on May 27, 2025 pursuant to the Court's order on May 22, 2025, to aid the Court in its understanding of the manner in which the Directives have been implemented as to Plaintiffs in *APHA, et al v. NIH, et al.* It contains information that Plaintiffs' counsel have been able to obtain and compile to date as to grant and program terminations. The terminations that were included in Plaintiffs' May 27, 2025 submission are contained in rows 1–234. Rows 235–367 contain the supplemental submissions. Inclusion of a grant or program on this list indicates that Plaintiffs' counsel have a good faith basis to believe that the entire grant or program and/or a supplement, parent, subpart, program or other award related to the grant or program has been terminated.

This list likely does not represent the complete universe of terminated grants and grant programs impacting Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs reserve all rights to provide additional information regarding the impacts of the Directives on Plaintiffs and maintain that the resolution of Plaintiffs' claims—both as to liability and as to remedy—does not require the identification or individualized review of all impacted grants.

The Directives and terminations are unlawful in each of the following ways (“REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT”):

- (1) They are in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute (42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(4)–(6), 282(m)(1), 284(b)(1)(A), 284(b)(3)), in violation of 5 U.S.C. §§ 706(2)(A), 706(2)(C).
- (2) They are contrary to regulation (45 C.F.R. § 75.372), in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).
- (3) They are arbitrary and capricious, in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).
- (4) They violate the separation-of-powers principle and the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution, and they accordingly violate 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

Row Number	Project Number	Grant Title	Reason Termination is Illegal
1	1R61HD117134-01	Supportive and restrictive factors and mental health in LGBT adolescent and young adult populations	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
2	R01DA054236	Project SMART: Social media Anti-vaping Messages to Reduce ENDS Use Among Sexual and Gender Minority Teens	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
3	R01HD115551	Understanding multilevel predictors affecting family formation among sexual and gender minority couples	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
4	5R01MD015256-05	Sexual orientation-related disparities in obstetrical and perinatal health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
5	5R01MD015256-05S1	Sexual orientation-related disparities in obstetrical and perinatal health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
6	5R01HD109320-02	Advancing novel survey tools to increase participation and improve sexual and reproductive health data quality	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
7	3R01HD109320-02S1	Advancing novel survey tools to increase participation and improve sexual and reproductive health data quality	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
8	5R01MD016384-03	An Innovative, Prospective Model to Understand Risk and Protective Factors for Sexual Assault Experiences and Outcomes Among Sexual Minority Men	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
9	5R21MD018509-02	Development and Pilot Evaluation of an Online Mentoring Program to Prevent Adversities Among Trans and Other Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
10	5R01AA031213-02	The Impact of Minority Stress on Alcohol-Related Sexual Assault among Sexual Minority College Students: An Intersectional, Mixed-Methodological Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
11	5R01MD017573-03	Sexual Assault Recovery Among Sexual Minority Women: A Longitudinal, Multi-Level Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
12	1R15AA030898-01A1	Reconstruction of an SGM-specific sexual violence peer support program (SSS+)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
13	1R34AA030682-01A1	An Online Family-based Program to Prevent Alcohol Use and Dating and Sexual Violence among Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
14	1R21MH136855-01	Over-the-Counter PrEP: Acceptability, Feasibility, and Potential Impact of Access without a Prescription (OFFSCRIPT)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
15	5R33TW011665-06	Development and Testing of a Mobile Application to Enhance HIV Prevention Cascade in Malaysian MSM	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
16	3U24MD017250-04S1	Research Coordinating Center to Reduce Disparities in Multiple Chronic Diseases (RCC RD-MCD)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
17	5U24MD017250-04	Research Coordinating Center to Reduce Disparities in Multiple Chronic Diseases (RCC RD-MCD)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
18	5T32MH019139-35	Behavioral Sciences Research in HIV Infection	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
19	3U01MD019398-03S1	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults - DEIA Supplement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
20	3U01MD019398-03S2	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
21	3U01MD019398-03S3	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults - Supplement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
22	5U01MD019398	Increasing financial and health equity among low income black youth and young adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

23	1R01MD020284-01	Measures of structural stigmatization and discrimination for HIV research with Latine sexual and gender minorities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
24	3R01AA029076-04S1	Improving Measurement of Alcohol Use and Other Disparities by Sex, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity through Community Engagement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
25	5R01AA029076-04	Project Recognize: Improving Measurement of Alcohol Use and Other Disparities by Sex, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity through Community Engagement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
26	5R01AA030017	A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Game-Based Intervention to Reduce Alcohol Use among Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
27	1R21AA031548-01A1	Daily Impact of Sexual Minority Stress on Alcohol-Related Intimate Partner Violence among Bisexual+ Young Adults: A Couples' Daily Diary Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
28	1R01AA031637-01A1	The Role of Local Structural Stigma in Alcohol Related Inequities among SGM Young Adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
29	1T32DA057926-01A1	Building an Interprofessional and diverse workforce in substance use and pain	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
30	1R01DA059240-01A1	Characterizing Intersectional Geospatial Stigma and Affirmation Landscapes and Their Influence on Black and Latino Bisexual Men At Risk for Substance Abuse and HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
31	R01DA059480-01A1	Elucidating minority stress influences on tobacco use at the intersection of sexual orientation and rurality	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
32	1R01DA060066-01	Combination of THC and CBD as a Novel Treatment for Co-Occurring Opioid Addiction and Chronic Pain	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
33	1R01DA061661-01	Optimizing a Just-in-Time Adaptive Intervention to Increase Uptake of Chemsex Harm Reduction Services in MSM: A Micro-randomized Trial	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
34	R21DA062591	Optimizing long-acting injectable PrEP strategies for sexual minority men who use methamphetamine	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
35	3R01AG063771-05S1	Effects of Social Networks and Policy Context on Health among Older Sexual and Gender Minorities in the US South	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
36	5R01AG063771-05	Effects of Social Networks and Policy Context on Health among Older Sexual and Gender Minorities in the US South	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
37	K12GM068524	San Diego IRACDA Scholars Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
38	3R01AG077934-03S1	Structural Racism and Discrimination in Sexual and Gender Minority Health Inequities - Supplement	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
39	5R01AG077934-03	Structural Racism and Discrimination in Older Men's Health Inequities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
40	5UM2HD111102-03	Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN) Scientific Leadership Center	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
41	R34MH126894	Making Universal, Free-of-Charge Antiretroviral Therapy Work for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth in Brazil	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
42	5R01MH128049-04	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
43	5R34MH129208-03	3T-Prevent: Piloting a multi-level, combination intervention strategy to expand HIV and bacterial STI prevention	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
44	3R24NS132283-01S1	PURPOSE: Positively Uniting Researchers of Pain to Opine, Synthesize, and Engage	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
45	1R24NS132283-01	PURPOSE: Positively Uniting Researchers of Pain to Opine, Synthesize, and Engage	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

46	1RF1MH132360-01	Brief digital intervention to increase COVID-19 vaccination among individuals with anxiety or depression	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
47	5R01MH133821-02	The Socioecology of Sexual Minority Stigma: Data Harmonization to Address Confounding Bias and Investigate Cross-Level Mental Health Effects	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
48	1R01MH138335-01	Bisexual adolescents' and young adults' risk for depression and suicidal ideation: Developmental trajectories, risk and protective factors, and underlying mechanisms	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
49	5K23DK139454-02	Structural Racism as a "Third hit" on kidney outcomes of Black individuals with APOL1 risk alleles	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
50	5T32GM141862-04	IBioSteP: NIH G-RISE program at UC Merced	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
51	1R01GM155395-01	Promoting Inclusive Excellence	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
52	1K99GM155594-01	Characterization of the metastatic TIME by subcellular spatial profiling	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
53	1U19AI171110-01	QCRG Pandemic Response Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
54	5R01AI172092-03	Enhanced Cohort methods for HIV Research and Epidemiology (ENCORE) among transgender women in the United States	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
55	5R01AI174862-03	Cabotegravir PrEP: Actionable Robust Evidence for Translation into Practice (CABARET)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
56	1F31AI181431-01A1	Prevention of Chlamydia trachomatis infections: Evaluation of vaccination and post-exposure prophylactic antibiotic use as population-level strategies	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
57	R01CA265945	Testing effective methods to recruit sexual and gender minority cancer patients for cancer studies	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
58	5K99NS129753-02	Cell type-specific mechanisms of history-dependent perceptual biases in sensory cortex	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
59	F31GM151838-02	Understanding the role of coiled-coil domains in regulating liquid-liquid phase separation of protein assemblies in cell division	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
60	1K99AG086530-01	Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia Neuropathologies and Exposures to Traffic Pollution Mixtures	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
61	R25MH129290	Short Trainings on Methods for Recruiting, Sampling, and Counting Hard-to-Reach Populations: The H2R Training Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
62	DP2AI164315	One Ballroom: Understanding Intersectional Stigma to Optimize the HIV Prevention Continuum among Vulnerable Populations in the United States	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
63	1F31DA060046-01	Dopamine Projections to the Amygdala in Goal-Directed and Habit Learning	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
64	U54DA060049-02	Advancing Tobacco Regulatory Science to Reduce Health Disparities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
65	1R24DA061190-01	PRIDE-CARES: Patient-Responsive Initiatives for Diverse Engagement – LGBTQ+ Community Action in Research to Eliminate Substance Use Disorder	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
66	1R01DA061345-01	Race & Place: The Impacts of Racial Inequity on Substance Use and HIV Outcomes in Los Angeles	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
67	1F31DA061593-01	Community and big-data system approaches to identifying and understanding the health impact of xylazine	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
68	1K99DA062328-01	The role of valence encoding amygdala ensembles in avoidance behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

69	8K00DA062570-02	Investigating the role of microglia molecular rhythms in the nucleus accumbens in OUD	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
70	R01AG073440-03	Examining Health Comorbidities and Healthcare Utilization Disparities among Older Transgender and Cisgender Adults in the U.S.	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
71	1R01AG089099-01	Social Networks and Cognitive Health among Black and Latino sexual minority men in NJ	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
72	R01HD105655-04S1	Understanding and Supporting Reproductive Decisions Among Women with Developmental Disabilities that Affect Cognition	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
73	5K12GM106996-09	IRACDA at UCLA	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
74	5U01HD108738-03	Harnessing the power of text messaging to reduce HIV incidence in adolescent males across the United States	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
75	R21HD109536	Evaluating Teen-Parent Dynamics in Adolescent COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance and Uptake	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
76	1R01HD110428-01A1	Modeling Adolescent Health Care Decision-Making for Vaccines: A Community-Based Participatory Approach	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
77	1R21HD110617-01A1	Development and Initial Trial of Brief Interventions to Help Parents of Stigmatized Youth Reduce Distress and Strengthen Attachment	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
78	R01MH115765	A couples-based approach to HIV prevention for transgender women and their male partners	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
79	1R01HD115965-01	The California Abundant Birth Project Evaluation: Advancing Birth Equity through Guaranteed Income for Pregnant People	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
80	R25HD116367	Restoring equity to measuring and preventing perinatal intimate partner violence (Remap-IPV)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
81	3P30AI117943-10S1	Third Coast Center for AIDS Research	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
82	5R01MH118245-05	Biopsychosocial mechanisms underlying internalizing psychopathology in a prospective, population-based cohort of sexual minority young adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
83	R25MH119858	SHINE Strong: Building the pipeline of HIV behavioral scientists with expertise in trans population health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
84	5R33MH120236-04	Suicide Prevention for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
85	5R01MH121194-04	Monitoring Microaggressions and Adversities to Generate Interventions for Change (MMAGIC) for Black Women Living with HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
86	5K99NS126639/R00NS126639	Mitochondrial fidelity in mammalian neurons	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
87	5R25MH126703-05	Pipeline to Graduate Education and Careers in Behavioral and Social Science Research for URM Undergraduates: Addressing HIV in Sexual and Gender Minority Communities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
88	5T32MH126772-04	Culturally-focused HIV Advancements through the Next Generation for Equity (CHANGE) Training Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
89	5R21MH128114-02	Strengthening the HIV care continuum for transgender women living with HIV in Malaysia	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
90	5R01MH128130-04	STI Response and Recommendations Under PrEP (STRIRUP)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
91	3R01MH128729-03S2	Project STRIVE (STudents Rising above) - Offsetting the health and mental health costs of resilience	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.

92	7R01MH129175-03	Strategies to Prevent HIV Acquisition Among Transgender MSM in the US	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
93	R34MH129187	Brothers building brothers by breaking barriers (B6): A resilience-focused intervention for young Black gay and bisexual men living with HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
94	5R34MH129189-03	Data-driven, peer-led messaging using social media influencers to increase PrEP awareness and uptake among transgender women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
95	R01MH129285	A multi-level approach to improve HIV prevention and care for transgender women of color	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
96	5R01MH130375-02	A longitudinal and experience sampling investigation of rejection sensitivity and its role in sexual minority adolescents' mental health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
97	R34MH132405-01	MyPrEP Plus: Development and Pilot Testing of Novel Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Support Tools for Transgender Women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
98	5R01MH132415	Understanding the Regional Ecology of a Future HIV Vaccine	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
99	5R01MH133543-02	Implementing sustainable evidence-based mental healthcare in low-resource community settings nationwide to advance mental health equity for sexual and gender minority individuals	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
100	1R61MH133710-01A1	Targeting Minority Stressors to Improve Eating Disorder Symptoms in Sexual Minority Individuals with Eating Disorders	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
101	4R00DK133804	Utilizing a human stem cell model of the esophagus to understand racial disparities during injury repair	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
102	1K23MH134111-01	Using youth-engaged methods to develop and evaluate a measure for disordered eating behaviors in transgender and gender-diverse youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
103	1F31MH134720-01A1	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
104	5R01MH134721-02	A randomized clinical trial of client-centered care coordination to improve pre-exposure prophylaxis use for Black men who have sex with men	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
105	1R21DK134815-01A1	Transforming motivational interviewing into a computable model for automated patient diabetic counseling.	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
106	1R34MH134912-01A1	Youth Empowerment and Safety Intervention for Systems-Involved Sexual and Gender Minority Youth at Risk of Suicide	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
107	5K99MH135061-02	Oxytocin receptor signaling modulates social attachment via hippocampal CA2/3 function	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
108	3R01DK135099-02S1	Diversity Supplement for: Impact of a Healthy Checkout Policy on Healthfulness of Grocery Environments and Sales	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
109	R36MH135619	Transcriptomic contributions to the development and evolution of the human cerebral cortex	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
110	5F32MH135634-02	The psychological underpinnings of gender disparities in adolescent mental health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
111	R01MH135738	Know your status: A cluster randomized controlled trial comparing healer-initiated HIV counseling and testing to standard of care in rural South Africa	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
112	5F99NS135767-02	Neural basis of movement in health and disease	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
113	1K99MH135993-01	Neural circuit dynamics of spatial reward memory	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
114	1R21DK136084-01A1	Mobile pop-up units for diabetes prevention among Hispanics in rural Indiana	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

115	1F31MH136729-01A1	Determining the role of discrimination in clinical presentation and treatment response among sexual minority people with OCD: A machine learning approach	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
116	5U01DK137259-02	Renal transplant Equity through Partnership And Structural Transformation (REPAST)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
117	1U01DK137262	CommunityRx - Chronic Kidney Disease (CRx-CKD): An EMR-integrated community resources referral intervention to address structural racism and kidney health disparities in rural North Carolina	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
118	5U01DK137269-02	Mitigating the Effects of Structural Racism on Chronic Kidney Disease Disparities among African Americans	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
119	5U01DK137272-02	NAVIGATE Kidney: A Multi-Level Intervention to Reduce Kidney Health Disparities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
120	K23MH137389-01	ALIVE: Development and feasibility of a psychosocial intervention for sexual and gender minority autistic adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
121	1R01MH137695-01	Measuring and Mapping Trajectories of Risk and Resilience for Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in Sexual and Gender Minority Preteens	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
122	1R34MH137753-01	Developing and pilot testing an eHealth decision support tool for young trans women to improve informed decision making about PrEP	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
123	1R01MH140023-01	Mental Health Effects of Marriage Policy: Evidence from Linked Administrative Data in New Zealand	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
124	5R00GM140269-04	Evolution of Cargo Transport	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
125	1K99DK140511-01	Fcy Receptor-Mediated Pharmacogenomics of Antibody Therapies in Type 1 Diabetes	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
126	5T34GM141986-04	Maximizing Access to Research Careers (MARC) at University of Hawaii at Manoa	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
127	5K99GM146016/4R00GM146016-03	Regulation of zinc-dependent lysosome morphological restructuring, zinc trafficking and low zinc homeostasis in C. elegans and human model systems	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
128	K99GM146243-01	The genetic control of neuronal number and behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
129	5K99GM147825-02	Understanding and rewiring cellular behavior with synthetic biology approaches	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
130	5K99GM148819-02	Elucidating the epigenetic regulation of extracellular matrix and virus-induced fibroblast activation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
131	5R01HL149778-05	Cardiovascular Health of Sexual and Gender Minorities in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (SGM HCHS/SOL)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
132	K99GM151467-02	Nuclear and chromatin aberrations during non-apoptotic cell death in C. elegans and mammals	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
133	K99GM151473	Characterizing the role of tumor suppressor phase separation and chromatin organization in maintaining genomic integrity	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
134	5K99GM152834-02/4R00GM152834-03	Regulation of oxidative stress signaling by tyrosine phosphorylation of antioxidant enzymes	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
135	5K99GM152835-02	Testing the functional consequences of rapid centromeric DNA and protein evolution	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
136	1K99GM154059-01A1	RNA and genome regionalization in giant single cells: implications for cellular patterning	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
137	K99GM154061	Investigating UPF3 paralog function in Nonsense-Mediated mRNA Decay and Genetic Compensation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

138	3R01AI155739-04S1	Diversity Supplement - Environmental surveillance of albendazole resistance markers in human infective helminths using dual amplicon metabarcoding	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
139	1K99GM157463-01	Building Dendrite Architecture via Microtubule Nucleation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
140	K99GM157504	Understanding eukaryotic proteasome assembly regulation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
141	1K99GM159354-01A1	Metabolic regulation of pancreatic metaplasia and neoplasia	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
142	5R01HL160326-05	Stigma and the non-communicable disease syndemic in aging HIV positive and HIV negative MSM	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
143	3P01AI165075-01S1	Broad neutralization of pandemic threat coronaviruses	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
144	R01AI169239	Uptake, safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 Vaccines during Pregnancy	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
145	5K99HL169908-02	Examining the Role of Structural Factors in Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Cardiovascular Disease	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
146	5K99AI173544-02	Improving phage-based medicine with immunoengineering	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
147	1K99HL173668-01	Resistance Exercise in the Prevention and Treatment of Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
148	1K99AI182451-01	Molecular understanding of maternal humoral responses to pregnancy	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
149	R01CA237670	Project RESIST: Increasing Resistance to Tobacco Marketing Among Young Adult Sexual Minority Women Using the Inoculation Message Approaches	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
150	1U54CA267730-01	Fostering Institutional Resources for Science Transformation: The FLORIDA-FIRST Health-science Brigade	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
151	5U54CA267776-04	NIH FIRST Cohort Cluster Hiring Initiative at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
152	1UC2CA293786	CompPASS Health Equity Research Hub at Yale	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
153	U54MD007598	Accelerating Excellence in Translational Science (AXIS)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
154	5T37MD008636-10	Transdisciplinary Health Disparities Research Training for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Students	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
155	5D43TW012274-03	Integrated Networks of Scholars in Global Health Research Training (INSIGHT)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
156	1R01HG013145-01	Trans/Forming Genomics: Guidance for Research Involving Transgender and Gender Diverse People	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
157	5R01MD013495-05	Health disparities, stress pathways, and stress-related comorbidities among MSM living with HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
158	5R01MD016864-03	K-VAC: Kentucky Vaccinating Appalachian Communities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
159	R01MD016880-03	Increasing COVID-19 vaccine uptake among Latinos through a targeted clinical and community-behavioral intervention	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
160	4R00MD016964-03	Comprehensive computational analysis of genetic and regulatory differences between individuals with African and European ancestries across four brain regions	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.

161	P50MD017349	Chicago Chronic Condition Equity Network	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
162	5R01MD017364-03	REDES: a peer network and mobile health (mHealth) enhanced CHW model to maximize COVID-19 vaccination among low income Latinos	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
163	1K99MD018451-01A1	Advancing Indigenous Cancer Health Equity through a Community-Centered Framework	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
164	R01MD018459	Elucidating the high and heterogeneous risk of gestational diabetes among Asian Americans: an integrative approach of metabolomics, lifestyles, and social determinants	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
165	R01MD018523	A Multilevel, Multiphase Optimization Strategy for PrEP: Patients and Providers in Primary Care	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
166	5R01MD018679-02	Understanding the Role of Structural Oppression for Suicide Risk among Black Sexual and Gender Minority Adolescents and Young Adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
167	5K99MD019060	A Digital Health Intervention to Increase Condom Use Among Adolescent Sexual Minority Males	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
168	1K99MD019292-01	A Multilevel Social Capital Approach to Address Cervical Cancer Screening and Follow Up Delays among Latinas in Safety-Net Settings	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
169	R21MD019345-01A1	Ecological momentary assessment of daily minority stressors and cannabis and tobacco co-use among sexual minority adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
170	1P50MD019475-01	The Institute for Health Equity Research Catalyst Center	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
171	1R21MD019829-01	The Roles of Parental Mental Health and Help-Seeking: Utilizing a Family Systems Approach to Upstream Suicide Prevention for Sexual Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
172	1F31MD019996-01	Advancing Perinatal Health Equity through a Community-engaged Model of Healthcare Services	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
173	1F31MD020261-01	Understanding the Macrosocial Drivers of Cardiovascular Health in the Rural South	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
174	5R01NR020309-04	Harnessing the power of technology to develop a population-based HIV prevention program for trans girls	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
175	5K99DC020570-02/4R00DC020570-03	Identifying neural circuits that support effortful listening	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
176	5R01NR020846-02	#TranscendentHealth - Adapting an LGB+ inclusive teen pregnancy prevention program for transgender boys	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
177	1U24NR021014-02	Advancing Health Equity Through Innovative Community Capacity Building, Data Science & Delivering Community-Centered Structural Interventions & Outcomes: Drexel's ComPASS Coordinating Center (C3)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
178	OT2OD025276	PRIDEnet for the All of Us Research Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
179	5R01AA029044-04	Intersectional Approaches to Population-Level Health Research: Role of HIV Risk and Mental Health in Alcohol Use Disparities among Diverse Sexual Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
180	5R01AA029088-03	A unified protocol to address sexual minority women's minority stress, mental health and hazardous drinking	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
181	4R00AA030601-03	Stigma, Romantic Relationships, and Alcohol Use Among Transgender and Nonbinary Young Adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
182	5F31AA030722-02	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
183	1F31AA031420-01A1	Examining Proximal Associations between Minority Stress, PTSD Symptoms, and Alcohol Use among Black College Students with Trauma Histories	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.

184	SR01ES034303-03	Research Employing Environmental Systems and Occupational Health Policy Analyses to Interrupt the Impact of Structural Racism on Agricultural Workers and Their Respiratory Health (RESPIRAR)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
185	OT2OD035659-01	Macro-level Health Considerations of Community and Criminal Justice System Relationships in North Texas	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
186	1K99EB036553-01	AN ADAPTIVE FRAMEWORK TO SYNTHESIZE AND RECONFIGURE BACTERIAL VIRUSES (PHAGES) TO COUNTER ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
187	5U01DA036939-10	Multilevel Influences on HIV and Substance Use in a YMSM cohort	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
188	3P2CHD041023-24S1	"Minnesota Population Center" (Note: this is a Diversity Supplement of the Parent Grant)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
189	3P30AI050409-26S1	Center for AIDS Research at Emory University	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
190	R01DA052016	Substance use and DNA methylation at the intersection of sex and gender	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
191	R03DA052651	Improving Sexual Minority Health: Differences in Substance Use, Substance Use Treatment, and Associated Chronic Diseases among Rural versus Urban Populations	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
192	3R01DA055673-03S1	Supplement entitled, "Exploring the accessibility, acceptability, and utilization of a community-based harm reduction vending machine among persons with limited opportunity structures."	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
193	R01DA056235	Structural Influences on Methamphetamine Use among Black Gay and Bisexual Men in Atlanta	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
194	SR01DA056287-02	Comparative- and cost-effectiveness research determining the optimal intervention for advancing transgender women living with HIV to full viral suppression	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
195	SR01DA056888-03	Optimizing PrEP Implementation and Cost-effectiveness among Sexual and Gender Minority Individuals with a Substance Use Disorder	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
196	SR01DA058642-02	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
197	SR01MD012793-05	Advancing novel methods to measure and analyze multiple types of discrimination for population health research	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
198	3R01MD015165-04S1	Multilevel Physical Activity Intervention for Low Income Public Housing Residents	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o(b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
199	5T32MH020004	Research Training in Late-Life Neuropsychiatric Disorders	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
200	1R01NR020583-01	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
201	R01NR021098	Evaluating the Implementation and De-Implementation of Pandemic Era SNAP Expansion Policies on Diet and Health: A Mixed Methods Project	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
202	1F31NR021239-01	Personal Healthcare Networks of Transgender and Gender-Diverse Adults After Gender-Affirming Surgery	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
203	R00AA028049	A mixed-methods approach to understanding stress and hazardous drinking among same-sex female couples	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
204	T32DA031099-13	Substance Abuse Epidemiology Training Program (SAETP) at Columbia University	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
205	1K01DE033040-01A1	Developmental mechanisms in the formation and function of sensory-motor circuits responsible for suckling and mastication.	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o(b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
206	U01OD033248	TransHealthGUIDE: Transforming Health for Gender-Diverse Youth Using Interventions to Drive Equity	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

207	3OT2OD035592	Proyecto Juntos	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
208	5UM1AI068619-19	Integrating HIV Prevention, Gender-Affirmative Medical Care, and Peer Health Navigation for Transgender Women in the Americas: A Vanguard Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
209	3R01AG075734	Training the Long-Term Services and Supports Dementia Care Workforce in Provision of Care to Sexual and Gender Minority Residents	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
210	5UM2HD111076-03	Operations and Collaborations Center - Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN) Operations and Collaborations Center (UM2 Clinical Trial Optional)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
211	1K23HD112599-01A1	Caregiver decision making for seasonal respiratory vaccines for children	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
212	1R21HD116080-01	Confidentiality in use of health insurance coverage for reproductive health services	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
213	R01MH130007	Understanding the Interplay between Parent and Child Contributions in Parent-Child Anxiety Transmission	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
214	5K99MH133994-02	Computational and neurodevelopmental mechanisms of memory-guided decision-making	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
215	1R36MH135609-01	An intersectional approach to transgender and/or nonbinary college student mental health: The role of gender identity, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and campus policy	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
216	5K99NS135649-02	Computational Methods for Precise Holographic Control and Mapping of Neural Circuits	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
217	5K99GM144750-02	Dynamic mechanisms of transcriptional coactivator function in Notch signaling	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
218	5K99GM148723-02	Stress tolerant annual killifish: a new model for the cellular stress response	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
219	1R15GM152943-01	"Mathematical Modeling and Scientific Computing for Infectious Disease Research."	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
220	5K99GM153720-02	Dissecting the synaptic and circuit mechanisms underlying olfactory-driven social behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
221	1K99GM154060-01	TULP3 integrates essential ciliary functions	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
222	1K99GM157508-01	Unraveling the role of molecular capacitors that obscure cryptic genetic variation in <i>Astyanax mexicanus</i> during the evolution of eye loss	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
223	5K99HL166700-02	Investigating relationships between naturalistic light exposure and sleep	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
224	5P01AI168148-02	Leptospiral-Phagocyte Dynamics in Leptospirosis	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
225	1U19AI171401-01	Metropolitan AntiViral Drug Accelerator	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
226	R01CA251478	Local Flavor Policies to enhance equity in tobacco	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
227	R34CA283483-02	Multi-level school-based intervention to improve HPV vaccine uptake and completion in South Africa	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
228	5K99MD018629-02	Racism-related stress and birth outcomes among Latinas: New tools for maximizing conceptual and methodological validity	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
229	5K01AG056669-05	The Epidemiology of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias in Sexual and Gender Minority Older Adults: Identifying Risk and Protective Factors	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

230	5R24AG066599-03	Building Community and Research Engagement among Sexual and Gender Minority Older Adults at Risk for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
231	5R01AG083177-02	Enhancing Measurement and Characterization of Roles and Experiences of Sexual and Gender Minority Caregivers of Persons living with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
232	2T32GM135742-06	UCSC IMSD	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
233	5R01MD018250-03	Assessing Cervical Cancer Healthcare Inequities in Diverse Populations: The ACHIEVE Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
234	5R01CA274564-03	Impact of Allostatic Load and Neighborhood Contextual Factors on Breast Cancer in the Women's Health Initiative	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
235	T32GM141882	Genetic Approaches to Development and Disease	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
236	U01AI156875-04	Digital, Limited Interaction Efficacy Trial of LifeSkills Mobile to Reduce HIV Incidence in Young Transgender Women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
237	5R01MH134051-02	A Strengths-Based, Intersectional Approach to Suicide Prevention Among Black Sexual and Gender Minority Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
238	1R01HL169503-01A1	Geographically-Explicit Ecological Momentary Assessment Protocol to Assess the Linkages Between Intersectional Discrimination and CVD Risk Among Sexual and Gender Minorities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
239	1OT2OD037655-01	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
240	1K99NS133031-01A1	A comparative approach to uncovering the cellular and circuit basis of the role of the corticospinal tract in motor skill	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
241	1K99EY034700-01	Processing of visual information by spatial memory circuits in the avian brain	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
242	5R01MH131475-02	Intervention to Enhance PrEP Persistence Among African-American Men Who Have Sex with Men	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
243	5R21MD019388	Integrated Network Analysis of RADx-UP Data to Increase COVID-19 Testing and Vaccination Among Persons Involved with Criminal Legal Systems (PCLS)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
244	1RF1MH132348-01	Improving Mental Health Among the LGBTQ+ Community Impacted by the COVID-19 Pandemic	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
245	5T32MH013043-53	Research Training Program in Psychiatric Epidemiology	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
246	5T32AI148099-04	Training in Translational Immunology Research	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
247	1K01DA057880-01A1	Stigma, drug use, and HIV vulnerability among Hispanic and Latino sexual minority men	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
248	K24DA057874	Mentoring the next generation of substance use, HIV, and epigenetic researchers in sexual and gender minority health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
249	5K00NS115338-05	Circuit reconstruction of functionally-identified neurons in deep brain regions: application to grid cells	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
250	R01MH138297-01	The SUSTAIN 2 study - Sustained HIV treatment for adherence after interruption in care	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
251	5R01MH130277-05	Transgender-Specific Differentiated HIV Care: An Implementation Science Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
252	5R01MD016755-05	Creating Access to Resources and Economic Support (CARES)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.

253	5R01MH133260-02	Integration of a collaborative care model for mental health services into HIV care for pregnant and postpartum women in Kenya (the Tunawiti Study)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
254	4R00AI166094-03	Stress-induced transposon mobilization in the human fungal pathogen <i>Cryptococcus</i>	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
255	5R01NR021019-03	Enhancing Structural Competency in School-Based Health Centers to Address LGBTQ+ Adolescent Health Equity	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
256	T32DC000038	Training for Speech and Hearing Sciences	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
257	OT2OD035845-01	Humanitarian Health Care Network: Bringing the Most Vulnerable to Care	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
258	1R21AI183907-01A1	Applying a Behavioral Economic Approach on PrEP and Hormone Options among Transgender Women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
259	5P30CA015704-49	Cancer Center Support Grant	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
260	R25LM014575	Advancing Gender and Health Justice Research and Education	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
261	OT2OD035877-01	Achieving Optimal Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRWH Project)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
262	4R00HL157611-03	Toward Accurate Cardiovascular Disease Prediction in Hispanic/Latinos: Modeling Risk and Resilience Factors	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
263	1OT2OD035935-01	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	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
264	5K00MH132569-06	Developing multimodal biomarkers of cognitive ability in a genetic model of neurodevelopment	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
265	5K01MD019325-02	Enlace Familiar: Combating Mental Health Stigma, Improving Mental Health Literacy, Supporting Mental Health Discussions at Home, and Access to care among Latinx Adolescents from Mixed Status Families	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
266	5F31EY035165-02	Linking endoplasmic reticulum calcium handling to neuronal function in vivo in the <i>Drosophila</i> visual system	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
267	5R01MH123282-05	NEXUS: A novel social network approach to study the effects of intersectional stigma on HIV prevention among Latino MSM	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
268	1K99MH135212-01A1	Mapping Neural Dynamics in Hormone-sensitive Networks	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
269	T32GM135751	IMSD at the University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
270	1K99HQ013676-01	Using the continuum of genetic causality to investigate trans regulatory mechanisms	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
271	K99EY036650	Delineating the neural computational network for object recognition	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
272	5K99DA059613	Decoding Neuropeptide S Modulation of OFC-mediated Reward Seeking	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
273	D43TW011324	Malaysian Implementation Science Training (MIST) Program in HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
274	5R01TW012674-02	Reducing Stigma in People Who Inject Drugs with HIV Using a Rapid Start Antiretroviral Therapy Intervention	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
275	K99MD018671	Delineating the Role of the Homocysteine-Folate-Thymidylate Synthase Axis and Uracil Accumulation in African American Prostate Tumors	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.

276	T32GM148391-02	IMSD at Emory University	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
277	5T34GM149511-02	MARC at Emory University	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
278	1R25AJ175048-01A1	(Infectious Diseases Summer Program Integrating Research at Emory (INSPIRE))	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
279	5K12GM000680	(RACDA Fellowships in Research and Science Training (FIRST))	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
280	1R01MH135498-01A1	Using digital photovoice to explore the relationships between social media content and suicidality among transgender adolescents	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
281	1R34MH129782	CA-LINC: A Culturally Adapted Care Coordination Suicide Detection and Intervention Model for Black Youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
282	K99/R00DC021581	Neural circuitry and population dynamics for perception of social vocalizations in the auditory pathway	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
283	R01TW012392	Buddhism and HIV Stigma in Thailand: An Intervention Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
284	R01TW012392-03S1	Buddhism and HIV Stigma in Thailand: An Intervention Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
285	3R37MH119194-05S1	Neurodevelopmental Mechanisms Underlying Stress Vulnerability during Adolescence	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
286	1R01HD112464-01A1	Health and economic consequences of changing federal and state policies on reproductive health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
287	5R25GM142065-04	Project SCORE (Student-Centered Outcomes Research Experience)	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
288	1R01DK135838-01	The Role of Structural Racism on Disparities in Clinical Outcomes for Diabetes: A Mixed Methods Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
289	1R36MH134774-01A1	The Effects of Structural Inequities and Syndemics on Willingness to Participate in HIV Research among Black Women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
290	5T34GM145511	U-RISE @ UC Merced	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
291	5U54HG013243-02	Administrative Core: Pacific Center for Genomic Research - Centers in Genomic Research	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
292	3U24MD016258-03S2/5U24MD016258-03	RADx-UP CDCC	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
293	3T34GM141986-03S1	One Health Research Training for Health Disparities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
294	F31AG087648-01	Network drivers of regional vulnerability to early Alzheimer's disease pathology	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
295	1F31HD113328-01A1	Mapping the cellular impacts of Chd8 haploinsufficiency and characterizing microglial activity in Chd8 mutant mice	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
296	1K99AG088361-01	Patterns and Mechanisms Underlying Somatic Mutations Across Long-Lived Bats	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
297	5K99EY035758-02	Understanding how mitochondrial interaction with other organelles in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) affect its function in the outer retina	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
298	3R01GM141329-04S1	Investigating the metal-dependent function, allostery and inhibition of CRISPR-Cas9	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

299	5F31MD018931-02	Hardship and Survival: The Impact of Migration-Related Trauma, Communal Coping, and Social Stressors on the Suicide and Mental Health Outcomes of Latina Immigrant Women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
300	1F31DA059262-01A1	Exploration of the unique neurobehavioral profile of sequential opioid-stimulant polysubstance use disorders	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
301	F31NR021235-01	Examining Health Disparities in the use of Hematopoietic Cell Transplants for HIV-related Lymphoma	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
302	5T32DK007647	Graduate Training in Nutrition	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
303	1R36DA061635-01	Dissecting the role of loneliness on substance use- and HIV-related outcomes among sexual minority men in the United States and Canada	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
304	T32HD049339-16	GSH Training Grant	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
305	T34GM136450	U-RISE Training the Next Generation of Basic Biomedical Researchers a Holistic Approach	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
306	T32MH128395	Social Determinants of HIV	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
307	5F31HL168956-02	Mechanisms Underpinning Afterload-Induced Atrial Fibrillation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
308	R21MH135489-02	Leveraging Latinx Adolescents, Photovoice, and Longitudinal Data to Disentangle the Bidirectional Effects of Social Media and Mental Health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
309	T32GM145440	Medical Scientist Training Program	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
310	F99NS134207	Neurocomputational Mechanisms of Affective Semantic Memory Development	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
311	1F31HL178310-01	Investigating cellular adaptation to one-carbon metabolism perturbation	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
312	3R01GM072551-19S1	Synaptonemal complex assembly and function in meiosis	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
313	1F31DC022153-01	Leveraging human intracranial recordings to quantitatively characterize basal ganglia output during speech	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
314	1F31EY036742-01	Transcriptional and Developmental Basis of the Human X-linked Homeotic Hotspot	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
315	5T32MH096679-12	Research Training in Biobehavioral Disturbances of Eating Disorders	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
316	R01MD016417	Contextual Determinants of Sexual Minority Health in the United States	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
317	1R01CA276594-01	Randomized Controlled Trial of Dyadic Financial Incentive Treatment for Dual Smoker Couples: Evaluation of Efficacy, Mechanisms, and Cost Effectiveness	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
318	1F31CA281083-01A1	Understanding and Exploiting Apoptotic Dysregulation in Ovarian Cancer	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
319	K23MH137389-01	ALIVE: Development and feasibility of a psychosocial intervention for sexual and gender minority autistic adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
320	5R25GM142044-03	Frugal Science Academy: Training K-12 innovators and democratizing synthetic biology tools	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
321	K99ES035895	Spatiotemporal effects and associations between deforestation and alcohol and tobacco use in Indonesia	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

322	L60AA031839	A mixed-methods approach to understanding depression, suicide risks, and alcohol and other drug use among same-sex female couples	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
323	UH3AI169655-03	Multilevel strategies to understand and modify the role of structural and environmental context on HIV inequities for sexual and gender minorities of color	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
324	R01DA056264-03	Measuring the impact of structural racism and discrimination during adolescence on substance use, psychological distress	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
325	R01NR019512-03	Harnessing the power of peer navigation and mHealth to reduce health disparities in Appalachia	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
326	R37AG076057	How spouses influence each other's health in same- and different-sex marriages: A longitudinal and dyadic assessment from mid to later life	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
327	T32GM141862	G-RISE at UC Merced	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
328	5K99ES034819-02	Impact of Biomass Burning Aerosol and Humic-like Substances on Iron Homeostasis and Atherosclerosis	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
329	T32MH018870	Training in Schizophrenia and Psychotic Disorders: From Animal Models to Patients	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
330	1F31MD019985-01	Characterizing Economic Determinants of Violence and Safety Disparities Among Sexual and Gender Diverse Populations	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
331	5K99EY034700	Processing of visual information by spatial memory circuits in the avian brain	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
332	5R00CA260718-04	Testing the effect of anti-tobacco message framing on polytobacco use in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender young adult adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
333	1R01CA284032	Evaluating Centralizing Interventions to Address Low Adherence to Lung Cancer Screening Follow-up in Decentralized Settings	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
334	5R25GM142087-04	Engineering Solutions for Better Health: Genetic Technology and Biomedical Engineering for Secondary Classrooms	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
335	1R25GM154387-01	The Biology of Climate Change: Impacts on Human Health and the Science of Solutions	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.
336	T34GM149493	U-Rise at Cal State Fullerton	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
337	5K99NS129759-02	Investigating Descending Control of Walking	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
338	R21MH133755-01	The TAIL-PrEP Study: Acceptability and Feasibility of a Tailored Adherence Intervention for safe discontinuation of Long-acting PrEP	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
339	5U54CA132381-18	Partnership for the Advancement of Cancer Research: NMSU & Fred Hutch	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
340	5T32GM138075-04	Bridges to the Doctorate Research Training Program at California State University Long Beach	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
341	T32ES007142	Graduate Training in Biostatistics	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
342	4R00DA055508-03	A Gender-Affirming Stigma Intervention to Improve Substance Misuse and HIV Risk among Transgender Women	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(i), 282(m)(2)(B)(ii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
343	P99NS129176-02	Mechanistic description of tolerance/withdrawal from opioids in the paraventricular nucleus of the thalamus	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
344	1K99DC021727-01	Neuroplasticity and early cochlear implant use	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).

345	1F99NS139546-01	Neuro-Evolutionary Basis of Vertebrate Social Behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
346	5F31CA275157	The Role of the Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase 2 and c-Myc Interaction in Sarcoma Progression	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
347	R00DA056842	Native Spirit: Culturally-grounded substance use prevention for Indigenous adolescents	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
348	5R01MD018051-03	Modeling Resilience as a Multidimensional Protective Factor for Transgender Health Disparities: Measure Development and Longitudinal Evaluation of Resilience	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
349	5F31AA030907-02	Hitting Close to Home: A Multi-Method Investigation of Neighborhood Characteristics and Drinking Motives on Alcohol-Related Health Disparities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
350	U01NR021576	Meet Me on the Pitch: Developing and testing a community-based sports and behavioral health intervention for newcomer youth	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
351	K99/R00K99MH127471	Distributed neural activity patterns underlying practice-based learning	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
352	5K99HD108801-02	Sex, Physiological State, and Genetic Background Dependent Molecular Characterization of Circuits Governing Parental Behavior	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
353	5R01AI179873-02	The basis of Influenza A virus strain-dependent reassortment potential	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
354	5T34GM149492-02	U-RISE at Cal Poly	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
355	3R01DK133453-02S1	Leveraging early-life microbes to prevent type 1 diabetes	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
356	5R01CA276500-02	Smoking and Cancer-Related Health Disparities among Sexual and Gender Minority Adults	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
357	3R01HL161049-03S1	Addressing System-level Barriers to COPD Guideline Concordant Care	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
358	1F31GM154412-01	The Role of Post-Translational Modifications in Bacterial Responses to Methylglyoxal	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
359	5R01HG011405-04	Elucidating the phenome-wide impact of sex and gender on disease	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
360	R01MD019763-01	A community driven modeling approach for identifying community & policy-level interventions to address the impact of structural racism and discrimination on adolescent substance use and mental health	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
361	5R01AA029989-04	Long-term and Daily Associations among Intersectional Minority Stress, Structural Oppression, and Alcohol Use and Misuse among Sexual Minority Adolescents of Color	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
362	5T32ES007322-23	Advanced training in environmental health and data science: molecules to populations	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
363	1R01DC021839-01	Family language planning and language acquisition among deaf and hard of hearing children	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(h), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283o (b)(2), 283p, 285t, 285t-1(a)(b), 288(a)(4), and/or 289a-2.
364	1P50MH129708-01A1	UW Practice-based Suicide Prevention Research Center	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(h), 283o (b)(2), 285t-1(a)(b), and/or 288(a)(4).
365	3R01DK135838-02	The Role of Structural Racism on Disparities in Clinical Outcomes for Diabetes: A Mixed Methods Study	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
366	R25MH067127	Training for Scientists Conducting Research to Reduce HIV/AIDS Health Disparities	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT. In addition, the Directives and terminations are also in excess of statutory authority and contrary to statute—and also violate the separation-of-powers principle of the U.S. Constitution—because of, among other statutes: 42 U.S.C. §§ 282(b)(8)(D)(ii), 282(m)(2)(B)(iii), 283p, 285t, and/or 289a-2.
367	5R01MH133266-02	Integration of stepped care for Perinatal Mood and Anxiety Disorders among Women Living with HIV in Kenya	See REASONS FOR EVERY GRANT.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH
ASSOCIATION, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

V.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 1:25-cv-10787-WGY

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Pursuant to Rule 4(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, all Defendants¹ hereby appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit from the order and partial final judgment entered in this case on June 23, 2025, Doc No. 138, as well as from all other interlocutory orders merged into that order and judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

BRETT A. SHUMATE
Assistant Attorney General

LEAH B. FOLEY
United States Attorney

KIRK T. MANHARDT
Director

MICHAEL J. QUINN
Senior Litigation Counsel

Dated: June 23, 2025

/s/ Anuj Khetarpal

¹ National Institutes of Health; Jay Bhattacharya, in his official capacity as Director of the National Institutes of Health, United States Department of Health and Human Services, and Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., in his official capacity as Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

ANUJ KHETARPAL
Assistant U.S. Attorney
1 Courthouse Way, Suite 9200
Boston, MA 02210
(617) 748-3658
anuj.khetarpal@usdoj.gov

THOMAS W. PORTS, Jr. (Va. Bar No.
84321)
Trial Attorney
U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Division, Corporate/Financial Section
P.O. Box 875
Ben Franklin Stations
Washington D.C. 20044-0875
(202) 307-1105
thomas.ports@usdoj.gov

Attorneys for Defendants

/s/ Anuj Khetarpal
Anuj Khetarpal

United States Court of Appeals For the First Circuit

No. 25-1611

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION; IBIS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH;
UNITED AUTO WORKERS; BRITTANY CHARLTON; KATIE EDWARDS; PETER
LURIE; NICOLE MAPHIS,

Plaintiffs - Appellees,

v.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH; JAY BHATTACHARYA, in their official capacity
as Director of the National Institutes of Health; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR., in their official capacity
as Secretary of the United States Department of Health & Human Services,

Defendants - Appellants.

CASE OPENING NOTICE

Issued: June 24, 2025

The above-captioned appeal was docketed in this court today pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. The above case number and caption (unless modified or amended as reflected in the heading of future court notices or orders) should be used on all papers subsequently submitted to this court. If any party disagrees with the clerk's office's designation of the parties on appeal, it must file a motion to amend the caption with any supporting documentation attached. Absent an order granting such a motion, the parties are directed to use the above caption on all pleadings related to this case.

Appellant must complete and return the following forms to the clerk's office by **July 8, 2025** to be deemed timely filed:

- [Appearance Form](#)
- [Transcript Report/Order Form](#) (Please carefully read the instructions for completing and filing this form.)
- [Docketing Statement](#)

These forms are available on the court's website at www.ca1.uscourts.gov, under "Forms & Notices." Failure to comply with the deadlines set by the court may result in dismissal of the appeal for lack of diligent prosecution. See 1st Cir. R. 3.0, 10.0, and 45.0.

Upon confirmation by the circuit clerk that the record is complete either because no hearing was held, no transcript is necessary, or the transcript is on file, the clerk's office will set the briefing schedule and forward a scheduling notice to the parties.

Unless the appellant was already determined to be in forma pauperis in the underlying district court action, or was determined to be financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in a criminal case, see Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3), a filing fee is due within seven days of filing the notice of appeal. An appellant not already determined to be indigent, who seeks to appeal in forma pauperis, must file a motion and financial affidavit in the district court in compliance with Fed. R. App. P. 24. For an appellant not already determined to be indigent, failure to pay the filing fee or file a motion seeking in forma pauperis status with the district court within fourteen days of the date of this notice, may result in the appeal being dismissed for lack of prosecution. 1st Cir. R. 3.0(b).

An appearance form should be completed and returned immediately by any attorney who wishes to file pleadings in this court. 1st Cir. R. 12.0(a) and 46.0(a)(2). Any attorney who has not been admitted to practice before the First Circuit Court of Appeals must submit an application and fee for admission using the court's Case Management/Electronic Case Files ("CM/ECF") system prior to filing an appearance form. 1st Cir. R. 46.0(a). *Pro se* parties are not required to file an appearance form.

Dockets, opinions, rules, forms, attorney admission applications, the court calendar and general notices can be obtained from the court's website at www.ca1.uscourts.gov. Your attention is called specifically to the notice(s) listed below:

- [Notice to Counsel and Pro Se Litigants](#)
- [Transcript Notice](#)

If you wish to inquire about your case by telephone, please contact the case manager at the direct extension listed below.

Anastasia Dubrovsky, Clerk

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT
John Joseph Moakley
United States Courthouse
1 Courthouse Way, Suite 2500
Boston, MA 02210
Case Manager: Gloria - (617) 748-4214

United States Court of Appeals For the First Circuit

NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC AVAILABILITY OF CASE INFORMATION

The First Circuit has implemented the Federal Judiciary's Case Management/Electronic Case Files System ("CM/ECF") which permits documents to be filed electronically. In addition, most documents filed in paper are scanned and attached to the docket. In social security and immigration cases, members of the general public have remote electronic access through PACER only to opinions, orders, judgments or other dispositions of the court. Otherwise, public filings on the court's docket are remotely available to the general public through PACER. Accordingly, parties should not include in their public filings (including attachments or appendices) information that is too private or sensitive to be posted on the internet.

Specifically, Fed. R. App. P. 25(a)(5), Fed. R. Bank. P. 9037, Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2 and Fed. R. Cr. P. 49.1 require that parties not include, or partially redact where inclusion is necessary, the following personal data identifiers from documents filed with the court unless an exemption applies:

- **Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Numbers.** If an individual's social security or taxpayer identification number must be included, only the last four digits of that number should be used.
- **Names of Minor Children.** If the involvement of a minor child must be mentioned, only the initials of that child should be used.
- **Dates of Birth.** If an individual's date of birth must be included, only the year should be used.
- **Financial Account Numbers.** If financial account numbers are relevant, only the last four digits of these numbers should be used.
- **Home Addresses in Criminal Cases.** If a home address must be included, only the city and state should be listed.

See also 1st Cir. R. 25.0(m).

If the caption of the case contains any of the personal data identifiers listed above, the parties should file a motion to amend caption to redact the identifier.

Parties should exercise caution in including other sensitive personal data in their filings, such as personal identifying numbers, medical records, employment history, individual financial information, proprietary or trade secret information, information regarding an individual's cooperation with the government, information regarding the victim of any criminal activity, national security information, and sensitive security information as described in 49 U.S.C. § 114.

Attorneys are urged to share this notice with their clients so that an informed decision can be made about inclusion of sensitive information. The clerk will not review filings for redaction.

Filers are advised that it is the experience of this court that failure to comply with redaction requirements is most apt to occur in attachments, addenda, or appendices, and, thus, special attention should be given to them. For further information, including a list of exemptions from the redaction requirement, see <http://www.privacy.uscourts.gov/>.

United States Court of Appeals For the First Circuit

NOTICE TO COUNSEL REGARDING MANDATORY REGISTRATION AND TRAINING FOR ELECTRONIC FILING (CM/ECF)

On August 21, 2017, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upgraded its CM/ECF system to NextGen CM/ECF, the latest iteration of the electronic case filing system. Use of the electronic filing system is mandatory for attorneys. If you intend to file documents and/or receive notice of docket activity in this case, please ensure you have completed the following steps:

- **Obtain a NextGen account.** Attorneys who had an e-filing account in this court prior to August 21, 2017 are required to update their legacy account in order to file documents in the NextGen system. Attorneys who have never had an e-filing account in this court must register for an account at www.pacer.gov. For information on updating your legacy account or registering for a new account, go to the court's website at www.ca1.uscourts.gov and select *E-Filing (Information)*.
- **Apply for admission to the bar of this court.** Attorneys who wish to e-file must be a member of the bar of this court. For information on attorney admissions, go to the court's website at www.ca1.uscourts.gov and select *Attorney Admissions* under the *Attorney & Litigants* tab. Bar admission is not required for attorneys who wish to receive notice of docket activity, but do not intend to e-file.
- **Review Local Rule 25.** For information on Loc. R. 25.0, which sets forth the rules governing electronic filing, go to the court's website at www.ca1.uscourts.gov and select *First Circuit Rulebook* under the *Rules & Procedures* tab.

United States Court of Appeals For the First Circuit

ORDER OF COURT

Entered: February 9, 2021

In response to recent disclosures of wide-spread breaches of both private sector and government computer systems, the Court has adopted new security procedures to protect any highly sensitive document (HSD) filed with the Court that, if improperly disclosed, could cause harm to the United States, the Federal Judiciary, litigants, or others.

HSDs are documents containing information that is likely to be of interest to the intelligence service of a foreign government and the use or disclosure of such information by a hostile foreign government would likely cause significant harm to the United States or its interests. Examples of HSDs include unclassified sealed documents involving national security, foreign sovereign interests, criminal activity related to cybersecurity or terrorism, investigation of public officials, and extremely sensitive commercial information likely to be of interest to foreign powers.

The following types of sealed documents, if they do not fall into one of the categories above, typically will not qualify as HSDs: (1) presentence reports and related documents; (2) pleadings related to cooperation in criminal cases; (3) Social Security records; (4) administrative immigration records; and (5) most sealed documents in civil cases.

The designation of a document as highly sensitive is typically made by the district court or originating agency. Documents that have previously been designated by the district court or an agency as highly sensitive will ordinarily be treated in the same manner by this court. See 1st Cir. R. 11.0(c)(1).

If a document qualifies as an HSD as that term is described above, a filer is required to file a motion to treat that document as an HSD. The movant must serve the motion and the proposed HSD on all other parties by mail with proof of service under Fed. R. App. P. 25(d)(1). The motion and each proposed HSD should be conspicuously marked as a “HIGHLY SENSITIVE DOCUMENT” and placed inside an envelope marked “HIGHLY SENSITIVE.” The motion to treat a document as an HSD should be filed contemporaneously with the filing of a motion to seal the document and should be filed in paper format only under the procedures and requirements of 1st Cir. R. 11.0(c). The motion must set forth in detail why the proposed document constitutes a highly sensitive document under the criteria set out in this order, including the specific grounds for asserting that the document contains information that is likely to be of interest to the intelligence service of a foreign government and the use or disclosure of such information by a hostile foreign government would likely cause significant harm to the United States or its interests. Conclusory assertions will not be deemed a sufficient basis for filing a motion to treat a sealed document as an HSD. If a filer believes that a previously filed document in an ongoing case before

the court qualifies as an HSD, a motion to treat the sealed document as an HSD may be filed. There is no need to file such a motion in a closed case.

/s/ Jeffrey R. Howard

Jeffrey R. Howard

Chief Judge

cc:

Shalini Goel Agarwal

Alexis Agathocleous

Olga Akselrod

Matthew Brinckerhoff

John P. Bueker

Michel-Ange Desruisseaux

Abraham R. George

Douglas H. Hallward-Driemeier

Oscar Heanue

Anuj K. Khetarpal

Donald Campbell Lockhart

Ilann Margalit Maazel

Lisa Mankofsky

Rachel Anne Meeropol

Alejandro Ortiz

Kenneth Parreno

Jessie J. Rossman

Suzanne Schlossberg

Max Roller Selver

Amish Aajay Shah

Stephanie A. Webster

Sydney Kathryn Zazzaro

United States Court of Appeals For the First Circuit

NOTICE TO ALL CM/ECF USERS REGARDING "NATIVE" PDF REQUIREMENT

All documents filed electronically with the court must be submitted as "native" Portable Document ("PDF") files. See 1st Cir R. 25.0. A **native PDF file** is created by electronically converting a word processing document to PDF using Adobe Acrobat or similar software. A **scanned PDF file** is created by putting a paper document through an optical scanner. Use a scanner ONLY if you do not have access to an electronic version of the document that would enable you to prepare a native PDF file. If you fail to file a document in the correct format, you will be asked to resubmit it.