

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
BALTIMORE DIVISION**

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
555 New Jersey Avenue NW
Washington DC 20001

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1717 K Street NW, Suite 900
Washington DC 20005

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS-
MARYLAND
21 Governors Court, Suite 120
Windsor Mill, MD 21244

Plaintiffs,

vs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

DENISE L. CARTER, in her official capacity as
Acting Secretary of Education
for the Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

CRAIG TRAINOR, in his official capacity as
Acting Assistant Secretary for the Office for Civil
Rights,
Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

Defendants.

**Case No. 25-cv-
Jury Trial Requested**

PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1. Education is the gateway to opportunity in the United States. It drives individual prosperity and national economic growth and is the promise offered by the American Dream. Education is also “the very foundation of good citizenship.” *Brown v. Bd. of Educ. of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483, 493 (1954). It is a critical component of a functional democracy and the success of the United States society.

2. Expansion of access to education has been a critical part of our nation’s march towards greater opportunity. Though gradual and uneven, our country has expanded universal access to free education, from the establishment of the first public schools in the original colonies, to overturning “separate but equal,” in *Brown v. Board of Education*, to passing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Equal access to education is central to creating a vibrant society, economy, and democracy.

3. Plaintiffs, and countless schools, organizations, and individuals across the country, recognize diversity is a critical ingredient to fostering intellectual curiosity and educational attainment. Schools, from pre-K to college, are where we learn about our world and each other. Students not only acquire knowledge and develop skills, but also wrestle with hard truths and engage with those who may have different perspectives. Schools in the United States are not only engines to create scholars, they also create community. Innovation, entrepreneurship, and the arts are born where ideas are sparked through debate and not stifled through homogeny.

4. Equal access to education means that all students are able to obtain a high-quality education in a safe learning environment. The protection of civil rights laws, embodied in the

Fourteenth Amendment and civil rights statutes, has been essential to improving equal access to education in the United States for students from all backgrounds and all abilities.

5. On February 14, 2025, the Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (hereinafter “OCR”) published a Dear Colleague Letter that purports to only “reiterate[] existing legal requirements” related to nondiscrimination based on race, color, or national origin under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (the “Letter”).

6. But that is not so. This Letter radically upends and re-writes otherwise well-established jurisprudence. No federal law prevents teaching about race and race-related topics, and the Supreme Court has not banned efforts to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion in education. The Department of Education (“Department”) is attempting to establish a new legal regime when it has neither the lawmaking power of Congress nor the interpretative power of the courts.

7. The Letter misrepresents the state of the law under Title VI and the Constitution following the Supreme Court’s 2023 decision, *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President and Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 600 U.S. 801 (2023), regarding the consideration of race in college admissions. The Letter also represents a stark change from the Department’s past interpretations of Title VI and the Constitution after the 2023 Supreme Court decision.

8. The Letter fails to provide definitions and objective standards for assessing discrimination in violation of Title VI, or to assess what conduct is lawful. Thus, its references to discrimination and nondiscrimination are too vague to give clear notice of what conduct is supposedly prohibited.

9. The Letter suggests, however, that a wide variety of core instruction, activities, and programs that schools, from pre-kindergarten through post-graduate education, use to teach and support their students now constitute illegal discrimination.

10. For example, the Letter appears to ban the teaching of history and other subjects that acknowledges “systemic and structural racism,” claiming that such instruction is discriminatory. It is not clear how a school could teach a fulsome U.S. History course without teaching about slavery, the Missouri Compromise, the Emancipation Proclamation, the forced relocation of Native American tribes, the laws of Jim Crow, *Brown v. Board of Education*, the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, or the Civil Rights Acts, the Fair Housing Act and the Voting Rights Act without running afoul of this prohibition.

11. Likewise, the Letter appears to ban any existing voluntary associations or student groups, such as a Black Student Union. These groups are open to all yet provide programming to support and amplify the lived experiences of students or faculty who are members of a particular demographic.

12. The Letter appears to ban all programming in support of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (“DEI”), again despite the fact that such programming is lawful and previous presidential administrations of George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden have supported such efforts.

13. Finally, despite invoking the Supreme Court’s 2023 decision on college admissions, the Letter goes well beyond that holding and states that many legal, evidence-based, and well-accepted ways to foster inclusivity and increase diversity of all types are nevertheless considered discriminatory by this administration.

14. Put simply, the Letter, if implemented, would have two devastating impacts on schools. First, it would undermine schools as a training ground for informed, prepared citizens by denying students opportunities to hone critical thinking skills and expand their world views by confronting new or opposing viewpoints. And second, it would hamper efforts to further equal access to education, and the promise of opportunity, that have been a central tenet of the United States since our founding.

15. This Letter is an unlawful attempt by the Department to impose this administration’s particular views of how schools should operate as if it were the law. But it is not. Title VI’s requirements have not changed, nor has the meaning of the Supreme Court’s 2023 decision, despite the Department’s views on the matter.

16. The Letter states that the Department will “assess compliance . . . beginning no later than [February 28]”—including the explicit threat of loss of federal funding. If this Letter is implemented, it will immediately and irreparably harm schools, educators, students, and communities around the country at all levels by requiring them to comply with guidance that violates the First Amendment, the Fifth Amendment due to its vagueness, and the Administrative Procedures Act in multiple ways.

PARTIES

17. **Plaintiff American Federation of Teachers**, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, is a membership organization representing 1.8 million members, who reside in almost every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam, and who are employed as pre-K through 12th-grade teachers, early childhood educators, paraprofessionals, and other school-related personnel; higher education faculty and professional staff; federal, state, and local government employees; and nurses and other healthcare professionals. AFT’s purpose is to promote fairness,

democracy, economic opportunity, and high-quality public education, healthcare, and public services for students, their families, and communities their members serve. AFT does so by ensuring its members receive fair pay and benefits for their critical work, and by fighting for safe working conditions that also benefit students, patients and all those who use public services. Helping children and students is at the core of AFT's mission. So too is the economic security and dignity of AFT's members and their families. AFT is headquartered in Washington, DC.

18. **Plaintiff American Sociological Association**, founded in 1905, is the national professional membership association for sociologists and others who are interested in sociology and the largest association of its kind in the world with about 9,000 members teaching and conducting research in the U.S. and abroad. Its mission is to serve sociologists in their work, advance sociology as a science and profession, and promote the contributions and use of sociology to society. ASA members include students, scholars, and teachers working in a full range of educational institutions, and people employed in government agencies and nonprofit and private sector organizations.

19. **Plaintiff AFT- Maryland**, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, represents more than 18,000 members in the State of Maryland. Its members include local unions that represent pre-K through 12th grade teachers, paraprofessionals and other school-related personnel, and higher education faculty and professional staff.

20. **Defendant U.S. Department of Education** is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, DC, at 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202.

21. **Defendant Denise L. Carter** is the Acting Secretary for Education. She is sued in her official capacity.

22. **Defendant Craig Trainor** is the Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the Department of Education. He is sued in his official capacity.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

23. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter because the claims arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and because the Defendants are United States officials. 28 U.S.C. § 1346(a)(2).

24. This Court has the authority to enter a declaratory judgment and to provide preliminary and permanent injunctive relief pursuant to Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, under Title 28, Sections 2201 and 2202 of the United States Code, and under the All Writs Act.

25. Venue lies in this District because Plaintiff AFT-Maryland is headquartered in this judicial district and each defendant is an agency of the United States or an officer of the United States sued in his or her official capacity. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

26. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides:

No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

42 U.S.C. § 2000d. The Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights enforces Title VI for all recipients of federal funds from the Department. *See id.*; *id.* § 2000d-1; *see also* 34 C.F.R. § 100 *et seq.* (Title VI implementing regulations for the Department of Education). The vast

majority of all schools in the country receive some federal funds and are therefore subject to Title VI.

27. OCR conducts rulemaking, issues policy guidance, conducts compliance reviews and investigates complaints to ensure recipients comply with federal civil rights laws, including Title VI. *See generally* 42 U.S.C. § 2000d.

The Supreme Court’s 2023 Decision Regarding Race In College Admissions

28. On June 29, 2023, the Supreme Court issued decisions in *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President and Fellows of Harvard College* and *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. University of North Carolina* (“UNC”), 600 U.S. 181 (2023) (together, “*SFFA*”). The Supreme Court held that Harvard and UNC’s practice of using an applicant’s racial identity as a formal criterion during the admissions process in undergraduate admissions was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 because the Court found that the universities’ stated interests were not sufficiently compelling or narrowly tailored to justify the “race-based admissions programs” at issue.

29. The Court’s decision did not have the far-reaching effect Defendants claim. It did not extend outside of higher education admissions at all, such as to admission at K-12 schools or any other aspect of K-12 schools.¹ It did not extend beyond race-based programs at all, leaving untouched the law on race-neutral programs that is simply beyond the scope of the *SFFA* decision. Nor did it change the law in any other area of civil rights with respect to education. Yet relying on that very decision, the Department claims many of these things are now unlawful.

¹ The Court also recognized that it might not even extend to all admissions, if there were other unique factors at play, such as at military academies. *Id.* at 213 n.4. The consideration of race in admission or assignment to K-12 schools is governed by a distinct framework, not by *SFFA*. *See Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1*, 551 U.S. 701 (2007) (“*Parents Involved*”).

30. Following the *SFFA* decision, the Department issued multiple guidance documents on how schools could continue to support diversity in education, consistent with the opinion, one issued jointly with the Department of Justice.² In this guidance, the Department advised schools on *lawful* approaches to increasing diversity that were not affected by *SFFA*.

The First Amendment’s Protections for Free Speech and Free Association

31. The First Amendment provides all Americans with essential freedoms, including the freedom of speech and the right to assemble, which create academic freedom. The First Amendment protects the freedom of expression of all Americans, no matter their point of view. The government may not censor, discriminate, or apply rules inconsistently based on content or viewpoint. The First Amendment also protects the freedom of speech and freedom of expression from laws that are so overbroad as to prohibit a substantial amount of protected speech. U.S. Const. amend I.

32. In higher education, the Constitution broadly protects the right of scholars, teachers, and researchers to think, speak, teach, and associate without governmental interference. The “essentiality of freedom in the community of American universities is almost self-evident” and educators play a “vital role in a democracy.” *Sweezy v. New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 250 (1957). Depending on substance and context, speech by teachers in public primary and secondary schools is also entitled to some First Amendment protection. *See Pickering v. Bd. of Educ. of Twp. High Sch. Dist.*, 391 U.S. 563 (1968).

² U.S. Dep’t of Educ., *Questions And Answers Regarding The Supreme Court’s Decision In Students For Fair Admissions, Inc. v. Harvard College And University Of North Carolina* (Aug. 14, 2023), <https://perma.cc/8QTR-8PMD> (last accessed Feb. 1, 2025); U.S. Dep’t of Educ., Off. of the Undersec’y, *Strategies for Increasing Diversity and Opportunity in Higher Education* (Sept. 28, 2023), <https://perma.cc/XTP4-SRAL> (last accessed Feb. 21, 2025).

33. Throughout our nation’s history, courts have consistently prevented various state actors, including executive branch officials, from trampling the First Amendment rights of federal fund recipients. *See, e.g., Agency for Int’l Dev. v. All. for Open Soc’y*, 570 U.S. 205 (2013) (Roberts, J.) (striking down requirement that nonprofits express opposition to disfavored policies before receiving federal funds); *W. Va. State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624 (1943) (finding the government cannot force students to recite the pledge of allegiance).

The Fifth Amendment’s Protection Against Vagueness

34. The Constitution protects people from being deprived of their rights, liberty, or property interest without due process. U.S. Const. amend. V. A federal pronouncement, such as a Dear Colleague Letter from an enforcement agency, is unconstitutionally vague when it “fails to provide a person of ordinary intelligence fair notice of what is prohibited, or is so standardless that it authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory enforcement.” *United States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. 285, 304 (2008). In other words, the Constitution demands clarity and consistency.

The Administrative Procedure Act’s Framework for Review

35. The Administrative Procedure Act authorizes judicial review of final agency action. 5 U.S.C. § 704. Final agency actions are those (1) that “mark the ‘consummation’ of the agency’s decisionmaking process” and (2) “by which rights or obligations have been determined, or from which legal consequences will flow.” *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 178 (1997) (quotation marks omitted).

36. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful and set aside” agency actions found to be arbitrary, capricious, contrary to constitutional rights, in excess of statutory authority, or issued without observance of procedure rights. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)-(D).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

37. On Friday, February 14, 2025 Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Craig Trainor issued a Dear Colleague Letter regarding Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (the “Letter”).³

The Letter’s Purpose, Scope, and Effect

38. The Letter purports to “clarify and reaffirm the nondiscrimination obligations of schools and other entities that receive federal financial assistance” required by Title VI, “the Equal Protection Clause of the United States constitution, and other relevant authorities,” following *SFFA*. Letter at 1-2.

39. The Letter applies to schools at all levels, without differentiation, as “‘school’ is used generally to refer to preschool, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary educational institutions[.]” Letter at 1 n.1.

40. The Letter identifies several practices that it forbids as “impermissible” practices whereby “the educational institution violates the law.” Letter at 2.

41. The descriptions in the Letter of what is prohibited are broad, vague, and imprecise. But to the extent the guidance within the Letter can be understood, or are read literally, the activities and programs that are described as unlawful include: classroom instruction that confronts difficult and uncomfortable subjects and imparts critical thinking skills; orientations and training that equip students with the communication skills and tools to navigate complex social dynamics with honesty, compassion, and empathy; and support services and extra-curricular activities that enable students to maximize learning opportunities.

³ Letter from Craig Trainor, Acting Assistant Sec’y for C.R., U.S. Dep’t of Educ., to Colleagues (Feb. 14, 2025), <https://perma.cc/SF4T-WA33> (last accessed Feb. 21, 2025).

The Letter Leads to Restrictions on Teaching and Learning

42. No federal law prevents teaching about race and race-related topics. And multiple federal statutes prohibit the Department from dictating institutional and educational programs and curricular choices,⁴ which are typically decisions made by states, localities, and educational institutions.

43. The Letter appears to broadly curtail schools’ and teachers’ ability to determine what and how to teach. It states: “Educational institutions have toxically indoctrinated students with the false premise that the United States is built upon ‘systemic and structural racism’ and advanced discriminatory policies and practices. . . .But under any banner, discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin is, and has been, and will continue to be illegal.” Letter at 2. In other words, it describes teaching about “systemic and structural racism” and curriculum that includes “explicit race-consciousness” as unlawful discrimination.

44. Although the scope of this prohibition is not clear, on its face it appears to ban any meaningful discussion of “race-conscious” curriculum topics, including the many ways in which racial discrimination was written into law from the country’s earliest years—even though topics like slavery, the Emancipation Proclamation, the creation of Native American reservations and forced relocation of tribes, xenophobic responses to waves of immigration (Irish, Southern European, Eastern European, and Asian), and the Civil Rights movement, are required teaching in school by state or local education standards.

⁴ See, e.g., 20 U.S.C. § 7906a (stating the Department may not “mandate, direct, or control” the “academic standards and assessments, curricula, or program of instruction” that States, localities, and schools use to implement requirements under federal education law); *id.* § 1232a (clarifying that no program shall authorize the Department to “exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, [or] program of instruction), *id.* § 3403 (“No provision . . . shall be construed to authorize [the Department] . . . to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution[.]”).

The Letter Announces Bans on Student Groups, Support for Students, and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Programming

45. As an example of unlawful discrimination, the Letter states, without any factual support, that “many American schools and universities even encourage segregation by race at graduation ceremonies and in dormitories and other facilities.” Letter at 1. Without providing any context or explaining the relevant legal standards, the Letter categorically asserts that “Federal law prohibits covered entities from using race in decisions pertaining to . . . housing, graduation ceremonies, and all other aspects of student, academic, and campus life.” Letter at 2.

46. Thus, the Letter appears to broadly forbid voluntary associations or groups for students or faculty if they are connected to race, color or national origin—even if such groups are open to all. This prohibition would include: voluntary student organizations that are open to everyone but based around a protected characteristic (such as a Jamaican Students Association or Chinese-American student club or Irish-American Heritage Organization); voluntary recognition ceremonies at graduation (such as the Black Student Association or Latin American Student Association hosting a ceremony to recognize its members who are graduating); cultural centers at universities (such as an Afro-American Cultural Center); fraternities or sororities associated with particular heritage (such as historically Black fraternities or sororities or historically Italian fraternities that host programming celebrating that heritage); optional housing based on student groups (such as living in a Jewish Cultural House, open to everyone but focused on celebrating Jewish ancestry, customs, and religion), and similar activities.

47. The Letter also appears to ban any institutional programming or support for students or faculty who may face challenges due to their actual or perceived race, color, or national origin. The Letter states, without any factual support, that “[e]ducational institutions” have “advanced discriminatory policies and practices . . . under the banner of ‘diversity, equity,

and inclusion’ (‘DEI’), smuggling racial stereotypes and explicit race-consciousness into everyday training, programming, and discipline.” Letter at 2. It also categorically states, without explaining how or on what legal basis, that “Federal law thus prohibits covered entities from using race in decisions pertaining to . . . administrative support . . . and all other aspects of student, academic, and campus life.” Letter at 2.

48. While the Letter is far from clear, this language appears to ban, for example, a school hosting a panel discussion by alumni on the challenges Black students might have navigating the university; a training for teachers on combatting anti-semitism; or a workshop on why use of racial slurs are harmful.

49. If taken at face value, the vague language seems to even ban distributing materials previously provided by OCR or by other parts of the federal government that explicitly acknowledge racial groups or recognize targeted discrimination, because such materials are “race conscious.” For example, past materials issued by OCR or the President explicitly name certain groups against whom discrimination is unlawful under Title VI, in a manner that could be described as “explicit[ly] race-conscious.” *See, e.g.*, Executive Order 13899, *Combatting Anti-semitism*, December 11, 2019 (issued by President Trump)⁵; “Fact Sheet: Combatting Discrimination Against Jewish Students,” Dep’t of Educ., Off. of C.R., May 25, 2023⁶; “Dear Colleague Letter: Addressing Discrimination Against Muslim, Arab, Sikh, South Asian, Hindu, and Palestinian Students,” OCR, March 14, 2024.⁷ It is unclear whether distributing these government publications and providing training on the content of those materials would be

⁵ Exec. Order No. 13899, 84 FR 68779 (2019).

⁶ U.S. Dep’t of Educ., OCR, *Combating Discrimination Against Jewish Students* (Feb. 14, 2025), <https://perma.cc/U7U5-K2PH>.

⁷ Letter from Catherine E. Lhamon, Assistant Sec’y for C.R., U.S. Dep’t of Educ., to Colleagues (Mar. 14, 2024), <https://perma.cc/9FQM-UDT7> (last accessed Feb. 15, 2025).

prohibited as “explicit race-consciousness in[] everyday training, programming,” or “administrative support.” Letter at 2.

50. The Letter explicitly bans any programming designed to increase diversity, labeling all “diversity, equity, and inclusion” programs as a “discriminatory practice.” Letter at 2. It further states, without any factual support, that DEI programs “frequently preference certain racial groups,” and “stigmatize students who belong to particular racial groups,” denying them the ability “to participate fully in the life of a school.” Letter at 3.

The Letter Announces Prohibitions on Legal Admissions Practices

51. The Letter purports to rely on the holding in *SFFA*, but it goes well beyond the actual framework set forth in that decision, both in terms of the activities that the Letter prohibits and the settings to which it applies.

52. *SFFA* held that a policy that conferred an individual student the benefit of admissions based in part on an applicant’s race must be supported by a sufficient legal rationale and careful design that could survive “strict scrutiny.” *SFFA* did not prohibit educational institutions from implementing a wide variety of policies and programs that pertain to diversity, equity, and inclusion and that advance their institutional missions.

53. While the specific applications are vague, the Letter goes well beyond the scope of the narrow holding in *SFFA* and instead asserts that *any* (1) differentiation or reliance on race, (2) decisions motivated by racial considerations, or (3) use of non-racial information as a proxy for race in decisions related to “admissions, hiring, promotion, compensation, financial aid, scholarships, prizes, administrative support, discipline, housing, graduation ceremonies, and all other aspects of student, academic, and campus life” is discriminatory. Letter at 2.

54. The Letter suggests, without providing a legal basis, that “eliminat[ing] standardized testing” to increase racial diversity is unlawful. Letter at 3.

55. The Letter also appears to ban what is explicitly contemplated and permitted by *SFFA*, namely, a university “considering an applicant’s discussion of how race affected his or her life, be it through discrimination, inspiration, or otherwise.” *SFFA*, 600 U.S. at 230. The Letter quotes this same sentence but ignores *SFFA*’s context, instead suggesting that such consideration would be “in fact, motivated by racial considerations” and may constitute “race-based decision-making.” The Letter goes on to explicitly forbid the use of “a student’s personal essays, writing samples, participation in extracurriculars, or other cues as a means of determining or predicting a student’s face and favoring or disfavoring such students.” Letter at 2-3.

56. These prohibitions go well beyond what *SFFA* held and would ban campus recruitment and admissions activities long held to be legal, and untouched by *SFFA*, like efforts to recruit students and employees of all races and backgrounds (as well as, income levels, geographic, rural/urban communities, family composition, first generation students or other forms of diversity) or any other characteristic the Department may associate with particular races or ethnicities.

The Letter is Unlawfully Vague, Conflicts with Law, and Will Chill Speech and Expression

57. The Letter fails to define terms or establish objective standards that would enable educators and administrators to determine when, why, and how activities and programs violate the Fourteenth Amendment and Title VI.

58. The Letter fails to define or adequately describe many of the terms and concepts the Letter prohibits. The Letter does not define the words “diversity,” “equity,” “inclusion” or “DEI” and fails to describe “DEI programs” it says are discriminatory—other than to refer to them

as discriminatory. It does not explain the differences between meaningful discussion, rigorous instruction, and “toxic indoctrination” or describe actual lessons that “toxically indoctrinate” students. It does not describe how it plans to determine that an activity is “motivated by racial considerations.” It does not detail what constitutes “race-based decision-making.” The Letter does not describe what information it views as “non-racial information” serving “as a proxy for race” or how determinations that such types of information are proxies will be made.

59. For example, it is not clear which of the following activities OCR would consider a violation of the Letter:

- Teaching a college course on the history of the U.S. South and Jim Crow, urban policy and planning, modern American history, or the history of housing and segregation.
- Leading a class discussion on the history of slavery in America or Japanese internment during World War II.
- Maintaining Departments of African American Studies, Arab American Studies, Asian American Studies, or Jewish Studies.
- Hosting a celebration for Black History Month, Holi, Eid, or Lunar New Year.
- Hosting a Latin American culture club or a Japanese film club.
- Counseling a student who was called a racial or ethnic slur and is upset about that experience.
- Maintaining a school mission built around advancing excellence and equity.
- Telling students they cannot use a racial slur and explaining why other students might find the slur hurtful.

- Contracting with a non-profit organization dedicated to improving educational outcomes for first-generation students or students of color.
- Displaying pictures of notable African Americans during Black History Month.
- Sponsoring a tutoring program designed to help low-income students excel, if a disproportionate number of such students are people of color.

60. The Letter is also incompatible with federal law. Multiple federal laws *require* prioritizing equity, integration among students of different races, and equal educational opportunity.

61. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 itself included explicit efforts to remedy discrimination in the form of segregation in public schools. It authorized the Secretary of Education to provide “technical assistance” to any school board regarding the implementation of a desegregation plan, and “effective methods of coping with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation.” 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000c-2. Under that authority, the Department funds regional Equity Assistance Centers to provide this technical assistance. 34 C.F.R. § 270 (2016). Under OCR’s Letter, do the Equity Assistance Centers authorized by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act?

62. Congress also created the Federal TRIO program through the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Congress instructs that the “Secretary shall . . . carry out a program of making grants and contracts designed to **identify qualified individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds**, to prepare them for a program of postsecondary education.” 20 U.S.C. 1070a-11(a) (emphasis added). The program supports multiple initiatives designed to identify and support students from disadvantaged backgrounds to obtain higher education.

63. It is not clear from the Letter whether such a program would constitute “relying on non-racial information as a proxy for race” that “violates the law” in OCR’s review. *See* Letter at 3.

64. The vagueness and apparent contradictions created by the Letter make it impossible for Plaintiffs’ members to know how to comply with its requirements and thus will restrict their ability to do their jobs and serve their students.

65. The overbreadth and vagueness of the law, and the content-based restrictions it places on speech and expression, will force Plaintiffs’ members to choose between chilling their constitutionally protected speech and association or risk losing federal funds and being subject to prosecution.

66. The only way Plaintiffs and their members can ensure they are *not* targets for enforcement is to: curtail any teaching that references any diversity, equity, inclusion, race, ethnicity, or national origin, or systemic discrimination; cease all teaching that voices any support for any diversity, equity, inclusion or similar principles; eliminate all student groups, including affinity and support groups; terminate any diversity, equity, and inclusion programming, and; immediately terminate any admissions, financial aid, student life, or other campus activities that could even possibly concern this administration. Censoring their speech and forgoing associations and other lawful activities will hurt students, faculty, and their learning communities.

The Letter is Final Agency Action Subject to the Court’s Review

67. The Administrative Procedure Act authorizes judicial review of final agency action. 5 U.S.C. § 704.

68. Final agency actions are those (1) that “mark the ‘consummation’ of the agency’s decisionmaking process” and (2) “by which rights or obligations have been determined, or from which legal consequences will flow.” *Bennett*, 520 U.S. at 178 (quotation marks omitted).

69. The Letter marks the consummation of the Department’s decisionmaking process because it announces the agency’s final position, speaking with the agency’s voice. The Letter imposes numerous new requirements and prohibitions on Plaintiffs and all education institutions—immediately, indicating that it reflects the agency’s final position—many of which go well beyond the Department’s statutory authority and violate the Constitution in multiple ways. That the Letter asserts that it does not “create new legal standards” does not change that the Letter serves as the final word and is the consummation of the Department’s decision to impose new requirements on educational institutions. Letter at 1. The Letter states it will “take appropriate measures to assess compliance with the applicable statues and regulations **based on the understanding embodied in this letter** beginning no later than 14 days from today’s date.” Letter at 3.

70. Further, the Letter marks the consummation of the Department’s decisionmaking process because it is signed by the (Acting) Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, who is official with the authority to determine the agency’s position on this matter.

71. Legal consequences will surely flow from the Letter, as it threatens *immediate* action for non-compliance (enforcement “**beginning no later than 14 days from today’s date**”). Letter at 3. Recipients are also instructed to cease *lawful* activities to increase diversity under the guise of instructing educational institutions to “cease . . . relying on proxies” and on “third-party contractors, clearinghouses, or aggregators” that OCR incorrectly describes as “circumvent[ing] prohibited uses of race.”

72. In other words, the Letter’s new, incorrect, and overbroad and vague reading of *SFFA* imposes immediate legal consequences on recipients of federal financial assistance—consequences that do not flow from Title VI or the Equal Protection Clause themselves. It is therefore final agency action.

The Letter Violates Multiple Provisions of the APA

73. The Letter is arbitrary and capricious. It fails to acknowledge, much less sufficiently explain, the change in position from prior guidance issued by OCR and the Department. Agencies cannot depart from prior policies without acknowledging that they are making such a change and explaining their reasoning for doing so.

74. For example, in August 2023, OCR and the Department of Justice jointly released a “Frequently Asked Questions” guidance document about *SFFA* that advises that “existing practices that can lawfully be used” to “achieve diverse student bodies,” including “targeted outreach, recruitment, and pipeline or pathway programs” to ensure a diverse applicant pool, and that “*SFFA* does not require institutions to ignore race when identifying prospective students for outreach and recruitment.”⁸ *Id.* at 3-4. And in September 2023, the Department issued a guidance document entitled “Strategies for Increasing Diversity and Opportunity in Higher Education”⁹ that explicitly encourages the pursuit of diversity, affinity groups, and DEI programming. The Letter does not explain whether any or all of these activities are now considered unlawful under the Letter’s interpretation of Title VI, and if so, why the Department changed its position.

⁸ *Questions And Answers Regarding The Supreme Court’s Decision In Students For Fair Admissions, Inc. v. Harvard College And University Of North Carolina*, *supra* note 2.

⁹ *Strategies for Increasing Diversity and Opportunity in Higher Education* (Sept. 28, 2023), *supra* note 2.

75. The Department also failed to consider or explain the implications for existing reliance interests. Plaintiffs' members, educational institutions, and other third parties relied on the guidance documents previously in place to inform their compliance efforts.

76. The Letter is so vague in what it purports to prohibit that it is necessarily arbitrary and capricious. Because the agency failed to clearly explain what is prohibited and why, the agency has failed to provide the "reasoned decisionmaking" required by the APA.

77. The Letter fails to account for other legal requirements that may be implicated by the changes it implements. The Letter does not explain how the Department intends to enforce the Letter while also complying with the requirements set forth in the statutes that prohibit the Department from dictating institutional and educational programs and curricular choices.

78. The Letter is contrary to the First Amendment and the Fifth Amendment.

79. The Letter is not in accordance with law in multiple respects. It is not in accordance with Title VI, in violation of the APA, because, among other reasons, it impermissibly expands the scope and application of the law. The Letter extends well beyond Title VI to prohibit policies that aim to enhance diversity and equal access to educational opportunities.

80. The Letter is not in accordance with multiple statutes that prohibit the Department from dictating institutional and educational programs and curricular choices. The Department, through the Letter, exercises direction and control over the curriculum and programs of instruction in schools across the country, in violation of these statutes. Doing so violates numerous federal statutes, including 20 U.S.C. 7906a (stating the Department may not "mandate, direct, or control" the "academic standards and assessments, curricula, or program of instruction" that States, localities, and schools use to implement requirements under federal education law);

20 U.S. C. § 1232a (clarifying that no program shall authorize the Department to “exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, [or] program of instruction”); 20 U.S.C. § 3403 (“No provision . . . shall be construed to authorize [the Department] . . . to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution[.]”).

81. The Letter is in excess of statutory authority because it contravenes the law it purports to interpret, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VI does not forbid the activities described in the Letter. Among other things, Title VI does not forbid seeking to increase diversity through race-neutral admission processes, nor does it forbid teaching history, supporting student groups, or sponsoring diversity, equity, and inclusion programming.

82. Because the agency’s guidance is contrary to Title VI, it is in excess of the agency’s statutory authority to promulgate regulations under or enforce Title VI and therefore in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act.

83. The Letter violates the APA provision requiring notice and comment rulemaking. The Letter purports to merely advise of an interpretation of Title VI, but it in fact imposes new burdens and infringes on substantial rights and interests of Plaintiffs and many others. Indeed, the Letter explicitly instructs entities receiving federal financial assistance to immediately align compliance with “the applicable statutes and regulations *based on the understanding embodied in this letter.*” See Letter at 4. This is in contrast to the typical interpretative rules (known as guidance documents) that OCR issues regarding Title VI, which use much less definitive language.

84. Ad hoc comments solicited after the Letter has been issued, as invited by a footnote in the Letter, are not a sufficient substitute for the complete notice and comment rulemaking that is required by the Administrative Procedure Act. *See* Letter at 1 n.3.

85. Moreover, the Letter directly contradicts the existing regulations implementing Title VI. Contradicting an existing notice and comment rule is a “quintessentially legislative” action, and such actions must be done through notice and comment rulemaking.

The Activities Banned By the Letter Support Education and Are Not Discriminatory

86. Despite significant steps forward since the Supreme Court decided *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, racial inequalities in education have persisted. Efforts have consistently taken place, in every facet of our nation and society, to attempt to identify and end race-based discrimination, and to work to further racial equality in our country—an undertaking that continues today.

87. The activities in which Plaintiffs engage are important components of this undertaking. Many of them are now ostensibly prohibited by this Letter.

Freedom to Teach is Essential to Delivering Quality Education

88. It is foundational to Plaintiffs’ missions, and their members’ jobs, that they are able to provide rigorous, academic instruction in all subjects, including history, sociology, and literature.

89. That racial discrimination was written into the laws of the United States is a historical fact that cannot be erased by a Dear Colleague Letter. Black Americans were enslaved by law, laws prevented Black Americans from owning property, attending public schools, and voting. This is, by definition, a legal structure that imposes differences based on race. It is therefore not possible to teach bare factual information about history without acknowledging

structural racism—but doing so would now seem to constitute illegal discrimination in the eyes of the Department of Education.

90. Moreover, classroom lessons that accurately reflect our nation’s history and values not only promote equality, but lead to increased educational opportunity for all students. Teaching topics like history, sociology, and literature without excluding key issues because they somehow reference race or ethnicity is a benefit to students, not a harm. The freedom to explore and examine new ideas is a critical part of education. Attempts to diminish those freedoms through misinformation, selective teaching, or censorship is a disservice to students.

Student Groups, Support for Students, and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Programming Create Increased Opportunities for Educational Attainment

91. Diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility principles promote the fair treatment and full participation of *all* people, including groups that have historically been overlooked, underrepresented or subject to discrimination on the basis of identity or disability. While DEI (or DEIA) is a relatively new acronym, the work it refers to—promoting that all have equal opportunity—is not.

92. The Letter states, with no supporting data or authority, that diversity, equity, and inclusion is a discriminatory undertaking for “smuggling racial stereotypes into training, programming, and discipline.” Letter at 3. In fact, diversity, equity, and inclusion programs began in an effort to comply with and further the ideals of the Civil Rights Act.¹⁰ As the acronym gained popularity, a broader set of efforts to improve equity and diversity in various spheres of life began to be labeled “DEI programs.”

¹⁰ Frank Dobbin and Alexandra Kalev, *The Origins and Effects of Corporate Diversity Programs*, Oxford Handbook of Diversity and Work 253 (2013), <https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm?abstractid=2274946>.

93. Efforts to improve equity, equal opportunity, reduce the racial achievement gap, and ensure that all children can learn and succeed, are not new in education, nor are they discriminatory. Principles of diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility are foundational to the nation's promise of equality for all and equal justice under the law and are deeply embedded in Plaintiffs' missions, programs, and day-to-day work in service of students, teachers, and schools.

94. Student groups play a key role in supporting individuals who have historically been underrepresented or subject to discrimination in educational settings.

95. Studies have shown that student groups can advance feelings of inclusion and support, generate new and creative ideas, reduce stress, increase cultural awareness, and improve self-esteem and confidence of the students that participate.¹¹

96. Similarly, support groups that offer resources like mentorship, leadership opportunity, academic support and advising, scholarship assistance, and emotional support can lead to better educational outcomes, higher student retention, and a more inclusive school environment.¹²

97. Despite what the Letter claims, the establishment of voluntary student groups, including affinity and support groups, is not itself discrimination, which is why OCR has advised in the past these types of student groups, including ones that are race-related, are lawful "so long

¹¹ Lori D. Patton, *Culture Centers in Higher Education: Perspectives on Identity, Theory, and Practice* 6 (1st ed. 2010).

¹² Chithira Johnson, et al., *Student support in higher education: campus service utilization, impact, and challenges*, 8 *Heliyon* 12 e12559. (Dec. 22, 2022) <https://perma.cc/C359-JHXR> (describing how support services such as tutoring, mentoring, counseling services, early intervention systems, and financial aid assistance will improve study participants' academic deficiencies and increase persistence beyond the first year.); Sheilynda Stewart et al., *Factors Influencing College Persistence for First-Time Students*, 38 *J. of Dev. Educ.* 12, 12 (2015) (stating, "[i]mplications from this study suggest that support services such as tutoring, mentoring, counseling services, early intervention systems, and financial aid assistance will improve study participants' academic deficiencies and increase persistence beyond the first year.).

as they are open to ALL students regardless of race.” *See, e.g.*, Off. of C.R. August 2023 Dear Colleague Letter¹³; *see also* Fact Sheet¹⁴ (“Title VI does not, for example, categorically prohibit activities such as: diversity, equity, and inclusion training; instruction in or training on the impact of racism or systemic racism”).

Diversity Considerations in Legal Admissions and Scholarship Awards Overcome Barriers to Opportunity

98. The decision in *SFFA* was limited to the legality of “racial classification” as an explicit factor in admission programs in undergraduate higher education programs, and set forth standards that a race-conscious admissions program must meet to be narrowly tailored. *SFFA*, 600 U.S. at 226.

99. The Supreme Court explicitly *permitted* a university “considering an applicant’s discussion of how race affected his or her life, be it through discrimination, inspiration, or otherwise.” *SFFA*, 600 U.S. at 230.

100. Yet the Letter claims to ban this as well. Letter at 2-3.

101. *SFFA* also did not prohibit universities from using, in admissions, non-racial factors that may incidentally correlate to race. Yet the Letter suggests that consideration of unnamed factors that may *correlate* with race is prohibited as discriminatory. Letter at 3.

102. Implicit in this statement is a warning that the Department has already judged and found diversity considerations pretextual and thus discriminatory—even though factors like household income and familial educational attainment cut across racial groups.

¹³ Sch. Law Ctr., *Race and School Programming* (Sept. 25, 2023), <https://schoollawcenter.com/2023/09/race-and-school-programming/>.

¹⁴ U.S. Dep’t of Educ., OCR, *Fact Sheet: Diversity and Inclusion Activities Under Title VI* (Jan. 31, 2023), <https://perma.cc/VWQ7-USQ9> (last accessed Feb. 16, 2025).

103. Moreover, changes to school practices that might increase racial diversity might also have numerous benefits to universities beyond diversity. For example, there are many reasons a school may reduce its reliance on standardized testing that have nothing to do with race: reducing undue stress on students; promoting a deeper understanding of the subject matter; or increasing the availability of instructional time.¹⁵ Similarly, scholarships for low-income students are critical to maintaining our nation’s promise of prosperity for all, separate and apart from any effect on racial diversity.¹⁶ Such goals are genuine and laudable and not mere “proxies” for race.

**The Letter Will Significantly Impact Plaintiffs’ Activities
and Cause Them Immediate Harm**

***Plaintiffs and their Members Rely on Federal Support to Advance their Critical Work
and Missions***

104. Plaintiffs’ members work at educational institutions that receive federal funds through numerous Department of Education programs. They are subject to OCR enforcement.

¹⁵ Jennifer A. Heissel, et al., *Testing, Stress, and Performance: How Students Respond Physiologically to High-Stakes Testing* (Nat’l Bureau of Econ. Rsch., Working Paper 25305, 2018), <https://www.nber.org/papers/w25305> (stating, “[t]his study examined whether children responded physiologically to high-stakes testing in naturalistic settings, and how any responses were associated with performance on the highstakes test. Children displayed a statistically significant increase in cortisol level in anticipation of high-stakes testing”); Dillon H. Murphy, et al., *The Value of Using Tests in Education as Tools for Learning—Not Just for Assessment*, 35 *Educ. Psych. Rev.* No. 89 (2023) <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10648-023-09808-3> (discussing how less testing allows for more instructional time, enabling teachers to engage students in meaningful learning experiences and promote a deeper understanding of the subject matter.)

¹⁶ College Futures Foundation, *Strategic Scholarship Giving for Student Success: Insights and Approaches from 10 Years of Grantmaking*, at 5 (2015) <https://collegefutures.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/strategic-scholarship-giving-for-student-success-dec-2015-report-college-futures.pdf> (discussing how about “95% of the California State University freshmen who received [College Futures Foundation] scholarships in 2009 returned for a second year of study, while only 82% of CSU freshmen from the same class statewide returned”).

105. Plaintiffs' members also conduct lawful activities that contribute to equal access to educational opportunities for all students.

106. The Letter states that OCR intends to begin assessing compliance with the significant new legal requirements it sets forth "no later than 14 days" from February 14, 2025, and threatens losses of federal funding for violations.

107. Many of Plaintiffs' members conduct activities, and have for years, that could now, within days, result in a loss of federal funding for their institutions.

108. Plaintiffs' members are concerned that terminating federal funding for their institutions will undermine academic excellence and make schools less inclusive and equitable.

109. The Letter, which characterizes DEI programs as "insidious," directly undermines the missions and needs of Plaintiffs, their members, and their schools.

110. Based on the Letter, Plaintiffs' members have a reasonable fear that continuing such activities could subject them or their institutions to enforcement.

111. For Plaintiffs' members whose teaching or other work focuses on topics related to diversity or equity, there is concern that their work might endanger their own institutions and lead to adverse employment consequences.

112. Without clarity, Plaintiffs and their members fear they may have to abandon their lawful efforts and speech related to diversity, equity, inclusion, or else lose federal funds that support their valuable programs.

Banning the Freedom to Teach

113. Plaintiffs' members teach lessons that may jeopardize their schools' federal funding. At both the K-12 and higher education levels, Plaintiffs' members teach about issues like Latin American independence, social justice movements in the United States, ethnic studies,

Black abolition, and other topics that may discuss historic “systemic and structural racism.” Plaintiffs’ members plan classroom activities to honor Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and to celebrate Black History Month. At the K-12 level, some of these lessons may be mandated by the school, district, or state.

114. Plaintiffs’ members run and participate in multi-disciplinary programs that examine how systems of power manifest and operate in the U.S. Plaintiffs’ members work at and in institutions that include programs on African and African American Studies or Ethnic studies. Some work at institutions where students can minor in DEI.

115. Plaintiffs’ members fear that their conduct could be prohibited by the letter and result in the loss of funding for their schools, which could harm their ability to do their jobs.

116. Plaintiffs’ members who work in K-12 schools fear that they will be put in the position between choosing to ignore or violate the applicable state education standards and curricular requirements, or risk their school’s federal funding.

117. Based on the Letter, Plaintiffs and their members have a reasonable fear that continuing such activities would be considered, by OCR, race-based discrimination that could lead to a loss of funding for their programs and schools.¹⁷

¹⁷ Indeed, there is other evidence to suggest that the fear held by Plaintiffs is credible. Multiple federal agencies have ordered a pause of all activities and events related to things like MLK Jr. Day and Black History Month. For example, the Department of Defense cancelled observances of MLK Jr. Day, Black History Month, National Hispanic Heritage Month, and Holocaust Days of Remembrance; the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library cancelled book talks at the direction of the National Archives, including a book talk regarding the history of schools during the civil rights movement. *See* Tara Copp, *Pentagon agency halts MLK Day, Black History Month, other celebrations*, Mil. Times (Jan. 29, 2025), <https://www.militarytimes.com/news/pentagon-congress/2025/01/30/pentagon-agency-halts-mlk-day-black-history-month-other-celebrations/>; Jennifer Schuessler, *Amid Changes at the National Archives, the Carter Library Cancels a Civil Rights Book Event*, N.Y. Times (Feb. 22, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/02/22/arts/national-archives-carter-library-cancels-event.html>. At the same time, President Trump hosted a Black History Month, demonstrating the impossible

Banning Student Groups, Support for Students, and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Programming

118. Plaintiffs' members supervise student clubs, some of which include affinity and support groups. Many students find it helpful to have these types of student groups—which are voluntary and open to all students—based on race or other aspects of their identity. Teachers may supervise a Black Student Association. Teachers may supervise a first-generation college student group.

119. Plaintiffs' members participate in student programs dedicated to providing high-level research and learning opportunities for first-generation undergraduates so they can more successfully apply to graduate programs and advanced STEM employment opportunities.

120. Plaintiffs' members run, work in, and benefit from higher education initiatives and organizations that may be banned by the Letter. For example, Plaintiffs' members work at and with university multicultural centers, which run identity-based programs and hold diversity events. They hold events and lectures to honor important events, individuals, groups, and ideas. For example, a Plaintiff member works with a diversity center that includes in its events a day of remembrance for interned Japanese Prisoners of War. Plaintiffs' members work at institutions that hold a Martin Luther King Jr. annual lecture. Plaintiffs' members work at institutions that hold diversity conferences. Plaintiffs' members direct initiatives at their universities that are designed to help underrepresented students and faculty succeed, particularly if they are first-generation students or faculty. Plaintiffs' members organize and take part in voluntary graduation ceremonies for certain identity-based communities. All of these initiatives and

vagueness that recipients of federal funds are being asked to navigate. *See* Matt Brown and Michelle L. Price, *Trump holds Black History Month event as some agencies skip recognition after anti-DEI order*, AP News (Feb. 21, 2025), <https://apnews.com/article/trump-black-history-month-54b47c00249e9c9dc723c5f2c9ebcca9>.

organizations are run in an effort to increase educational equality and further education attainment of the university and college students with whom Plaintiffs' members work.

Banning Legal Admissions and Scholarship Practices

121. Plaintiffs' members serve on admissions and scholarship committees, including ones that implement holistic interview programs and recruitment outreach efforts designed to increase diversity among teachers and students. Plaintiffs' members work to broaden the pool of applicants for new faculty positions, including advertising at conferences with more diverse attendance or reaching out to recruit faculty from historically minority institutions. Plaintiffs' members benefit from such efforts, which have resulted in greater diversity in accepted student classes, an increase in student retention, and higher performance among students.

122. Plaintiffs' members run, work in, and benefit from higher education best practices and recruitment programs that may be banned by the Letter. For example, Plaintiffs' members work in and support graduate programs that have eliminated the use of GRE scoring and GPA cutoffs, which disproportionately narrow the applicant field. Plaintiffs' members serve on faculty selection teams that are dedicated to finding creative funding solutions for graduate applicants who lack the funding to support their research. Plaintiffs' members advocate for new outreach and recruitment efforts aimed at conferences for minority communities and historically underrepresented groups. Plaintiffs' members lead departmental diversity, equity, and inclusion committees dedicated to identifying aspects of the department preventing positive change and fostering a more equitable environment for all members of the department. Plaintiffs' members are part of faculty associations that foster equity and inclusion among faculty. All of these higher education best-practices and recruitment programs are dedicated to increase the educational

equality and further education attainment of the university and college students with whom Plaintiffs' members' work.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Count One

First Amendment - Free Speech and Free Association

123. The preceding allegations are incorporated herein as if repeated fully.

124. Plaintiffs state this cause of action against all Defendants.

125. The Letter violates the First Amendment, specifically free speech, free expression, and free association, because its threat of "loss of federal funding" impermissibly restricts the exercise of Plaintiffs' constitutionally protected First Amendment rights, based on content and viewpoint.

126. Efforts to suppress speech based on the government's opposition to the speaker's view are unconstitutional.

127. For example, the Letter penalizes the protected speech of Plaintiffs' members by threatening to bring enforcement actions and ultimately withhold federal funds for conducting any diversity, equity and inclusion programs, or teaching lessons that may reference race or historical events that impacted specific racial groups or ethnicities.

128. The Letter makes threats of investigations and enforcement actions against any school that conducts diversity, equity, and inclusion activities or programs, hosts student groups, or uses undefined proxies in admissions or any other aspect of school life.

129. The Letter places unconstitutional conditions on federal funding in violation of the First Amendment.

130. Indeed, even being investigated for violations of these new requirements the Letter has purportedly categorized as violations of civil rights law carries its own consequences

for schools, including the costs of conducting investigations, the potential costs of litigation, and the need to redirect dedicated resources from other purposes to engage with the civil compliance investigation. Those harms are separate and apart from the reputational harm that besets a school identified for investigation.

131. The freedom of speech of individual Plaintiff members is likewise impinged due to the threats of investigation of their institutions.

132. These First Amendment violations have injured and continue to injure Plaintiffs and their members.

133. Accordingly, the Letter violates the First Amendment.

Count Two
Fifth Amendment - Due Process Vagueness

134. The allegations in paragraphs 1-122 are incorporated herein as if repeated fully.

135. Plaintiffs state this cause of action against all Defendants.

136. The Letter violates the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, because it fails to provide a person of ordinary intelligence fair notice of what is prohibited and is so standardless that it authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory enforcement.

137. Many of the key words and concepts in the Letter are not defined or explained. Plaintiffs are left to guess whether their conduct, expression, association will lead to termination of federal funds for the educational institutions in which they work. Plaintiffs' members will be forced to decide whether to comply with their licensure and professional requirements or jeopardize their institution's federal funding.

138. Furthermore, the Letter lends itself to subjective interpretation and arbitrary or even discriminatory enforcement. The Letter will allow OCR to exercise unfettered discretion to

determine whether a program or activity violates federal civil rights law, as it is misconstrued under the Letter.

139. Accordingly, the Letter is unconstitutionally vague in violation of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause.

Count Three
Administrative Procedure Act - 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)

140. The allegations in paragraphs 1-122 are incorporated herein as if repeated fully.

141. Plaintiffs state this cause of action against all Defendants.

142. The Letter is final agency action that is subject to judicial review. 5 U.S.C. § 706.

143. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful and set aside agency action . . . found to be . . . arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law”; “contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity”; “in excess of statutory . . . authority . . .” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

144. The Letter, in purporting to interpret Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, is not in accordance with several laws in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), including:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and
- 20 U.S.C. § 7906a; 20 U.S.C. § 1232a; 20 U.S.C. § 3403.

145. The Letter is contrary to the First Amendment and the Due Process Clause in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B).

146. The Letter is in excess of the agency's authority in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C), because it contravenes the law it purports to interpret, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and because Title VI does not forbid the activities described in the Letter.

147. The Letter is arbitrary and capricious in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A) because, it at least:

- Fails to acknowledge, much less sufficiently explain, the change in position from prior guidance issued by OCR and the Department of Education;
- Fails to consider or explain the implications for existing reliance interests.
- Is so vague in what it purports to prohibit that it fails to provide the “reasoned decisionmaking” required by the APA; and
- Fails to account for other legal requirements that may be implicated by the changes it implements, such as how the Department intends to enforce the Letter while also complying with the requirements set forth in the statutes that prohibit the Department from dictating institutional and educational programs and curricular choices.

148. The Letter is without observance of procedure required by law in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(D) because the Letter is a legislative rule that must be promulgated through notice and comment rulemaking.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray that this Court:

- a. Enter a declaratory judgment that the February 14, 2025 Letter is unlawful and unconstitutional;
- b. Declare unlawful and set aside the February 14, 2025 Letter as arbitrary and capricious; contrary to constitutional right; in excess of statutory authority; and without observance of proper procedure required by law, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)-(D);
- c. Enter a preliminary injunction enjoining Defendants and all of their officers, employees, and agents, from enforcing or taking any steps to implement or apply the February 14, 2025 Letter;

- d. Award Plaintiffs their costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and other disbursements as appropriate; and
- e. Grant such other relief as the Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

Dated: February, 25 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Victoria S. Nugent

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+ Application for full admission pending

**Pro hac vice* application forthcoming