The Honorable Gina Raimondo  
Secretary  
Department of Commerce  
1401 Constitution Ave. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Raimondo:

After months of antisemitic protests across university campuses, we’ve witnessed Jewish students verbally abused, physically assaulted, and barred entry to schools that they paid to attend.1 In some cases, faculty and university leadership participated in these activities.2 This created a hostile environment for the Jewish students and staff that live, work, and study at these universities, a potential violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.3 Many of the universities implicated

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3 Title VI, 42 U.S.C. § 2000 et seq.; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, DEP’T OF JUST., https://www.justice.gov/crt/files/TitleVI/2045%20U.S.C_activities%20receiving%20federal%20financial%20assistance (last visited May 14, 2024) (“Simple justice requires that public funds, to which all taxpayers of all races [colors, and national origins] contribute, not be spent in any fashion which encourages, entrenches, subsidizes or results in racial [color or national origin] discrimination”) (brackets in original).
receive millions of dollars from the Department of Commerce (Department) in awards. In order to ensure the safety of students and faculty, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology (Committee) requests the Department review compliance with Title VI for each university receiving Department awards; provide answers to the questions outlined below; and brief Committee staff regarding: 1) how the Department verifies potential award recipients are in compliance with the law, 2) what oversight, if any, the Department conducts to ensure continued compliance, and 3) what consequences should be expected if an awardee is found to be in violation of the law.

Since the October 7, 2023, attacks on Israel, agitators across the country (a mix of students, faculty, and professional activists) have disrupted campus life and in some cases made it impossible for Jewish and other non-protesting students/faculty to safely attend classes or move freely through campus. Agitators expressed bigoted views, including a desire to bring an end to Israel - the only Jewish state - and blatant threats against Jewish individuals. At one university in the nation’s capital, protestors chanted, “[t]here is only one solution: intifada, revolution.” At another university, Jewish students were told that they are “the oppressors of all brown people,” that they “didn’t deserve to live,” and they should consider themselves “Hamas’s next target.”

It was more than just rhetoric. University administrators across the country allowed, and in some cases supported, these agitators to go well beyond protected speech – permitting them to commandeer university classrooms, office buildings, common areas, and other property – barring entry to Jewish students and professors. This inaction emboldened these agitators, who occupied

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6 See See Explainer: What is behind the pro-Palestinian protests at US universities?, REUTERS (May 3, 2024), https://www.reuters.com/world/us/what-is-behind-pro-palestinian-protests-us-universities-2024-05-03/ (“The University of Texas, Austin, for instance, said of the 79 people on its campus on April 29, 45 had no affiliation with the university”); KCAL News, Pro-Palestinian protestors block UCLA students from entering campus, YOUTUBE (Apr. 30, 2024), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ag51f46C0as.
these spaces for weeks and ultimately resulted in destruction of property, unsanitary conditions, and violence.10

By refusing to enforce school policies, and in some cases giving into the demands of agitators, university leadership charged with protecting academic environments contributed to their degradation, allowing for the continuation of a hostile environment.11 An open letter signed by over 100 Jewish students at Columbia University encompassed the concerns of students across the country: “[t]hose of us living on and off campus cannot come and go from our homes to campus as we please without fear of being threatened, harassed, or assaulted.”12

Any university receiving federal funding has a duty to promote equal opportunity to all students and to comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. A Title VI statutory violation occurs when a university discriminatorily denies participation of researchers or students in federally supported programs, activities, or laboratories or when a university’s response to an alleged violation is deemed inadequate.13 Violation of Title VI makes universities ineligible to receive Department awards, including awards from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the CHIPS for America Program (CHIPS), and the Economic Development Administration (EDA).14 In Fiscal Year 2024, the Department plans to provide $3.85 billion dollars in awards.15 This funding is an investment of taxpayer dollars and is subject to all federal laws, including civil rights law. Given the recent uptick in antisemitism at research institutions, the Department must hold universities accountable to Title VI requirements by ensuring recipients of financial assistance are cultivating equal opportunity for all and prohibiting discrimination.

It is critical for the Department to determine that universities are properly certifying grantees and ensuring that federal dollars are not actively funding Title VI violations. To ensure

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13 See supra, note 3.


students and researchers are protected from intimidation, the Committee requests the Department review compliance with Title VI for each university receiving grants; provide Committee staff with a briefing; and answer the questions below by June 20, 2024.

1. How often does the Department audit university compliance with Title VI and what is the methodology used for these audits?\(^{16}\)
   a. Does the Department believe the methodology and frequency of these audits have proven to be effective? Why or why not?
   b. What assessments and determinations does the Department make during these audits?

2. Over the last ten years, how many universities have been found to be in violation of Title VI because of these audits and how were they brought back into compliance?\(^{17}\) Please provide examples.
   a. Whether or not it was due to Department audits, how many universities receiving Department funding have been found to be in violation of Title VI over the last ten years? Please provide detailed information for each violation.
   b. How many allegations and reports of Title VI violations were received?
   c. Over the last ten years, how much money has the Department recovered because of these audits?

3. Who receives Title VI complaints for the Department?
   a. Does the Department conduct its own investigations into Title VI violations? If so, which office?
   b. How many FTEs are dedicated to the receipt and review of these complaints?
   c. How many Title VI complaints has the Department received or referred?
   d. How many of these complaints were investigated and who were they investigated by?
   e. Has an independent third party ever verified your statistics regarding Title VI complaints? If yes, who and when? Please provide a copy of the report.

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\(^{16}\) See Compliance reviews, 10 C.F.R. § 1040.89-4 (1985).

\(^{17}\) See Compliance procedure, 10 C.F.R. § 1040.89-9 (1985).
4. Over the last ten years, how many times has the Department suspended or withdrawn grant funding from a university because of an audit’s findings?
   a. How many investigations ended in a voluntary resolution agreement?
   b. Does the Department publicly report the results and/or conditions of voluntary resolution agreements?

5. Please provide all the documents that detail the procedures in place at the Department for reviewing possible Title VI violations and the disciplinary actions when a violation is confirmed.
   a. Please provide all versions and all records related to policy changes over the last 10 years.

6. Please include any guidance and policies that you provide to external entities and agencies that review potential Title VI violations on your behalf.
   a. Please provide all versions and all records related to policy changes over the last 10 years.

7. Does the Department believe the recent protests, encampments, or threats made by agitators create a hostile environment? If not, why not?
   a. If yes, what action, if any, has the Department taken to respond to these violations? Please explain and provide details.

8. Has the Department funded research been interrupted due to the protest activity?

9. Did the Department receive complaints that students or faculty were in fear or had concerns for their personal safety or inability to complete research because of these protests?
Pursuant to Rule X of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is delegated oversight jurisdiction over all laws, programs, and Government activities relating to nonmilitary research and development. Thank you for your timely attention to this important matter, should you have any questions or concerns on this matter, please contact Christopher Reutt of the Committee’s staff at (202) 225-0222.

Sincerely,

Frank Lucas
Chairman
House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

Jay Obernolte
Chairman
House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight

Mike Collins
Chairman
House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
Subcommittee on Research and Technology

Max Miller
Chairman
House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
Subcommittee on Environment

cc: Zoe Lofgren, Ranking Member House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology