

I. Introduction.

1. The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) submits this report to provide information regarding violations of applicable international human rights standards in the United States of America in the areas of the criminal legal system, voting rights, and racial discrimination.

II. Criminal Legal System.

2. Incarceration of Children/School-to-Prison Pipeline. SPLC's series of reports, *Only Young Once*, provides detailed information on racially disproportionate harms to youth in the criminal legal systems in Southern US states.¹ Black children in US schools are singled out for harsh discipline and suspended or expelled from school at much higher rates than white peers,² disproportionately pushing them into the criminal legal system – the “school-to-prison pipeline.”³ This is tied to the presence of law enforcement in schools.⁴ The juvenile legal system disproportionately incarcerates Black children and criminalizes them for minor offenses.⁵ The federal government has provided \$1 billion in federal grants to state and local governments for the policing, surveillance, and militarization of schools.⁶ Coupled with systemic issues in police departments across the country, the result is criminalization of typical adolescent behavior. While Black students represent only 15% of student population nationwide, they are 31% of those arrested despite research showing they do not misbehave more than white counterparts.⁷ Black youths are disproportionately targeted for arrest and more likely to be placed in solitary confinement.⁸ Many US states charge and prosecute children in the adult criminal justice system.⁹ Those convicted “as adults” are often incarcerated in adult jails, and denied adequate educational, mental health, and rehabilitative services. About 4,500 children are incarcerated in adult jails and prisons at any given time.¹⁰ They are 36 times more likely to die by suicide than those detained in juvenile facilities and are at much higher risk of sexual violence.¹¹ Some states attempt to shield children by placing them in solitary confinement, which is also traumatizing and exacerbates the mental health challenges they face.¹² Children incarcerated in adult prisons face lifelong detrimental effects, including lower educational and vocational success, higher rates of recidivism, and worse health outcomes and a higher rate of premature death.¹³

2.A. Previous Recommendations.

- International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement (EMLER):
 - Remove police from schools and implement alternatives, including investing in sufficient qualified personnel such as counsellors, social workers, nurses and mental health professionals.¹⁴
 - Protect all children below 18 years old from the adult criminal legal system. Eliminate detention of all children for misdemeanour-level offenses. Abolish children life sentences without possibility of parole. End detention and processing in the criminal justice system, including the juvenile system, of all children under (at least) 15 years of age. Apply the juvenile (child) justice system only to children more than 15 and less than 18 years old at the time of the offense, regardless of the age at which they are being sentenced.¹⁵

2.B. Suggested Recommendations.

- i. Implement the recommendations made by EMLER regarding school policing, prosecution, and detention of children.
- ii. Ensure children are protected from racial discrimination in school discipline and the criminal legal system.
- iii. Continue to investigate and take legal actions to prevent state and local governments from imposing discriminatory school discipline, subjecting children under the age of 15 to detention, and prosecuting those under 18 in adult systems.

3. Solitary Confinement. In a report to the Human Rights Committee, the US asserted that prison officials sometimes have no choice but to use solitary confinement, “typically when it is the only way to ensure the safety of inmates, staff, and the public,” but “this practice should be used rarely, applied fairly, and subjected to reasonable constraints.”¹⁶ The US also noted that “[a]s of December 31, 2020, out of the 123,530 inmates in BOP custody, approximately 6.6 percent were housed in special housing units.” But including state and local prisons and jails, *at least 122,000 people* are held in solitary confinement on any given day.¹⁷ This figure does not include immigration or juvenile detention facilities, adding thousands more.¹⁸ Migrants held in facilities run by for-profit corporations are also subjected to solitary confinement, sometimes as a coercive measure to force them to work for little or no pay or as punishment for refusing to do so.¹⁹ As detailed in a 2022 report to the CERD, solitary confinement is

disproportionately imposed on Black and Latino people, who are placed in solitary more often and for longer periods of time.²⁰ Solitary confinement is used as punishment for both minor and more serious offenses. Dr. Craig Haney, a psychologist with more than 40 years of experience examining the effects of solitary confinement, provided a statement to the Human Rights Committee detailing the inhumane and torturous conditions routinely found in solitary confinement in the US.²¹ The use of solitary confinement is excessive and particularly brutal in the Southeastern US, where today's prison practices continue to reflect the legacies of the enslavement of Black people.²²

3.A. Previous Recommendations.

- EMLER:
 - "Alarmed" by US solitary confinement practices and conditions, EMLER recommended the US "strictly regulate solitary confinement and other forms of restrictions in detention in accordance with international standards. Ensure that these restrictions are only imposed in exceptional circumstances, as a measure of last resort, and for as short a time as possible . . . with adequate due process safeguards . . . Never impose solitary confinement upon children, or upon persons with any form of psycho-social disability, or upon pregnant or breast-feeding women. Gather, analyse, and publish disaggregated data on these restrictions, including solitary confinement, in all kinds of detention centres, specifying the reasons for imposing, and the duration of it."²³

3.B. Suggested recommendations.

- i. End indefinite or long-term solitary confinement in all US prisons, jails and other places of detention.
- ii. Implement the recommendations made by EMLER regarding use of solitary confinement.
- iii. Ensure solitary confinement is used only as a last resort in emergency situations, only for the shortest possible time, and never longer than 15 days.
- iv. Ensure conditions in solitary confinement are fully compliant with international standards as set forth in the Mandela Rules.
- v. Investigate and take legal actions to prevent state and local governments from imposing solitary confinement not fully compliant with international

standards.

4. Failure to provide definition and criminalization of torture. The US fails to provide a definition of torture applicable to conduct within its territory, or to criminalize such conduct. Existing laws that define cruel and unusual punishment and provide for prosecution of individuals who violate an incarcerated person's civil rights, which the US relies on to excuse for this failure, are insufficient.²⁴ The Special Rapporteur on torture previously rejected such arguments, noting that such laws typically fail to fully encompass torture under international law.²⁵ Those held in solitary confinement cannot reliably turn to US courts to protect them from continual imposition of torture and CIDT. The Prison Litigation Reform Act places draconian limits on actions a federal court can take to redress constitutional violations.²⁶ Even when courts are convinced that dire conditions warrant sweeping action, they cannot take it. Even long-term solitary confinement is typically not considered a constitutional violation, and some courts *expressly reject* the principle that prolonged solitary confinement of more than fifteen days is itself inhumane.²⁷ US states, and prison officials, enjoy broad impunity for torturing people in solitary confinement. The routine use of indefinite or long-term solitary confinement – often in wretched conditions – in US prisons, jails and detention centers, even when inflicted on children and people with serious mental health needs, has never been prosecuted as a crime. Without a definition of torture applicable within the US that includes the physical and mental suffering²⁸ inflicted by long-term solitary confinement and imposition of solitary confinement on children and people with serious mental health needs, these widespread practices will continue unabated.

4.A. Previous Recommendations.

- 3rd Cycle of the UPR: Malaysia recommended that the US “prohibit torture in detention and ensure detainees have access to fair trials and full redress.” The US supported the recommendation.²⁹
- Human Rights Committee: reiterated longstanding concern about the lack of comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of torture, including mental torture, committed within the territory of the State party and recommended that the US enact such legislation.³⁰

4.B. Suggested Recommendations.

- Adopt legislation that defines and criminalizes torture committed within the US, including torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment associated with solitary confinement.

II. Voting Rights.

5. Laws Restricting Access to Voting. Ongoing systemic discrimination against people of African descent in the US is perpetuated through systematic thwarting of their exercise of political power.³¹ Black people face enormous barriers to participation in representative democracy on an equal basis with their white counterparts. Barriers to the right to vote are rapidly increasing and threaten to irreparably undermine US democracy. States have been steadily weakening the protections afforded to Black citizens by the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA) since the US Supreme Court's 2013 decision in *Shelby County, Alabama v. Holder*,³² which gutted Section 4(b) of the VRA requiring jurisdictions with a history of racial voting discrimination to obtain federal clearance to change voting laws. In 2021, the Supreme Court also severely undermined Section 2 of the VRA, which allows non-governmental plaintiffs to bring lawsuits challenging discriminatory voting practices.³³ States have enacted dozens of new laws restricting voting access.³⁴ Recently adopted laws have made it more difficult to register to vote or receive an absentee or mail-in ballot, restricted voting times or locations, and even banned and criminalized providing food or water to people waiting in long lines to vote. Some states closed or moved polling places, often with little notice, sowing confusion and requiring many voters to travel long distances to cast their ballots. Voter ID laws were adopted in 36 states using the baseless justification of preventing "voter fraud."³⁵ In 2024, Alabama, where SPLC is headquartered, criminalized individuals and organizations that assist people in obtaining and casting absentee ballots.³⁶ There have been efforts to restore the protections of the VRA through the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (JLVRAA) and Freedom To Vote Act (FTVA). These measures have not been enacted. Instead, the US Congress, controlled by far-right conservatives, is now seeking to pass the "Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act" (SAVE Act) which will disenfranchise millions more voters.³⁷ More than 4 million people, disproportionately Black, are denied the right to vote due to a prior felony conviction.³⁸

5.A. Previous Recommendations.

- 3rd Cycle of the UPR:
 - Greece: "ensure the right to vote without discrimination by increasing access to every method of voting allowed in each state or jurisdiction." The US supported the recommendation.³⁹

- Russia: “ensure that United States citizens fully exercise their voting rights.” The US supported the recommendation.⁴⁰
- Both CERD⁴¹ and Human Rights Committee⁴² recommended the US adopt measures to ensure access to the right to vote, including restoring voting rights to persons convicted of crimes, fully restore the VRA, and enforce voting rights legislation.
- EMLER: Diminish disenfranchisement to the maximum extent possible.⁴³

5.B. Suggested Recommendations.

- Adopt legislation to fully restore the protections of the Voting Rights Act and continue to enforce federal voting rights legislation throughout the US.
- Take all necessary measures to restore voting rights to persons convicted of a criminal offense who have completed their sentence of incarceration or are on parole.

IV. Racial Discrimination.

6. Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility (DEIA). The need for special measures such as DEIA programs is amply supported by the history of “systematic racial discrimination that was ingrained in the policies of private and public institutions across every aspect of life, from legal and policy barriers to voting and homeownership to accessing high-quality education and equal employment opportunities.”⁴⁴ DEIA policies and practices have been implemented for decades in higher education, employment, business enterprises, and other sectors as anti-discrimination efforts designed to expand opportunities, address and remedy both historic and persistent inequities, and prevent future discrimination.⁴⁵ They evolved to include policies, programs, and services designed to increase diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility to help overcome patterns of discrimination and eliminate disparities in opportunities.⁴⁶ White supremacists seek to eradicate DEIA because they view it as “taking jobs away from white people and weakening white influence in society.”⁴⁷ These efforts have escalated, especially after President Trump took office on January 20, 2025. President Trump issued two particularly significant executive orders targeting efforts to address the impacts of systemic discrimination.⁴⁸ The first mandates that all DEIA offices, positions, programs, and activities across the federal government be shut down. The second erroneously declares diversity initiatives illegal and rescinds previous, longstanding executive orders that helped ensure equal opportunity. It also aims to intimidate the private sector into abandoning DEI initiatives, directing federal agencies to identify “illegal private-sector

DEI” and conduct investigations including publicly traded corporations, large non-profits and foundations, and State and local bar and medical associations.⁴⁹ The Attorney General issued a memorandum⁵⁰ indicating the DOJ’s intention to effectuate the EOs and conduct investigations to report on “the most egregious and discriminatory DEI and DEIA practitioners in each sector of concern.”⁵¹ This confirmed that the DOJ is being politically weaponized to comply with the whims of the current administration. The Department of Education has notified many universities that they are under similar investigations.⁵² It also established an “End DEI” website encouraging the public to report K-12 schools’ DEI programs and policies.⁵³ The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is targeting private employers.⁵⁴ The Office of Budget and Management released announced a nation-wide funding freeze⁵⁵ aimed at dismantling DEI programs and so-called “woke gender ideology.” Many US companies are voluntarily rolling back DEI programs.⁵⁶ Many universities that had not already abandoned DEI programs due to state-level legislation felt forced to comply when they were stripped of grant and research funds.⁵⁷

6.A. Previous Recommendations.

- 3rd Cycle of the UPR: Numerous recommendations to adopt additional measures to eliminate racial discrimination.⁵⁸ The US supported these recommendations.
- CERD: “adopt and strengthen the use of special measures when circumstances warrant their use as a tool to eliminate the persistent disparities in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by racial or ethnic minorities.”⁵⁹

7. Prevention of Hate and Extremism. The SPLC has warned for several years of the increasing mainstream acceptance of the ideologies of hate and extremism, particularly white nationalism, even to the extent that their rhetoric is espoused by elected officials at all levels of government.⁶⁰ White nationalist groups and leaders are working to harness the grievances of white, right-leaning Americans into an openly ethnonationalist political movement. Evidence that the right is hardening its views and embracing exclusionary and authoritarian politics abounds – from Donald Trump’s electoral victories and the adoption of white nationalist conspiracies like the “great replacement” and immigrant “invasion” among Republican politicians,⁶¹ the Jan. 6 insurrection, and Donald Trump’s pardoning of the insurrectionists⁶² to successful attacks on reproductive rights and on policies aimed at achieving racial equity and inclusion,⁶³ and the widespread demonization of LGBTQ+ people,⁶⁴ migrants, non-Christians and others. Individuals who have expressed a variety of racist, misogynistic

and bigoted ideas, or have ties to racist activists, have been appointed to some of the highest-level positions in our federal government.⁶⁵ Far-right activists opposed to efforts to address systemic racism are finding success in their interactions with the Trump administration.⁶⁶ Whatever sobering effect the criminal convictions of Jan. 6 insurrectionists may have had, Trump's blanket pardons of all of them appears likely to embolden the far-right.⁶⁷ As right-wing extremism is increasingly mainstreamed, its adherents attain more numerous and higher public offices, and technological advances like artificial intelligence proliferate, the need to find innovative ways to enable the public – especially young people, parents, and educators – to recognize and be resistant to disinformation and radicalization is more urgent than ever. SPLC, in partnership with American University's Polarization and Extremism Research & Innovation Lab (PERIL), is working to develop and disseminate tools to inoculate youth against radicalization and build community resilience.⁶⁸ Unfortunately, the US government is not adopting such measures and is instead encouraging and promoting white supremacist and white nationalist ideologies.

7.A. Previous Recommendations.

- 3rd Cycle of the UPR: Multiple recommendations to take measures to protect vulnerable groups from violent intolerance and hate.⁶⁹ The US supported these recommendations.
- Both CERD and Human Rights Committee recommended the US take effective measures to prevent and condemn hate speech, increase measures to combat online hate speech, enforce hate crimes laws, and increase related public awareness and training for public officials.⁷⁰

7.B. Suggested Recommendations.

- Implement recommendations to combat hate speech and hate crimes made by the CERD and Human Rights Committee.
- Publicly condemn ideologies of hate, white supremacy and white nationalism, and ensure they are not supported or promoted by government officials.
- Vigorously enforce hate crime laws and require all law enforcement agencies receiving federal funds to participate in federal reporting programs.

¹ [Only Young Once](#) (5-part series of reports on youth incarceration), Southern Poverty Law Center; see also SPLC [Response to Call for Input submitted to the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for her country visit to the USA](#), 2 March 2014.

² [Suspensions and Expulsions in Public Schools](#), US Department of Education; Annie Ma and Cheyanne

Mumphrey, [Black students are still kicked out of school at higher rates despite reforms](#), Associated Press, 30 August 2024; Claudia Grisales, [Watchdog finds Black girls face more frequent, severe discipline in schools](#), National Public Radio, 19 September 2024.

³ [Proving the School-to-Prison Pipeline](#), Education Next, Spring 2024.

⁴ Aziah Siid, [Arrests in Schools Double When Police Are Involved](#), Word In Black, 11 July 2024.

⁵ *Only Young Once*, *supra*.

⁶ Strategies for Youth, [Two Billion Dollars Later: States Begin to Regulate School Resource Officers in the Nation's Schools](#), 2019.

⁷ American University School of Education, [Who is Most Affected by the School to Prison Pipeline?](#), 24 February 2021

⁸ [G.H. v. Tamayo](#), SPLC, 2019.

⁹ Southern Poverty Law Center, [Criminal Injustice: States unfairly prosecute children as adults](#), 21 January 2022.

¹⁰ [Children in Adult Prison](#), Equal Justice Initiative.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

¹³ Barnert, S., [Confining Children in Adult Prisons and Premature Mortality—New Evidence to Inform Policy Action](#), JAMA Network Open, 5 July 2023.

¹⁴ International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement (EMLER), Visit to the United States of America, A/HRC/54/CRP7, 26 September 2023, at para. 139.

¹⁵ *Id.* at para. 150.

¹⁶ Fifth periodic report submitted by the United States of America, CCPR/C/USA/5, 11 November 2021, at para. 63.

¹⁷ [Calculating Torture: Analysis of Federal, State and Local Data Showing More than 122,000 People in Solitary Confinement in U.S. Prisons and Jails](#), Solitary Watch and the Unlock the Box Campaign (May 2023) at 8.

¹⁸ [“Endless Nightmare”: Torture and Inhuman Treatment in Solitary Confinement in US Immigration Detention](#), Physicians for Human Rights, February 26, 2024.

¹⁹ [Wilhen Hill Barrientos v. CoreCivic, Inc.](#), Southern Poverty Law Center.

²⁰ [Report of the Southern Prisons Coalition](#) to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its review of the United States of America, 107th Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 8-30 August 2022, submitted 14 July 2022, INT/CERD/NGO/USA/49214/E.

²¹ Annex A.

²² [Report of the Southern Prisons Coalition](#), *supra*, at Section II; Report of the Southern Poverty Law Center to the Human Rights Committee for its review of the United States of America, 139th Session of the Human Rights Committee, 9 October-3 November 2023, submitted 12 September 2023, INT/CCPR/CSS/USA/55961/E, at Section II.

²³ EMLER, *supra*, at paras. 100-105, 154.

²⁴ Combined tenth to twelfth reports submitted by the United States of America under article 9 of the Covenant, due in 2017, CERD/C/USA/10-12 (“State Party Report”), at paras. 59-61.

²⁵ *Good practices in national criminalization, investigation, prosecution and sentencing for offences of torture: Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*, Alice Jill Edwards, A/HRC/52/30, 13 March 2023, at para. 39.

²⁶ 42 United States Code Sec. 1997(e) (1996).

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- ²⁷ *Dockery v. Hall*, 443 F. Supp. 3d 726 (S.D. Miss. 2019); [Dockery v. Epps](#), Southern Poverty Law Center.
- ²⁸ CCPR General Comment No. 20: Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture, or Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment), 10 March 1992, at para. 5.
- ²⁹ Recommendation 26.164, UPR of the United States of America (3rd Cycle – 36th Session), A/HRC/46/15/Add. 1- Para.7.
- ³⁰ UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding Observations on the fifth periodic report of the United States of America, CCPR/C/USA/CO/5, 3 November 2023, paras 42-43.
- ³¹ Annex B, Southern Poverty Law Center, Response to Call for Input pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 47/21, submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 16 April 2024.
- ³² *Shelby County v. Holder*, 529 U.S. 529 (2013).
- ³³ *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee*, 594 U.S. ___, 141 S. Ct. 23 (2021).
- ³⁴ [A Decade-Long Erosion: The Impact of the Shelby County Decision on the Political Participation and Representation of Black People and Other People of Color in the Deep South](#), Southern Poverty Law Center, June 2023; [How Voting Laws Have Changed in Battleground States Since 2020](#), Brennan Center, 15 August 2024.
- ³⁵ *A Decade Long Erosion*, *supra*, at 7.
- ³⁶ [Alabama enacts new restrictions on absentee ballot requests](#), Associated Press, 20 March 2024.
- ³⁷ [The SAVE Act: A Danger for Voters and For Democracy](#), Southern Poverty Law Center, 2025.
- ³⁸ Christopher Uggen, *et al.*, [Locked Out 2024: Four Million Denied Voting Rights Due to a Felony Conviction](#), The Sentencing Project, October 10, 2024.
- ³⁹ Recommendation 26.276.
- ⁴⁰ Recommendation 26.277.
- ⁴¹ UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Concluding observations on the combined tenth to twelfth reports of the United States of America, CERD/C/USA/CO/10-12, 30 August 2022, at para. 25.
- ⁴² UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, *supra*, at para. 65.
- ⁴³ EMLER, *supra*, at paras 115-117, 157.
- ⁴⁴ Southern Poverty Law Center, [Written Statement by the Southern Poverty Law Center](#), submitted to the US House Committee on Education and the Workforce, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development in connection with its March 7, 2024, hearing entitled “Divisive, Excessive, Ineffective: The Real Impact of DEI on College Campuses,” March 19, 2024,.
- ⁴⁵ [Evolution of DEIA](#), Institute for Diversity Certification.
- ⁴⁶ Kim Conway, *et al.*, [Diversity, Equity, inclusion and accessibility policies](#), American Civil Liberties Union, 27 February 2025.
- ⁴⁷ [Quote from Oren Segal, Vice President of the Anti-Defamation League Center on Extremism] Joe Davidson, [Trump’s claims about diversity, equity, inclusion don’t match reality](#), The Washington Post, February 7, 2025.
- ⁴⁸ [Executive Order No. 14,151](#), 90 F.R. 8339 (2025).
- ⁴⁹ Ryan Quinn, [As the DEI Crackdown Escalates, Faculty Choose Between Silence and Resistance](#), Inside Higher Ed (Feb. 6, 2025).
- ⁵⁰ Pam Bondi, [Memorandum for All Department Employees](#), Office of the Attorney General (Feb. 5, 2025)(complying with Executive Order 14173 Ending Illegal DEI Discrimination and Preferences).
- ⁵¹ *Id.*
- ⁵² Juliana Kim, [Over 50 universities are under investigation as part of Trump’s anti-DEI crackdown](#), National Public Radio, 14 March 2025.
- ⁵³ Jennifer Vilcarino, [Education Department Launches “End DEI” Website to Solicit Complaints About Schools](#), Education Week, February 27, 2025,.

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- ⁵⁴ Alexandra Olson and Claire Savage, [*EEOC chief shifts focus to investigating DEI but the methods provoke an outcry*](#), Associated Press, 3 April 2025.
- ⁵⁵ Matthew J. Vaeth, [*Temporary Pause of Agency Grant, Loan, and Other Financial Assistance Programs*](#), Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President (Jan. 27, 2025).
- ⁵⁶ Conor Murray and Molly Bohannon, [*Here Are All The Companies Rolling Back DEI Programs*](#), March 5, 2025.
- ⁵⁷ Dhruv T. Patel, [*Federal Judge Hits Pause on Trump's Push to Halt Federal Funding for DEI Programs*](#), The Harvard Crimson (Feb. 23, 2025).
- ⁵⁸ Recommendations 26.110-119, 26.121-145.
- ⁵⁹ CERD, Concluding observations, *supra*, at para. 9.
- ⁶⁰ See, e.g., Southern Poverty Law Center, Year in Hate & Extremism 2022, [*Introduction: The Year in Hate and Extremism Comes to Main Street*](#), June 6, 2023; and Year in Hate & Extremism 2023, [*A Year of Preparation Under the Specter of Conspiracy*](#), June 4, 2024.
- ⁶¹ Southern Poverty Law Center, *Conspiratorial Rhetoric of Migrant "Invasion" Reaches High Levels in 2023*, June 4, 2024, <https://www.splcenter.org/resources/reports/conspiratorial-rhetoric/>.
- ⁶² Megan Squire and Creede Newton, [*The Hard Right Responds to Jan. 6 Pardons*](#), Southern Poverty Law Center, January 21, 2025.
- ⁶³ Southern Poverty Law Center, [*Trump Rolls Back Six Decades of Workplace Discrimination Protections in Latest Effort to Dismantle Hard-Won Civil Rights*](#), January 23, 2025; US Department of Justice, [*Attorney General Pam Bondi Dismisses DEI Lawsuits Involving Police Officers and Firefighters, Advances President Trump's Mandate to End Illegal DEI Policies*](#), February 26, 2025.
- ⁶⁴ Southern Poverty Law Center, [*Proud Boys Aid the Right-Wing Assault on the LGBTQ Community and Reproductive Justice*](#), July 13, 2022.
- ⁶⁵ Cassie Miller, [*Bigoted beliefs, racist ties found among some of President Trump's appointees*](#), Southern Poverty Law Center, March 6, 2025; [*Nominations Resources*](#), Southern Poverty Law Center.
- ⁶⁶ E.g., Erica Melzer, [*Chris Rufo's social media posts appear to be driving Education Department cuts*](#), Chalkbeat, 20 February 2025; US Department of Education, *US Department of Education Cancels Divisive and Wasteful Grants under the Comprehensive Centers Program*, February 19, 2025, <https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-education-cancels-divisive-and-wasteful-grants-under-comprehensive-centers-program>.
- ⁶⁷ Nathan Layne, et al., [*Trump's pardons will embolden Proud Boys, other far-right groups, say experts*](#), Reuters, January 21, 2025.
- ⁶⁸ [*Preventing Youth Radicalization: Building Resilient, Inclusive Communities*](#), Southern Poverty Law Center.
- ⁶⁹ Recommendations 26.115, 26.129-132.
- ⁷⁰ CERD Concluding Observations, *supra*, para. 15; Human Rights Committee Concluding Observations, *supra*, para. 11.