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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO	CLASSIFICATION FORM WWW.COURTCLERK.ORG	JUN 03 2024 Pavan Parikh CLERK OF COURTS

COMMON PLEAS COURTS

CASE NUMBER: A2402430 PLAINTIFF: State of Ohio ex rel. Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General

PURSUANT TO SUPERINTENDENCE RULE 4, THIS CASE WAS ORIGINALLY FILED AND DISMISSED

UNDER CASE NUMBER:________________BY JUDGE ________________

Is this case appropriate to assign to the Commercial Docket (See Superintendence Rule 49.05)? ☐ Yes ☑ No

PLEASE INDICATE CLASSIFICATION INTO WHICH THIS CASE FALLS (please only check one):

- ☐ Other Tort – C360
- ☐ Personal Injury – C310
- ☐ Wrongful Death – C320
- ☐ Vehicle Accident – C370

- ☐ Professional Tort – A300
- ☐ Personal Injury – A310
- ☐ Wrongful Death – A320
- ☐ Legal Malpractice – A330
- ☐ Medical Malpractice – A340

- ☐ Product Liability – B350
- ☐ Personal Injury – B310
- ☐ Wrongful Death – B320

- ☐ Worker's Compensation Non-Compliant Employer – D410
- ☐ Appeal – D420

- ☐ Administrative Appeals – F600
- ☐ Appeal Civil Service – F610
- ☐ Appeal Motor Vehicle – F620
- ☐ Appeal Unemployment – F630
- ☐ Appeal Liquor – F640

- ☐ Appeal Taxes – F650
- ☐ Appeal Zoning –F660

- ☐ Certificate of Qualification – H600

- ☑ Other Civil – H700-34

- ☐ Appropriation – H710
- ☐ Accounting – H720
- ☐ Beyond Jurisdiction –730
- ☐ Breach of Contract – 740
- ☐ Cancel Land Contract – 750
- ☐ Change of Venue – H760
- ☐ Class Action – H770
- ☐ Convey Declared Void – H780
- ☐ Declaratory Judgment – H790
- ☐ Discharge Mechanics Lien – H800
- ☐ Dissolve Partnership – H810
- ☐ CONSUMER SALES ACT (1345 ORC) – H820
- ☐ Check here if relief includes declaratory judgment, injunction or class action recovery – H825

- ☐ Habeas Corpus – H830
- ☐ Injunction – H840
- ☐ Mandamus – H850
- ☐ On Account – H860
- ☐ Partition – H870
- ☐ Quiet Title – H880
- ☐ Replevin – H890
- ☐ Sale of Real Estate – H900
- ☐ Specific Performance – 910
- ☐ Restraining Order – H920
- ☐ Testimony – H930-21
- ☐ Environmental – H940
- ☐ Cognovit – H950
- ☐ Menacing by Stalking – H960
- ☐ Repo Title – Transfer of Title Only –970
- ☐ Court Ordered Title – H980
- ☐ Injunction Sexual Predator – 990
- ☐ SB 10 – Termination – H690
- ☐ SB 10 – Reclassification – H697

DATE: 6/3/2024

ATTORNEY (PRINT): William Sieck

OHIO SUPREME COURT NUMBER: 0071813

Revised 04/01/2024

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO, *ex rel.* DAVE YOST, OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL Charitable Law Section 30 East Broad Street, 25th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215, Plaintiff, v. HEBREW UNION COLLEGE–JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION 3101 Clifton Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 Defendant.	Case No.: A2402430 Judge VERIFIED COMPLAINT OF OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL DAVE YOST

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JUN 03 2024

COMMON PLEAS COURTS

Plaintiff State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Attorney General of Ohio ("Attorney General"), hereby alleges as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action to protect the global and cultural treasures held for charitable purposes and available to any resident of the Greater Cincinnati area—the holdings of the Klau Library in Cincinnati ("Cincinnati Library") at Defendant Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion ("College").

2. According to Defendant, the holdings of the Cincinnati Library stand "at or near the top of all American collections of Hebraica and among the strongest in the world." *See* About the Cincinnati Library at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 1. The Cincinnati Library's world class collection is held in charitable trust for the use and benefit of "the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area; and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." *See* Klau Library

Mission at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 3. Items in the Collection may not be sold to fund other operations or cover losses at the College.

3. But the College is violating Ohio law and breaching the charitable trust applicable to the Cincinnati Library by taking measures to dismantle the Cincinnati Library's collections; the College engaged associates of Sotheby's auction house to value items within the Special Collection for sale to "to save the college from its crippling deficits". *See* Cincy | Jewfolk Article at https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8. The College is not being forthcoming about the steps being taken to deaccession—that is, sell off—items in the Cincinnati Library collection. Indeed, recent reports indicate that the College has been covertly undermining funding to the Cincinnati Library—interfering with fundraising, slashing the budget, and cutting staff. *See* Cincy | Jewfolk Article at https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8. Those at the College who know it either cannot or will not stop it.

4. The Attorney General, having reasonable cause to believe that violations of Ohio's charitable laws are ongoing, imminent, and would cause irreparable injury, loss or, damage to charitable beneficiaries in the state of Ohio, brings this action in the public interest and under the authority vested in the Attorney General by Ohio Revised Code Section 109.23 *et seq*. ("Ohio Charitable Trust Act"), Ohio Revised Code Chapter 1716 ("Ohio Charitable Organizations Act"), and the Attorney General's common law authority.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The Attorney General, pursuant to R.C. 109.24, R.C. 1716.16, and his common law role as *parens patriae*, protects charitable trusts and their intended public beneficiaries.

6. Defendant College is an Ohio nonprofit corporation with a principal office at 3101 Clifton Avenue in the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio 45220.

7. The College's purpose is "[t]o establish and maintain a Jewish educational institution or institutions" including "to establish and maintain a library . . . ." *See* Hebrew Union 1950 Merger Amendment at https://bizimage.ohiosos.gov/api/image/pdf/A402_0823, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 2.

8. The College, as part of its mission and program, owns and operates the Cincinnati Library that, in fulfilment of its mission statement, "acquires, preserves, and provides access to materials in printed, manuscript, and other formats, supporting the teaching functions of the rabbinical and graduate programs and meeting the research needs of its various users: the faculty, students, and staff of HUC-JIR Cincinnati; the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area; and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." *See* Klau Library Mission at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 3.

9. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has recognized the College as a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization. *See* Hebrew Union 2021-22 990-T at https://apps.irs.gov/pub/epostcard/cor/310537067_202206_990T_2023051921268616.pdf, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8.

10. The College solicits donations for charitable purposes, including in support of the Cincinnati Library, stating on its website that "HUC-JIR is not only North America's premier institution of Jewish higher education, we also are home to some of the most important scholarly publications and cultural and historic artifacts in the world. Your gift today enables us to collect, preserve, and share these treasures with the world now and into the future." *See* Klau Library

Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/klau-library-donation/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 16. *See also* Hebrew Union Gifts of Impact Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/, a copy of which attached as Exhibit 14.

11. The College is a "charitable organization" as that term is defined in R.C. 1716.01(A) and a "charitable trust" as that term is defined in R.C. 109.23, and the College, as well as its directors, officers, and others who solicit, receive, or expend charitable donations, are considered fiduciaries and have been acting in a fiduciary capacity as contemplated by R.C. 1716.17.

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction in this case pursuant to R.C. 2305.01.

13. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over the College pursuant to R.C. 2307.382 because the acts and omissions alleged in this Complaint occurred and are occurring in Ohio and/or because they involve or relate to the activities of Ohio residents and Ohio corporations and entities.

14. Venue is proper in Hamilton County because that is where the College's principal place of business is located and that is where the Cincinnati Library and its collection is located.

III. ACTIVITIES GIVING RISE TO THIS COMPLAINT

A. The Cincinnati Library holds a world-class collection of literary works for the benefit of Ohioans and scholars from around the world.

15. The Cincinnati Library collection began in 1875 with a donation of 130 items but has grown to more than 600,000 items. *See* American Jewish Libraries: Klau Library at https://jewishlibraries.org/klau-library-huc-cincinnati/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 5, and About the Cincinnati Library at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 1.

16. The Cincinnati Library holds Special Collections that "comprise one of the finest Judaica research collections in the world" and are made "available to researchers around the globe…." *See* Hebrew Union Special Collections at https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/. a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 6.

17. Based on information and belief, these assets are worth millions of dollars. Within the Special Collection is the extraordinary Rare Book and Manuscript Collection, which "includes rare incunabula, illuminated manuscripts, Biblical codices, communal records, legal documents, and scientific tracts" such as "the First Cincinnati Haggadah (Germany, 15th century) and the Second Cincinnati Haggadah (Moravia, 18th Century)" and the "Kaifeng manuscripts from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) . . . , and the only known manuscripts which contain both Chinese and Hebrew characters." *See* Hebrew Union Rare Book and Manuscript Collection Overview at https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/rare-book-and-manuscript-collection/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 7.

18. In furtherance of its mission, the Cincinnati Library "acquires, preserves, and provides access to materials in printed, manuscript, and other formats" to meet "the research needs of its various users" including "the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area" and "the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." *See* Klau Library Mission at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 3.

19. Upon information and belief, in its books and records, the College does not capitalize the Cincinnati Library collection and does not account for the Cincinnati Library collection as saleable or fungible assets.

20. Under applicable accounting principles, to avoid capitalizing a collection, the collection must meet three criteria: (1) It is held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance

of public service rather than financial gain, (2) it is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved, and (3) it is subject to an organizational policy that requires the use of proceeds from items that are sold to be for the acquisition of new collection items, the direct care of existing collections, or both.

21. According to annual audited financial statements for the College, "Proceeds from deaccessions or insurance recoveries are included as increases in the appropriate net asset classes. Proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items." *See* Financial Statements, Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants and Single Audit Reports as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, available at https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/display_audit/19292020221, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 9, and Financial Statements, Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants and Single Audit Reports as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, available at https://app.fac.gov/dissemination/summary/2023-06-GSAFAC-0000011281, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 10.

B. An April 19 news report detailed significant, nonpublic efforts at the College to cut funding for and explore sale of rare items from the Cincinnati Library.

22. On April 19, 2024, a news report discussed, among other things, efforts within the College to sell off the Cincinnati Library's collection "to save the college from its crippling deficits," under the guise of deaccession, and amidst broader funding cuts to the Cincinnati Library. *See* Cincy | Jewfolk Article: How to Close a Campus at https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8. Specific claims in the press report include the following:

a. In the early 2020s, during a strategic planning initiative, the College administration attempted "to quietly offload the Cincinnati Klau Library to both the University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago ([President] Rehfeld's alma mater), which members of the libraries task force only discovered—by accident—after months of meetings."

b. "In 2021, [the Cincinnati Library] budget was cut by 22%, severely reducing acquisitions, which the libraries task force warned would make the Klau unable to stay up-to-date for research."

c. "More recently, the college reportedly has not allowed Klau staff to fundraise for the library, or even pursue the many grants available for research libraries."

d. "In 2023, HUC-JIR hired a part-time library grants writer, but the Klau has received no grants from that effort."

e. "Spending on acquisitions has also been dramatically reduced. While HUC-JIR's audits don't show breakdowns by location, they report that total spending on acquisitions across all of the college's libraries and museums went from around $230,000 in the mid-2010s to under $120,000 by 2023."

f. "The Klau, which has usually had a roughly $2 million budget (largely from HUC-JIR's unrestricted funds), will be reduced to operating on just half a million dollars of endowment funds in fiscal year 2025."

g. "As most of the library staff are concentrated in Cincinnati, the expectation is that at least half of the roughly 12 full-time Klau employees will be laid off."

h. "In early 2024, Yoram Bitton, HUC-JIR's national director of libraries, resigned after allegedly being pressured by the administration to sell rare books from the Klau."

i. The College has claimed to be "formalizing our collections policy and engaging an independent consultant…to understand the value of our holdings."

j. "[I]n mid-March, the "independent consultant" that came to evaluate the Klau holdings was Sharon Liberman Mintz, the international senior specialist in Judaica for the auction house Sotheby's. Along with Mintz came Shaul Seidler-Feller, another Judaica specialist at Sotheby's."

k. "Mintz will give a report to the administration with her evaluation of the Klau holdings, which is expected to include options for potential sales."

l. "Internally, the administration is reportedly talking about selling rare books as a necessary financial move to save the college from its crippling deficits."

m. "One of the items potentially being put to auction is the Klau's set of the Bomberg Talmud—one of 12 known complete 16th-century sets of the earliest press-printed Talmud in history. The Klau's Bomberg Talmud is the only publicly available set in North America, and the only set held by a Jewish institution."

n. "HUC-JIR's statement to Cincy Jewfolk did not deny that the Bomberg Talmud may be up for sale."

o. "The college has no formal deaccessioning policy, but its public audits state that 'proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items.'"

C. The College did not provide records or assurance that the world-class collection at the Cincinnati Library would be held and maintained for charitable and public use.

23. Following the April 19 press report, the Attorney General wrote to the College seeking an immediate agreement assuring that Special Collection items, including Rare Books, would not be sold or deaccessioned and that no collection items would be sold other than to raise funds to acquire other collection items for the Cincinnati Library.

24. The College did not provide the requested assurance.

25. The Attorney General also issued an investigative Record Request seeking immediate production of records relating to the certain allegations in the April 19 Article, including:

a. The engagement letter for Sotheby's and any inventory of items valued or to be valued by Sotheby's.

b. Communications and records regarding possible sale or other transfer of some or all of the Cincinnati Library Collection to either the University of Cincinnati or The University of Chicago.

c. The budget for the Cincinnati Library in the current fiscal year and the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024.

d. An accounting of any items deaccessioned, sold, or otherwise transferred from the Cincinnati Library.

e. Minutes, notes, and other records regarding possible sales or deaccessioning of items in the Cincinnati Library collection, including use of proceeds to pay deficits of the College.

26. The College did not provide the requested records.

D. Sotheby's could quickly sell items such as those in the Special Collection, including by private sale.

27. Auction house Sotheby's Judaica Department offers Hebrew manuscripts and books, silver, ritual objects, paintings, and graphics. *See* Sotheby's Judaica Department Overview at https://www.sothebys.com/en/departments/judaica?locale=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 11.

28. Auction house Sotheby's is the only international auction house which holds an annual sale of Important Judaica and employs eleven specialists in this field. *See* Sotheby's Judaica Department Overview at https://www.sothebys.com/en/departments/judaica?locale=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 11.

29. Auction house Sotheby's offers the ability to sell items immediately online, via auctions, via private sale, or via retail. *See* Sotheby's Auction and Private Sales at www.sothebys.com/en/sell?local=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 12 and Sotheby's Buy Now and Retail Locations at www.sothebys.com/en/sell?local=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 13.

E. The College continues to solicit donations generally and specifically based on the strength of the Cincinnati Library without disclosing to donors that it is cutting funding and exploring sales of Special Collections or Rare Book items.

30. At the same time the College has both explored opportunities to sell items from the Cincinnati Library collection "to save the college from its crippling deficits" and continued to cut funding to the Cincinnati Library, it has also been and is soliciting donations—both by promoting the strength of the Cincinnati Library, generally, and expressly asking donors to support the Cincinnati Library, specifically.

31. The College generally solicits donations with emphasis on "many opportunities to make a significant impact on the people and programs of the College" including by supporting

Global and Cultural Treasures, featuring the Cincinnati Library. *See* Gifts of Impact Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/#global, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 14, and Hebrew Union Global Treasures Gifts Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/#global, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 15.

32. The College specifically solicits donations telling donors its "global and cultural treasures," featuring the Cincinnati Library, "are preserved, protected and enhanced with generous support of our donors." Hebrew Union Global Treasures Gifts Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/#global, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 15. And donors are asked to "Support the Klau Library" so that the College can "collect, preserve, and share these treasures with the world now and into the future." *See* Klau Library Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/klau-library-donation/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 16.

33. The College, including its directors, officers, and employees who solicit, collect, or expend donations, owes fiduciary duties to donors and to beneficiaries in conducting its program services, including, without limitation, the duties of care, of loyalty, to maintain accounts, and to comply with the law as applied to the Cincinnati Library collection.

34. This action is being initiated against the College and its directors, trustees, officers and/or agents that have committed and would commit additional, imminent violations of Ohio law and their applicable fiduciary duties regarding the funding and collections of the Cincinnati Library as set forth in this Complaint.

IV. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CLAIMS

COUNT ONE: DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES IN CHARITABLE SOLICITATIONS, R.C. 1716.14(A)(1)

35. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

36. R.C. 1716.14(A)(1) provides that "The following acts and practices are hereby prohibited and declared unlawful as applied to the planning, conducting, or executing of any solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or to the planning, conducting, or executing of a charitable sales promotion: (1) Committing any deceptive act or practice . . . ."

37. Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of R.C. 1716.14(A)(1).

COUNT TWO: MISLEADING PERSONS AS TO MATERIAL FACTS CONCERNING SOLICITATION, R.C. 1716.14(A)(2)

38. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

39. R.C. 1716.14(A)(2) provides that "The following acts and practices are hereby prohibited and declared unlawful as applied to the planning, conducting, or executing of any solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or to the planning, conducting, or executing of a charitable sales promotion: . . . (2) Misleading any person as to any material fact concerning the solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or concerning a charitable sales promotion . . . ."

40. Through Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint, they have misled and/or are misleading one or more individuals as to material facts concerning the solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose in violation of R.C. 1716.14(A)(2).

COUNT THREE: MISLEADING PERSONS AS TO USE OF DONATED PROCEEDS, R.C. 1716.14(A)(5)

41. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

42. R.C. 1716.14(A)(5) provides that "The following acts and practices are hereby prohibited and declared unlawful as applied to the planning, conducting, or executing of any solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or to the planning, conducting, or executing of a charitable sales promotion: . . . (5) Misleading any person in any manner in the belief, or making or using any representation to any person that implies, that the organization on whose behalf a solicitation or charitable sales promotion is being conducted is a charitable organization or that the proceeds of the solicitation or charitable sales promotion will be used for a charitable purpose if either of those is not the fact . . .."

43. Through Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint, Defendant has misled and/or is misleading one or more individuals as to material facts concerning the use of solicited proceeds in violation of R.C. 1716.14(A)(5).

COUNT FOUR: BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTIES, COMMON LAW

44. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates all prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

45. Defendant owed and owes fiduciary duties to administer charitable assets according to donor intent and for the benefit of intended charitable beneficiaries of the Cincinnati Library, including the duty of care, the duty of loyalty, the duty to properly manage accounts, and the duty to comply with the law, as well as other duties, including, but not limited to, the duty not to waste charitable trust assets and to act in the best interest of the charity.

46. By the acts, omissions, and imminent acts identified in this Complaint, Defendant has breached and/or is breaching its fiduciary duties to collect, preserve, and share the Cincinnati Library collection for the charitable benefit of the public, including the Greater Cincinnati community.

47. Defendant's breaches of fiduciary duties as alleged in this Complaint have and/or will directly and proximately caused injury, loss or damage to charitable assets and/or damages to the charitable beneficiaries in an amount not yet known but exceeding $25,000.

COUNT FIVE: BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTIES, STATUTORY

48. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

49. R.C. 1716.17 provides: "Every person who solicits, collects or expends contributions on behalf of a charitable organization or for a charitable purpose or who conducts a charitable sales promotion, and every officer, director, trustee, or employee of that person who is concerned with the solicitation, collection, or expenditure of those contributions shall be considered a fiduciary and as acting in a fiduciary capacity."

50. The duty under R.C. 1716.17 requires fiduciaries to perform their duties in good faith, in a manner reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the organization, and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances.

51. R.C. 1716.14(A)(12) provides that it is unlawful to operate "in violation of, or fail[] to comply with, any of the requirements" in R.C. Chapter 1716.

52. Defendant, by its actions, omissions, and imminent acts as alleged above in this Complaint, has breached and is breaching its fiduciary duties in violation of R.C. 1716.17 and/or 1716.14(A)(12).

COUNT SIX: ABUSE OF CHARITABLE TRUST, R.C. 109.24

53. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates by reference, as if completely rewritten herein, all prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

54. R.C. 109.24 provides that the Attorney General "shall institute and prosecute a proper action to enforce the performance of any charitable trust, and to restrain the abuse of it whenever he considers such action advisable."

55. Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint constitute an abuse of a charitable trust, in violation of R.C. 109.24.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, pursuant to his statutory and common law authority, Plaintiff Attorney General respectfully requests this Court grant the following relief:

A. Prohibit and permanently enjoin Defendant from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's collection except to generate proceeds to acquire other collection items for the Cincinnati Library.

B. Prohibit and permanently enjoin Defendant from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's Special Collections (including the Rare Book collection) without approval by the Board of Directors after sixty-days written notice to the Ohio

Attorney General in a reasonable form and manner prescribed by the Ohio Attorney General.

C. Prohibit and permanently enjoin the College from using the proceeds from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's collection for any purpose other than to acquire other collection items for the Cincinnati Library's collection.

D. Grant the Attorney General other relief as the Court deems proper and necessary.

Very respectfully submitted,

DAVE YOST
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO

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Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General's Exhibit Index

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO, *ex rel.* DAVE YOST, OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL, Plaintiff, v. HEBREW UNION COLLEGE–JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION, Defendant.	Case No.: Judge **VERIFICATION OF COMPLAINT**

State of Ohio)
) ss
County of Perry)

I, Christina Hall, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, depose and state that I am a Major Case Investigator in the Charitable Law Section of the Attorney General's Office, that I have read the forgoing Complaint and attached Exhibits, that I understand the contents thereof, and that the allegations and facts stated in the Complaint are true and correct, to the best of my personal knowledge, information, and belief.

____
Christina Hall

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of May, 2024.

____
Notary Public

docVerify

Notarization Draft HUC Library Complaint--5.31.24.pdf

DocVerify ID: 2DE764BF-FA42-4241-AE20-C1A111C26BE2
Created: May 31, 2024 06:53:25 -8:00
Pages: 18
Remote Notary: Yes / State: OH

E-Signature Summary

E-Signature 1: Christina Hall (CH)
May 31, 2024 07:20:12 -8:00 [24D4FF2151C5] [64.128.48.50]
christina.hall@ohioago.gov (Principal) (ID Verified)

E-Signature Notary: MacKenzie S. Clayton (msc)
May 31, 2024 07:20:12 -8:00 [19DF43075CB9] [64.128.48.50]
MacKenzie.Clayton@OhioAGO.gov
I, MacKenzie S. Clayton, did witness the participants named above electronically sign this document.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO, *ex rel.* DAVE YOST, OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL Charitable Law Section 30 East Broad Street, 25th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215, Plaintiff, v. HEBREW UNION COLLEGE–JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION 3101 Clifton Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 Defendant.	COMMON PLEAS COURTS Case No.: A2402430 Judge VERIFIED COMPLAINT OF OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL DAVE YOST

Plaintiff State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Attorney General of Ohio ("Attorney General"), hereby alleges as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action to protect the global and cultural treasures held for charitable purposes and available to any resident of the Greater Cincinnati area—the holdings of the Klau Library in Cincinnati ("Cincinnati Library") at Defendant Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion ("College").

2. According to Defendant, the holdings of the Cincinnati Library stand "at or near the top of all American collections of Hebraica and among the strongest in the world." *See* About the Cincinnati Library at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 1. The Cincinnati Library's world class collection is held in charitable trust for the use and benefit of "the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area; and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." *See* Klau Library

Mission at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 3. Items in the Collection may not be sold to fund other operations or cover losses at the College.

3. But the College is violating Ohio law and breaching the charitable trust applicable to the Cincinnati Library by taking measures to dismantle the Cincinnati Library's collections; the College engaged associates of Sotheby's auction house to value items within the Special Collection for sale to "to save the college from its crippling deficits". *See* Cincy | Jewfolk Article at https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8. The College is not being forthcoming about the steps being taken to deaccession—that is, sell off—items in the Cincinnati Library collection. Indeed, recent reports indicate that the College has been covertly undermining funding to the Cincinnati Library—interfering with fundraising, slashing the budget, and cutting staff. *See* Cincy | Jewfolk Article at https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8. Those at the College who know it either cannot or will not stop it.

4. The Attorney General, having reasonable cause to believe that violations of Ohio's charitable laws are ongoing, imminent, and would cause irreparable injury, loss or, damage to charitable beneficiaries in the state of Ohio, brings this action in the public interest and under the authority vested in the Attorney General by Ohio Revised Code Section 109.23 *et seq*. ("Ohio Charitable Trust Act"), Ohio Revised Code Chapter 1716 ("Ohio Charitable Organizations Act"), and the Attorney General's common law authority.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The Attorney General, pursuant to R.C. 109.24, R.C. 1716.16, and his common law role as *parens patriae*, protects charitable trusts and their intended public beneficiaries.

6. Defendant College is an Ohio nonprofit corporation with a principal office at 3101 Clifton Avenue in the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio 45220.

7. The College's purpose is "[t]o establish and maintain a Jewish educational institution or institutions" including "to establish and maintain a library . . . ." *See* Hebrew Union 1950 Merger Amendment at https://bizimage.ohiosos.gov/api/image/pdf/A402_0823, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 2.

8. The College, as part of its mission and program, owns and operates the Cincinnati Library that, in fulfilment of its mission statement, "acquires, preserves, and provides access to materials in printed, manuscript, and other formats, supporting the teaching functions of the rabbinical and graduate programs and meeting the research needs of its various users: the faculty, students, and staff of HUC-JIR Cincinnati; the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area; and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." *See* Klau Library Mission at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 3.

9. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has recognized the College as a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization. *See* Hebrew Union 2021-22 990-T at https://apps.irs.gov/pub/epostcard/cor/310537067_202206_990T_2023051921268616.pdf, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8.

10. The College solicits donations for charitable purposes, including in support of the Cincinnati Library, stating on its website that "HUC-JIR is not only North America's premier institution of Jewish higher education, we also are home to some of the most important scholarly publications and cultural and historic artifacts in the world. Your gift today enables us to collect, preserve, and share these treasures with the world now and into the future." *See* Klau Library

Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/klau-library-donation/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 16. *See also* Hebrew Union Gifts of Impact Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/, a copy of which attached as Exhibit 14.

11. The College is a "charitable organization" as that term is defined in R.C. 1716.01(A) and a "charitable trust" as that term is defined in R.C. 109.23, and the College, as well as its directors, officers, and others who solicit, receive, or expend charitable donations, are considered fiduciaries and have been acting in a fiduciary capacity as contemplated by R.C. 1716.17.

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction in this case pursuant to R.C. 2305.01.

13. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over the College pursuant to R.C. 2307.382 because the acts and omissions alleged in this Complaint occurred and are occurring in Ohio and/or because they involve or relate to the activities of Ohio residents and Ohio corporations and entities.

14. Venue is proper in Hamilton County because that is where the College's principal place of business is located and that is where the Cincinnati Library and its collection is located.

III. ACTIVITIES GIVING RISE TO THIS COMPLAINT

A. The Cincinnati Library holds a world-class collection of literary works for the benefit of Ohioans and scholars from around the world.

15. The Cincinnati Library collection began in 1875 with a donation of 130 items but has grown to more than 600,000 items. *See* American Jewish Libraries: Klau Library at https://jewishlibraries.org/klau-library-huc-cincinnati/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 5, and About the Cincinnati Library at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 1.

16. The Cincinnati Library holds Special Collections that "comprise one of the finest Judaica research collections in the world" and are made "available to researchers around the globe…." *See* Hebrew Union Special Collections at https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 6.

17. Based on information and belief, these assets are worth millions of dollars. Within the Special Collection is the extraordinary Rare Book and Manuscript Collection, which "includes rare incunabula, illuminated manuscripts, Biblical codices, communal records, legal documents, and scientific tracts" such as "the First Cincinnati Haggadah (Germany, 15th century) and the Second Cincinnati Haggadah (Moravia, 18th Century)" and the "Kaifeng manuscripts from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) . . . , and the only known manuscripts which contain both Chinese and Hebrew characters." *See* Hebrew Union Rare Book and Manuscript Collection Overview at https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/rare-book-and-manuscript-collection/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 7.

18. In furtherance of its mission, the Cincinnati Library "acquires, preserves, and provides access to materials in printed, manuscript, and other formats" to meet "the research needs of its various users" including "the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area" and "the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." *See* Klau Library Mission at https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 3.

19. Upon information and belief, in its books and records, the College does not capitalize the Cincinnati Library collection and does not account for the Cincinnati Library collection as saleable or fungible assets.

20. Under applicable accounting principles, to avoid capitalizing a collection, the collection must meet three criteria: (1) It is held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance

of public service rather than financial gain, (2) it is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved, and (3) it is subject to an organizational policy that requires the use of proceeds from items that are sold to be for the acquisition of new collection items, the direct care of existing collections, or both.

21. According to annual audited financial statements for the College, "Proceeds from deaccessions or insurance recoveries are included as increases in the appropriate net asset classes. Proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items." *See* Financial Statements, Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants and Single Audit Reports as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, available at https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/display_audit/19292020221, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 9, and Financial Statements, Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants and Single Audit Reports as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, available at https://app.fac.gov/dissemination/summary/2023-06-GSAFAC-0000011281, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 10.

B. An April 19 news report detailed significant, nonpublic efforts at the College to cut funding for and explore sale of rare items from the Cincinnati Library.

22. On April 19, 2024, a news report discussed, among other things, efforts within the College to sell off the Cincinnati Library's collection "to save the college from its crippling deficits," under the guise of deaccession, and amidst broader funding cuts to the Cincinnati Library. *See* Cincy | Jewfolk Article: How to Close a Campus at https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 8. Specific claims in the press report include the following:

a. In the early 2020s, during a strategic planning initiative, the College administration attempted "to quietly offload the Cincinnati Klau Library to both the University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago ([President] Rehfeld's alma mater), which members of the libraries task force only discovered—by accident—after months of meetings."

b. "In 2021, [the Cincinnati Library] budget was cut by 22%, severely reducing acquisitions, which the libraries task force warned would make the Klau unable to stay up-to-date for research."

c. "More recently, the college reportedly has not allowed Klau staff to fundraise for the library, or even pursue the many grants available for research libraries."

d. "In 2023, HUC-JIR hired a part-time library grants writer, but the Klau has received no grants from that effort."

e. "Spending on acquisitions has also been dramatically reduced. While HUC-JIR's audits don't show breakdowns by location, they report that total spending on acquisitions across all of the college's libraries and museums went from around $230,000 in the mid-2010s to under $120,000 by 2023."

f. "The Klau, which has usually had a roughly $2 million budget (largely from HUC-JIR's unrestricted funds), will be reduced to operating on just half a million dollars of endowment funds in fiscal year 2025."

g. "As most of the library staff are concentrated in Cincinnati, the expectation is that at least half of the roughly 12 full-time Klau employees will be laid off."

h. "In early 2024, Yoram Bitton, HUC-JIR's national director of libraries, resigned after allegedly being pressured by the administration to sell rare books from the Klau."

i. The College has claimed to be "formalizing our collections policy and engaging an independent consultant…to understand the value of our holdings."

j. "[I]n mid-March, the "independent consultant" that came to evaluate the Klau holdings was Sharon Liberman Mintz, the international senior specialist in Judaica for the auction house Sotheby's. Along with Mintz came Shaul Seidler-Feller, another Judaica specialist at Sotheby's."

k. "Mintz will give a report to the administration with her evaluation of the Klau holdings, which is expected to include options for potential sales."

l. "Internally, the administration is reportedly talking about selling rare books as a necessary financial move to save the college from its crippling deficits."

m. "One of the items potentially being put to auction is the Klau's set of the Bomberg Talmud—one of 12 known complete 16th-century sets of the earliest press-printed Talmud in history. The Klau's Bomberg Talmud is the only publicly available set in North America, and the only set held by a Jewish institution."

n. "HUC-JIR's statement to Cincy Jewfolk did not deny that the Bomberg Talmud may be up for sale."

o. "The college has no formal deaccessioning policy, but its public audits state that 'proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items.'"

C. The College did not provide records or assurance that the world-class collection at the Cincinnati Library would be held and maintained for charitable and public use.

23. Following the April 19 press report, the Attorney General wrote to the College seeking an immediate agreement assuring that Special Collection items, including Rare Books, would not be sold or deaccessioned and that no collection items would be sold other than to raise funds to acquire other collection items for the Cincinnati Library.

24. The College did not provide the requested assurance.

25. The Attorney General also issued an investigative Record Request seeking immediate production of records relating to the certain allegations in the April 19 Article, including:

a. The engagement letter for Sotheby's and any inventory of items valued or to be valued by Sotheby's.

b. Communications and records regarding possible sale or other transfer of some or all of the Cincinnati Library Collection to either the University of Cincinnati or The University of Chicago.

c. The budget for the Cincinnati Library in the current fiscal year and the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024.

d. An accounting of any items deaccessioned, sold, or otherwise transferred from the Cincinnati Library.

e. Minutes, notes, and other records regarding possible sales or deaccessioning of items in the Cincinnati Library collection, including use of proceeds to pay deficits of the College.

26. The College did not provide the requested records.

D. Sotheby's could quickly sell items such as those in the Special Collection, including by private sale.

27. Auction house Sotheby's Judaica Department offers Hebrew manuscripts and books, silver, ritual objects, paintings, and graphics. *See* Sotheby's Judaica Department Overview at https://www.sothebys.com/en/departments/judaica?locale=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 11.

28. Auction house Sotheby's is the only international auction house which holds an annual sale of Important Judaica and employs eleven specialists in this field. *See* Sotheby's Judaica Department Overview at https://www.sothebys.com/en/departments/judaica?locale=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 11.

29. Auction house Sotheby's offers the ability to sell items immediately online, via auctions, via private sale, or via retail. *See* Sotheby's Auction and Private Sales at www.sothebys.com/en/sell?local=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 12 and Sotheby's Buy Now and Retail Locations at www.sothebys.com/en/sell?local=en, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 13.

E. The College continues to solicit donations generally and specifically based on the strength of the Cincinnati Library without disclosing to donors that it is cutting funding and exploring sales of Special Collections or Rare Book items.

30. At the same time the College has both explored opportunities to sell items from the Cincinnati Library collection "to save the college from its crippling deficits" and continued to cut funding to the Cincinnati Library, it has also been and is soliciting donations—both by promoting the strength of the Cincinnati Library, generally, and expressly asking donors to support the Cincinnati Library, specifically.

31. The College generally solicits donations with emphasis on "many opportunities to make a significant impact on the people and programs of the College" including by supporting

Global and Cultural Treasures, featuring the Cincinnati Library. *See* Gifts of Impact Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/#global, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 14, and Hebrew Union Global Treasures Gifts Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/#global, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 15.

32. The College specifically solicits donations telling donors its "global and cultural treasures," featuring the Cincinnati Library, "are preserved, protected and enhanced with generous support of our donors." Hebrew Union Global Treasures Gifts Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/#global, a copy of which has been attached as Exhibit 15. And donors are asked to "Support the Klau Library" so that the College can "collect, preserve, and share these treasures with the world now and into the future." *See* Klau Library Solicitation at https://huc.edu/donate/klau-library-donation/, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 16.

33. The College, including its directors, officers, and employees who solicit, collect, or expend donations, owes fiduciary duties to donors and to beneficiaries in conducting its program services, including, without limitation, the duties of care, of loyalty, to maintain accounts, and to comply with the law as applied to the Cincinnati Library collection.

34. This action is being initiated against the College and its directors, trustees, officers and/or agents that have committed and would commit additional, imminent violations of Ohio law and their applicable fiduciary duties regarding the funding and collections of the Cincinnati Library as set forth in this Complaint.

IV. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CLAIMS

COUNT ONE: DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES IN CHARITABLE SOLICITATIONS, R.C. 1716.14(A)(1)

35. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

36. R.C. 1716.14(A)(1) provides that "The following acts and practices are hereby prohibited and declared unlawful as applied to the planning, conducting, or executing of any solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or to the planning, conducting, or executing of a charitable sales promotion: (1) Committing any deceptive act or practice . . . ."

37. Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint constitute deceptive acts or practices in violation of R.C. 1716.14(A)(1).

COUNT TWO: MISLEADING PERSONS AS TO MATERIAL FACTS CONCERNING SOLICITATION, R.C. 1716.14(A)(2)

38. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

39. R.C. 1716.14(A)(2) provides that "The following acts and practices are hereby prohibited and declared unlawful as applied to the planning, conducting, or executing of any solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or to the planning, conducting, or executing of a charitable sales promotion: . . . (2) Misleading any person as to any material fact concerning the solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or concerning a charitable sales promotion . . . ."

40. Through Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint, they have misled and/or are misleading one or more individuals as to material facts concerning the solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose in violation of R.C. 1716.14(A)(2).

COUNT THREE: MISLEADING PERSONS AS TO USE OF DONATED PROCEEDS, R.C. 1716.14(A)(5)

41. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

42. R.C. 1716.14(A)(5) provides that "The following acts and practices are hereby prohibited and declared unlawful as applied to the planning, conducting, or executing of any solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose or to the planning, conducting, or executing of a charitable sales promotion: . . . (5) Misleading any person in any manner in the belief, or making or using any representation to any person that implies, that the organization on whose behalf a solicitation or charitable sales promotion is being conducted is a charitable organization or that the proceeds of the solicitation or charitable sales promotion will be used for a charitable purpose if either of those is not the fact . . .."

43. Through Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint, Defendant has misled and/or is misleading one or more individuals as to material facts concerning the use of solicited proceeds in violation of R.C. 1716.14(A)(5).

COUNT FOUR: BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTIES, COMMON LAW

44. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates all prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

45. Defendant owed and owes fiduciary duties to administer charitable assets according to donor intent and for the benefit of intended charitable beneficiaries of the Cincinnati Library, including the duty of care, the duty of loyalty, the duty to properly manage accounts, and the duty to comply with the law, as well as other duties, including, but not limited to, the duty not to waste charitable trust assets and to act in the best interest of the charity.

46. By the acts, omissions, and imminent acts identified in this Complaint, Defendant has breached and/or is breaching its fiduciary duties to collect, preserve, and share the Cincinnati Library collection for the charitable benefit of the public, including the Greater Cincinnati community.

47. Defendant's breaches of fiduciary duties as alleged in this Complaint have and/or will directly and proximately caused injury, loss or damage to charitable assets and/or damages to the charitable beneficiaries in an amount not yet known but exceeding $25,000.

COUNT FIVE: BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTIES, STATUTORY

48. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

49. R.C. 1716.17 provides: "Every person who solicits, collects or expends contributions on behalf of a charitable organization or for a charitable purpose or who conducts a charitable sales promotion, and every officer, director, trustee, or employee of that person who is concerned with the solicitation, collection, or expenditure of those contributions shall be considered a fiduciary and as acting in a fiduciary capacity."

50. The duty under R.C. 1716.17 requires fiduciaries to perform their duties in good faith, in a manner reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the organization, and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances.

51. R.C. 1716.14(A)(12) provides that it is unlawful to operate "in violation of, or fail[] to comply with, any of the requirements" in R.C. Chapter 1716.

52. Defendant, by its actions, omissions, and imminent acts as alleged above in this Complaint, has breached and is breaching its fiduciary duties in violation of R.C. 1716.17 and/or 1716.14(A)(12).

COUNT SIX: ABUSE OF CHARITABLE TRUST, R.C. 109.24

53. Plaintiff Attorney General incorporates by reference, as if completely rewritten herein, all prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

54. R.C. 109.24 provides that the Attorney General "shall institute and prosecute a proper action to enforce the performance of any charitable trust, and to restrain the abuse of it whenever he considers such action advisable."

55. Defendant's acts, omissions, and imminent additional acts identified in this Complaint constitute an abuse of a charitable trust, in violation of R.C. 109.24.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, pursuant to his statutory and common law authority, Plaintiff Attorney General respectfully requests this Court grant the following relief:

A. Prohibit and permanently enjoin Defendant from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's collection except to generate proceeds to acquire other collection items for the Cincinnati Library.

B. Prohibit and permanently enjoin Defendant from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's Special Collections (including the Rare Book collection) without approval by the Board of Directors after sixty-days written notice to the Ohio

Attorney General in a reasonable form and manner prescribed by the Ohio Attorney General.

C. Prohibit and permanently enjoin the College from using the proceeds from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's collection for any purpose other than to acquire other collection items for the Cincinnati Library's collection.

D. Grant the Attorney General other relief as the Court deems proper and necessary.

Very respectfully submitted,

DAVE YOST
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO

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Counsel for Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General

Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General's Exhibit Index

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HAMILTON COUNTY

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

JUN 03 2024

STATE OF OHIO, *ex rel.* DAVE YOST, OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL, Plaintiff, v. HEBREW UNION COLLEGE–JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION, Defendant.	COMMON PLEAS COURTS Case No.: Judge A2402430 **VERIFICATION OF COMPLAINT**

State of Ohio)
) ss
County of Perry)

I, Christina Hall, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, depose and state that I am a Major Case Investigator in the Charitable Law Section of the Attorney General's Office, that I have read the forgoing Complaint and attached Exhibits, that I understand the contents thereof, and that the allegations and facts stated in the Complaint are true and correct, to the best of my personal knowledge, information, and belief.

Christina Hall

Christina Hall

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of May, 2024.

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF OHIO
MacKenzie Storm Clayton
Commission # 2018-RE-707238
Electronic Notary Public
State of Ohio
My Comm Exp. Feb 22, 2028

MacKenzie S. Clayton
Notary Public

Notarial act performed by audio-visual communication

Exhibit 1

https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

ABOUT HUC | ADMISSIONS & FINANCIAL SUPPORT | SCHOOLS & PROGRAMS | FACULTY | PUBLIC PROGRAMS & EVENTS

Sidebar: Libraries

HUC-JIR Libraries

Cincinnati Library

Where Are The Books?

Library Staff

Jerusalem Library

Los Angeles Library

New York Library

Free Online Resources

Library Databases

Special Collections

Library Events

Learn More About Us

About the Library

Chat with Library Staff!

The Klau Library, Cincinnati, in quantity and quality of holdings, stands at or near the top of all American collections of Hebraica and among the strongest in the world.

The collection includes: 530,000 printed books, 1,200 current periodical subscriptions, 2,500 manuscript codices and many thousands of manuscript pages, 19,000 microfiche & 19,000 reels of microfilm, 100,000 digital images from manuscripts and

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11:54 AM
5/6/2024

DOC ID ----> A402_0823

Exhibit 2

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Number 19618

AMENDMENT

Hebrew Union College-
Jewish Institute of
Religion

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State
at Columbus, Ohio on the 11 day
of Feb A.D. 1950
and recorded in Volume 76 page 276
of the Records of Incorporations.

[illegible] Secretary of State

A402 822

Paxton & Seasongood,
1616 Union Cent. Bldg.
Cincinnati, O.

lnl/hp
1/19/50

A402 823

119613

CBF

DATE 3-11-50

$25.00

VOL 580 PAGE 270

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that at the first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees (Board of Governors) of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (formed by the consolidation of Hebrew Union College, an educational corporation organized and existing under the laws of Ohio, and Jewish Institute of Religion, an educational corporation organized and existing by virtue of a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York), held pursuant to notice, there was duly delivered to Benjamin Mielziner, Secretary of said first meeting, the respective records of ratification of the Agreement of Consolidation by the Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College, by the Executive Board of The Union of American Hebrew Congregations (which has elected a majority of the Trustees of Hebrew Union College, not including the President) and is now authorized to elect a majority of the Board of Trustees of the consolidated corporation, (not including the President) and by the Board of Trustees of Jewish Institute of Religion, duly certified by the Secretary of each such meeting of such constituent corporations.

This is further to certify that at said first meeting of the consolidated corporation, the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the Trustees:

> "RESOLVED, that the proceedings and acts of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, the Executive Board of The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Institute of Religion, as duly certified by the respective Secretaries of each meeting thereof to the Secretary of this first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the consolidated corporation be, and they hereby are approved, and that the Secretary of this meeting be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to certify the Agreement of Consolidation, an executed original of which is attached hereto, and to file this certificate in the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio, to file an executed original of said Agreement of Consolidation in the office of the Secretary of State of New York, and in the office of the Clerk of New York County, and to file a copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of State of Ohio, in the office of the Recorder of Hamilton County, Ohio."

This is further to certify that the first Board of Trustees of said consolidated corporation, who have been selected pursuant to the Agreement of Consolidation and the amended Rules and Regulations of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion, are as follows:

NAMES	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES
Marcus Lester Aaron	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert S. Adler	Chicago, Ill.
Jacob Aronson	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice Bachrach	New York, N. Y.
Abram Berkowitz	Boston, Mass.
Herbert R. Bloch	Cincinnati, Ohio
Louis Caplan	Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. B. Cohen	Cincinnati, Ohio
Julius H. Cohn	South Orange, N. J.
Hugo Dalsheimer	Baltimore, Md.
Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath	Cincinnati, Ohio
Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman	Hartford, Conn.
Lewis Fox	Hartford, Conn.
Max Getz	Cincinnati, Ohio
Rabbi Nelson Glueck, Pres. Ex-Officio	Cincinnati, Ohio
Dr. J. Victor Greenebaum	Cincinnati, Ohio
Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman	St. Louis, Mo.
Lester A. Jaffe, Chairman	Cincinnati, Ohio
Benjamin S. Katz	Cincinnati, Ohio
Fred Lazarus, Jr.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Leon Lederer	Cincinnati, Ohio
Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin	Los Angeles, Calif.
Rabbi Julius Mark	New York, N. Y.
Sidney Meyers	Cincinnati, Ohio
Robert Rosenbaum	Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel I. Rosenman	New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Louis A. Rosett	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Rabbi Jacob Singer	Chicago, Ill.
Jack H. Skirball	Beverly Hills, Calif.
Rabbi Phineas Smoller	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger	New York, N. Y.
Frank L. Weil	New York, N. Y.
Dr. Hiram B. Weiss	Cincinnati, Ohio
Bernard Werthan	Nashville, Tenn.
Rabbi David H. Wice	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Samuel Wohl	Cincinnati, Ohio
Morton Baum	New York, N. Y.
Walter S. Hilborn	Beverly Hills, Calif.
Judge Joseph M. Levine	New York, N. Y.
Irving A. Manacher	New York, N. Y.
Herman M. Stein	Lawrence, N. Y.
Israel N. Thurman	New York, N. Y.
Rabbi Abraham J. Brachman	Fort Worth, Texas
Bernard D. Klein	Long Island City, N. Y.
Dewey D. Stone	Brockton, Mass.
Dr. Henry Slonimsky	New York, N. Y.
Dr. Salo W. Baron	New York, N. Y.
Joseph Durst	New York, N. Y.
Rabbi Morton M. Berman	Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Judah Cahn	Cedarhurst, N. Y.
Rabbi Edward E. Klein	New York, N. Y.
Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin	Great Neck, N. Y.
Arthur Rosenbloom	New York, N. Y.

This is further to certify that at said first meeting of said consolidated corporation, now known as Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion, the following officers were duly elected:

Lester A. Jaffe, Cincinnati, Ohio - Chairman, Board of Governors

Herbert R. Bloch, Cincinnati, Ohio - Vice Chairman

Joseph M. Levine, New York, N. Y. - Vice Chairman

Frank L. Weil, New York, N. Y. - Vice Chairman

Leon Lederer, Cincinnati, Ohio - Treasurer

Sidney Meyers, Cincinnati, Ohio - Vice Treasurer

Benjamin Mielziner, Cincinnati, Ohio - Secretary

Maxwell Lyons, Cincinnati, Ohio - Assistant Secretary

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this certificate has been duly signed by the duly elected Secretary of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion, who also acted as Secretary of the first meeting of said Board of Trustees, and sealed with the corporate seal of said corporation, all in accordance with the provisions of General Code of Ohio, Section 10038, et seq. .

B. Mielziner

Secretary, Board of Governors, (Board of Trustees) Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

A402 826 586 279

AGREEMENT made as of the 25th day of January, 1950 between HEBREW UNION COLLEGE - JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION, an educational corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Ohio (hereinafter referred to as "Hebrew Union") and JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION, an educational corporation organized and existing by virtue of a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York (hereinafter referred to as "Institute"),

W I T N E S S E T H :

WHEREAS, Hebrew Union was incorporated on January 8, 1926, pursuant to Sections Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four et seq. of the General Code of Ohio; and

WHEREAS, Institute was organized by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, pursuant to Chapter Four Hundred and Fifty-one of the laws of Nineteen Hundred Twenty-three, as amended by Chapter Three Hundred Eighty of the laws of Nineteen Hundred Thirty and by Chapter Six Hundred Thirty of the laws of Nineteen Hundred Forty-nine; and

WHEREAS, Hebrew Union and Institute have similar objects and purposes and for many years have engaged in related activities; and

WHEREAS, to effect economies in the administration, and to permit of a more efficient and effective operation of the two corporations, a consolidation thereof is advisable so that hereafter their separate and joint activities shall be conducted by the consolidated corporation; and

WHEREAS, such consolidation is permitted pursuant to Section Ten Thousand Thirty-eight et seq. of the Ohio

General Code, and by Chapter Six Hundred Thirty of the laws of Nineteen Hundred Forty-nine of the State of New York; and

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Institute held on January 19, 1950 the consolidation of Hebrew Union and Institute in the manner hereinafter set forth was authorized and approved by the assents of more than two-thirds of the Trustees of Institute; and whereas, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hebrew Union to be held on January 25, 1950 the consolidation of Hebrew Union and Institute in the manner hereinafter set forth will be authorized and approved by the assents of more than two-thirds of the Trustees of Hebrew Union; and

WHEREAS, the corporation resulting from such consolidation is hereinafter referred to as "consolidated corporation";

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises, covenants and conditions herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

1. The name of consolidated corporation shall be "HEBREW UNION COLLEGE - JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION".

2. Consolidated corporation shall be deemed incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Ohio, with a principal place of business located at 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio. Consolidated corporation shall maintain a place of business in the City and State of New York and may transact business and conduct activities in other states, territories or possessions of the United States or anywhere else in the world. Consolidated corporation shall permanently maintain rabbinical schools in Cincinnati, Ohio and New York, New York.

3. The purposes of consolidated corporation shall

be as follows:

(a) To establish and maintain a Jewish educational institution or institutions, which shall be open to all persons upon equal terms, and which shall operate under the patronage of The Union of American Hebrew Congregations; to prepare students to become Rabbis, Jewish Religious Teachers and Social Workers; to promote the study of the Jewish Religion, history and literature, and otherwise to foster and perpetuate Judaism and to disseminate knowledge thereof.

(b) To establish and maintain schools to train in liberal spirit, men and women for the Jewish ministry, research and community service; to study scientifically Jewish literature, history and religious experience, and to make available to the general public a constructive knowledge of Judaism, its spiritual and social ideals, its history and outlook and its contribution to the world's progress; to advance Jewish scholarship; to establish and maintain a library and to educate and train Rabbis, Cantors and Teachers.

(c) To grant and confer the degrees of Rabbi, Master of Hebrew Literature, Bachelor of Hebrew Literature, Doctor of Hebrew Literature, Doctor of Jewish Theology, Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, Doctor of Hebraic Studies and such other degrees, diplomas and certificates as comport with the foregoing purposes of the consolidated corporation.

4. The number of Trustees of consolidated corporation shall be not less than twenty-four (24), nor more than fifty-four (54) and the President ex officio. Initially

one-third of the number shall be nominated by Institute.

5. The Rules and Regulations or By-Laws of consolidated corporation shall prescribe the number, qualifications, powers, terms of office and manner of selection of Trustees and officers and all other provisions for the regulation of its affairs and the management and disposition of its property. Such Rules and Regulations or By-Laws shall be subject to the provisions herein contained.

The Trustees nominated by Institute shall have fair and adequate representation on all committees, the activities of which shall directly or indirectly affect the rabbinical school to be maintained by consolidated corporation in the City of New York.

At least one meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held annually in the City of New York or within a radius of one hundred miles therefrom.

6. The names and post office addresses of the Trustees of consolidated corporation until the next meeting shall be as follows:

NAMES	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES
Marcus Lester Aaron	1233 Inverness St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert S. Adler	53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Jacob Aronson	466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alfred Bachrach	911 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Abram Berkowitz	50 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Herbert R. Bloch	313 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Louis Caplan	Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. B. Cohn	1658 Herald St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Hugo Dalsheimer	Leisure Hill, Pikesville, Md.
Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath	34 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Rabbi Abram J. Feldman	145 Ballard Dr., Hartford, Conn.
Lewis Fox	750 Prospect Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Max Getz	5th and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio

NAMES	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES (cont'd.)
Rabbi Nelson Glueck, President	162 Glenmary Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Dr. J. Victor Greenebaum	3532 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio
Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman	5017 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Lester A. Jaffe, Chairman	Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Benjamin S. Katz	Pine Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio
Fred Lazarus, Jr.	707 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Leon Lederer	May Stern Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin	636 S. Hobart St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Rabbi Julius Mark	1 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.
Sidney Meyers	3301 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Robert Rosenbaum	3743 D St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Samuel I. Rosenman	165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Louis A. Rosett	35 Brookdale Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Rabbi Jacob Singer	1615 Morse Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Jack H. Skirball	604 N. Alta Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Rabbi Phineas Smoller	6513 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger	5 East 80th St., New York, N. Y.
Frank L. Weil	60 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Dr. Hiram B. Weiss	Doctors Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Bernard Werthan	Tyne Blvd., Nashville, Tenn.
Rabbi David H. Wice	615 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Samuel Wohl	3610 Washington Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Morton Baum	19 West 44th St., New York 19, N. Y.
Walter S. Hilborn	716 N. Alpine Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Judge Joseph M. Levine	384 East 149th St., New York 55, N. Y.
Irving A. Menascher	110 Riverside Drive, New York 24, N. Y.
Herman M. Stein	170 Wildacre Avenue, Lawrence, N. Y.
Israel M. Thurman	Suite 1019, 250 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Abraham J. Brachman	2308 Warner Road, Fort Worth, Tex.
Bernard D. Klein	30-34 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
Dewey D. Stone	53 Arlington St., Brockton, Mass.
Dr. Henry Slonimsky	40 West 68 St., New York, 23, N. Y.
Dr. Salo W. Baron	29 Claremont Avenue, New York 27, N. Y.
Joseph Durst	358 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
Rabbi Morton M. Berman	1100 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Judah Cahn	Temple Israel, 400 Oak Ave., Cedarhurst, N.Y
Rabbi Edward E. Klein	30 West 68th St., New York 23, N. Y.
Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin	Temple Beth El, Old Mill Road, Great Neck, N.
Arthur Rosenbloom	812 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

NAMES (Cont'd) POST OFFICE ADDRESSES (Cont'd)

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7. The election of Trustees of consolidated corporation shall be held biennially, beginning with the year 1950, at Cincinnati, Ohio, or New York City, New York, or at some other convenient place selected by the Trustees.

8. Upon compliance with Sections Ten Thousand Thirty-nine, Ten Thousand Forty and Ten Thousand Forty-one of the General Code of Ohio, and upon the filing of an executed original of this agreement in the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio, in the office of the Secretary of State of New York and in the office of the Clerk of New York County, and upon filing a copy thereof duly certified

by the Secretary of State of Ohio in the office of the Recorder of Hamilton County, Ohio, all the rights, privileges, franchises and interests of each of the constituent corporations, and all the property, real, personal and mixed, and all the debts due on whatever account to any of them, as well as all things in action belonging to any of them, shall be taken and deemed to be transferred to and vested in consolidated corporation without further act or deed; and all claims, demands, property and every other interest shall be as effectively the property of consolidated corporation as they were of the constituent corporations, and the title to all real estate taken by deed or otherwise, vested in any of such constituent corporations, shall not in any way be impaired by reason of the consolidation, but shall be vested in consolidated corporation; provided, however, the rights of creditors of any constituent corporation shall not in any manner be impaired nor shall any liability or obligation due or to become due, or any claim or demand for any cause existing against any such corporation be released or impaired by any such consolidation; but consolidated corporation shall be deemed to have assumed and shall be liable for all liabilities and obligations of each of the corporations consolidated in the same manner as if consolidated corporation had itself incurred such liabilities or obligations.

9. The affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the Trustees shall be required for any revision or amendment of this consolidation agreement.

WITNESS the signatures of all of the assenting Trustees of each constituent corporation as of the 25th day

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of January , 1950, the corporate seals of each constituent corporation and the signatures of the President and Secretary of each constituent corporation as of this 25th day of January , 1950.

For Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion	For Jewish Institute of Religion
Ludwig Jaffe	Morton Baum
Alvin R. Frehlich	Salo W. Baron
Eli Frankenstein	Frederick L. Guggenheimer
[illegible]	Jacob R[illegible]
[illegible] Bloch	Walter S. Hilborn
Max Fels	Herbert M. Kaufman
[illegible] Morgenthau	[illegible]
Abraham J. Feldman	Victor Eppstein
Walter Rosenbaum	Arthur M. Rosenbloom
Maurice N. Eisendrath	Edward E. Klein
Hugo Dalsheimer	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bernard [illegible]
Julius Mark	Maurice J. Bloom
[illegible]	[illegible]
Frank [illegible] Weil	Nelson Glueck
Nelson Glueck	Morton [illegible]
[illegible]	
Robert B. Adler	
Jacob Singer	
[illegible] B. Weis	
Leon Lederer	
Benjamin Otto Rutherford	
Jacob Aronson	

1402 834 586 1287

Nelson Glueck

(President of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion)

Nelson Glueck

(President of Jewish Institute of Religion)

Lucian Jaffe

(Chairman, Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion)

(Chairman, Board of Trustees of Jewish Institute of Religion)

(Secretary of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion)

Gloria Seidel Taylor

(Secretary of Jewish Institute of Religion)

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AFFIDAVIT OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE - JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

STATE OF Ohio }
COUNTY OF Hamilton } SS:-

NELSON GLUECK and BENJAMIN MIELZINER, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself deposes and says:

That he, the said NELSON GLUECK, is the President, and that the said BENJAMIN MIELZINER is the Secretary of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion, an Ohio corporation referred to in the foregoing agreement and that they have each been authorized to execute and file the foregoing agreement of consolidation by the votes of more than 2/3rds of the Trustees cast in person of all of the Trustees of such corporation and that such vote was cast at a Trustees' meeting held on the 25th day of January, 1950, upon notice in compliance with the laws of the State of Ohio.

Nelson Glueck
President

Benj Mielziner
Secretary

Sworn to before me this 25 day of January, 1950

Martha Betty Simmons
MARTHA BETTY SIMMONS
Notary Public, State of Ohio
My Commission Expires Aug. 26, 1952

Form 729

THE STATE of OHIO, }
COUNTY of HAMILTON } ss.

I, ELMER F. HUNSICKER, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, the same being a court of record of the aforesaid county, having by law a seal do hereby certify that Martha Betty Semmons Esq., whose name is subscribed to the attached certificate of acknowledgment, proof or affidavit, was at the time of taking said acknowledgment, proof or affidavit a NOTARY PUBLIC duly commissioned and sworn and residing in said county, and was, as such, an officer of said state, duly authorized by the laws thereof to take and certify the same, as well as to take and certify the proof and acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in writing to be recorded in said state, and that full faith and credit are and ought to be given to his official acts; and I further certify that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and verily believe that the signature to the attached certificate is his genuine signature. I further certify that the filing of the impression of the notary seal is not required in this state.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 27th day of January 19 50.

Elmer F. Hunsicker
Clerk of Common Pleas Court, Hamilton County, Ohio

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AFFIDAVIT OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY
OF JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

A402 836

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS:-

NELSON GLUECK, and GLORIA SEIDEL TAXON, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself deposes and says:

That he, the said NELSON GLUECK is the President and that the said GLORIA SEIDEL TAXON is the Secretary of Jewish Institute of Religion, a New York corporation referred to in the foregoing agreement and that they have each been authorized to execute and file the foregoing agreement of consolidation by the votes of more than 2/3rds of the Trustees cast at a Trustees' meeting held on the ~~7th~~ 19th day of ~~December, 1949~~ JANUARY 1950, upon notice in compliance with the laws of the State of New York.

Nelson Glueck
President

Gloria Seidel Taxon
Secretary

Sworn to before me this
19th day of January, 1950

George J. McCartin Jr.

GEORGE J. McCARTIN, Jr.
Notary Public, State of New York
Residing in Queens County
Queens Co. Clks. No. 3001, Reg. No. 121-Mc-0
N.Y. Co. Clks. No. 304, Reg. No. 237-Mc-0
Kings Co. Clks. No. 72, Reg. No. 140-Mc-0
Bronx Co. Clks. No. 13, Reg. No. 81-Mc-0
Certificate filed in Westchester County
Commission Expires March 30, 1950

Form 1

State of New York,
County of New York, } ss.:

No. 91801

I, ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, a Court of Record having by law a seal, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that George J. McCartin Jr.

whose name is subscribed to the annexed affidavit, deposition, certificate of acknowledgment or proof, was at the time of taking the same a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn and qualified to act as such throughout the State of New York; that pursuant to law a commission, or a certificate of his official character, and his autograph signature, have been filed in my office; that as such Notary Public he was duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to administer oaths and affirmations, to receive and certify the acknowledgment or proof of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and other written instruments for lands, tenements and hereditaments to be read in evidence or recorded in this State, to protest notes and to take and certify affidavits and depositions; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary Public, or have compared the signature on the annexed instrument with his autograph signature deposited in my office, and believe that the signature is genuine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 20 day of Jan 1950

Archibald R. Watson
County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County

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A402 837

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE - JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

STATE OF Ohio }
COUNTY OF Hamilton } SS:-

On this 25 day of January, 1950, before me personally came NELSON GLUECK and BENJAMIN MIELZINER, to me known and known to me to be the President and Secretary respectively of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion, an Ohio corporation described in and who executed the foregoing agreement of consolidation and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Martha Betty Semmons

MARTHA BETTY SEMMONS
Notary Public, State of Ohio
My Commission Expires Aug. 25, 1952

Form 79

THE STATE of OHIO,
COUNTY of HAMILTON } ss.

I, ELMER F. HUNSICKER, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, the same being a court of record of the aforesaid county, having by law a seal do hereby certify that Martha Betty Semmons Esq., whose name is subscribed to the attached certificate of acknowledgment, proof or affidavit, was at the time of taking said acknowledgment, proof or affidavit a NOTARY PUBLIC duly commissioned and sworn and residing in said county, and was, as such, an officer of said state, duly authorized by the laws thereof to take and certify the same, as well as to take and certify the proof and acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in writing to be recorded in said state, and that full faith and credit are and ought to be given to his official acts; and I further certify that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and verily believe that the signature to the attached certificate is his genuine signature. I further certify that the filing of the impression of the notary seal is not required in this state.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 27th day of January 1950.

Elmer F. Hunsicker
Clerk of Common Pleas Court, Hamilton County, Ohio

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY
OF JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

A402 - 838

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS.:

On this 19th day of January, 1950, before me personally came NELSON GLUECK and GLORIA SEIDEL TAXON, to me known and known to me to be the President and Secretary respectively of Jewish Institute of Religion, a New York corporation described in and who executed the foregoing agreement of consolidation and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

GEORGE J. McCARTIN, Jr.
Notary Public, State of New York
Residing in Queens County
Queens Co. Clks. No. 350 Reg. No. [illegible]1-Mc-0
N.Y. Co. Clks. No. 304, Reg. No. 22[illegible]
Kings Co. Clks. No. 72, Reg. No. 140-Mc-0
Bronx Co. Clks. No. 13, Reg. No. 81-Mc-0
Certificate filed in Westchester County
Commission Expires March 30, 1950

Form 1

State of New York
County of New York, } ss.:

No. 91800

I, ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County, a Court of Record having by law a seal, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that

whose name is subscribed to the annexed affidavit, deposition, certificate of acknowledgment or proof, was at the time of taking the same a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn and qualified to act as such throughout the State of New York; that pursuant to law a commission, or a certificate of his official character, and his autograph signature, have been filed in my office; that as such Notary Public he was duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to administer oaths and affirmations, to receive and certify the acknowledgment or proof of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and other written instruments for lands, tenements and hereditaments to be read in evidence or recorded in this State, to protest notes and to take and certify affidavits and depositions; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary Public, or have compared the signature on the annexed instrument with his autograph signature deposited in my office, and believe that the signature is genuine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 20 day of Jan 1950

FEE PAID 25¢

County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County

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https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

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Mission

The Klau Library in Cincinnati functions both as a campus library and as the main research library within the HUC-JIR Library system. Guided by the Mission Statement of the HUC-JIR Library system, the Cincinnati Library acquires, preserves, and provides access to materials in printed, manuscript, and other formats, supporting the teaching functions of the rabbinical and graduate programs and meeting the research needs of its various users: the faculty, students, and staff of HUC-JIR Cincinnati; the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area; and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad. As the main research

Receive News and Updates from Hebrew Union College NAME EMAIL SUBMIT

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Exhibit 3

Exhibit 4

efile GRAPHIC print - DO NOT PROCESS | As Filed Data - | DLN: 93393349007022

Form **990-T**

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return
(and proxy tax under section 6033(e))

For calendar year 2021 or other tax year beginning 07-01-2021 and ending 06-30-2022

▶ Go to *www.irs.gov/Form990T* for instructions and the latest information.
▶ Do not enter SSN numbers on this form as it may be made public if your organization is a 501(c)(3).

OMB No. 1545-0047

2021

Open to Public Inspection for 501(c)(3) Organizations Only

A ☐ Check box if address changed.

B Exempt under section
☑ 501(c3)
☐ 408(e) ☐ 220(e)
☐ 408A ☐ 530(a)
☐ 529(a) ☐ 529A

Print or Type

Name of organization (☐ Check box if name changed and see instructions.)
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

Number, street, and room or suite no. If a P.O. box, see instructions.
3101 CLIFTON AVENUE

City or town, state or province, and ZIP or foreign postal code
CINCINNATI, OH 452202486

C Book value of all assets at end of year . . . . . . ▶ 322,988,833

D Employer identification number
31-0537067

E Group exemption number (see instructions)

F ☐ Check box if an amended return.

G Check organization type ▶ ☑ 501(c) corporation ☐ 501(c) trust ☐ 401(a) trust ☐ Other trust

H Check if filing only to ▶ ☐ Claim credit from Form 8941 ☐ Claim a refund shown on Form 2439

I Check if a 501(c)(3) organization filing a consolidated return with a 501(c)(2) titleholding corporation . . . . ▶ ☐

J Enter the number of attached Schedules A (Form 990-T) . . . . ▶ 4

K During the tax year, was the corporation a subsidiary in an affiliated group or a parent-subsidiary controlled group? . . . ▶ ☐ Yes ☑ No
If "Yes," enter the name and identifying number of the parent corporation ▶

L The books are in care of ▶ MICHELLE SLOCUM CONTROLLER
3101 CLIFTON AVENUE
CINCINNATI, OH 452202486
Telephone number ▶ (513) 487-3205

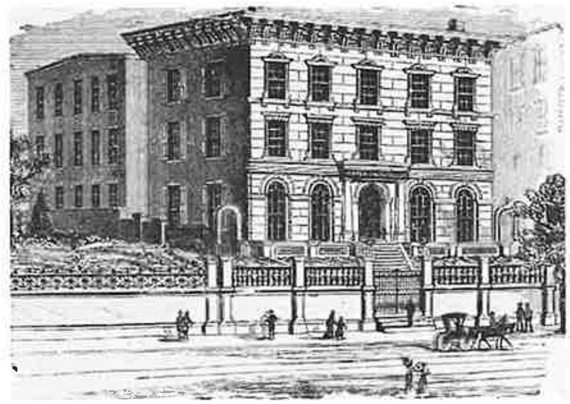
Part I Total Unrelated Business Taxable Income

1	Total of unrelated business taxable income computed from all unrelated trades or businesses (see instructions)	1	0
2	Reserved	2	
3	Add lines 1 and 2	3	0
4	Charitable contributions (see instructions for limitation rules)	4	0
5	Total unrelated business taxable income before net operating losses. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5	
6	Deduction for net operating loss. See instructions	6	0
7	Total of unrelated business taxable income before specific deduction and section 199A deduction. Subtract line 6 from line 5	7	
8	Specific deduction (generally $1,000, but see instructions for exceptions)	8	1,000
9	**Trusts.** Section 199A deduction. See instructions	9	
10	**Total deductions.** Add lines 8 and 9	10	1,000
11	**Unrelated business taxable income.** Subtract line 10 from line 7. If line 10 is greater than line 7, enter zero	11	0

Part II Tax Computation

1	**Organizations taxable as corporations.** Multiply Part I, line 11 by 21% (0.21) ▶	1	0
2	**Trusts taxable at trust rates.** See instructions for tax computation. Income tax on the amount on Part I, line 11 from: ☐ Tax rate schedule or ☐ Schedule D (Form 1041) ▶	2	
3	**Proxy tax.** See instructions ▶	3	
4	Other tax amounts. See instructions	4	
5	Alternative minimum tax (trusts only)	5	
6	**Tax on noncompliant facility income.** See instructions	6	

The **Klau Library (Cincinnati)** is a Jewish research library in [illegible]. It contains one of the largest collections of Judaic and Hebraic printed material in the world and is the largest of the four libraries in the [illegible] (HUC-JIR) [illegible]. Previously called the Hebrew Union College Library, it was renamed in 1961 in honor of David W. Klau of New York, who was a member of the College's Board of Governors.



The Hebrew Union College building on Sixth Street in the West End.

The library was established alongside Hebrew Union College in 1875. In 1931, the library moved into its first free-standing building, becoming the first Jewish library in the world to reside in its own building. In 1961, the library moved into its current home and was renamed Klau Library. The building underwent extensive renovations in the 2000s, and the Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati Library Pavilion, the library's grand entrance, was dedicated when renovations were completed in 2009.

The Collection

The collection began with 130 volumes, mostly textbooks, and grew rapidly in size, initially from donations from founder Isaac Mayer Wise and his family. Major acquisitions include the M. Kayserling Library (a gift from Julius Rosenwald), the A. Freiman Collection, the Louis Grossman Collection, and a collection from Temple Emanu-El in New York.

Exhibit 5

https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/

Libraries | Directory | For Students | For Faculty & Staff | For Alumni | הקולג' בישראל | APPLY | DONATE | REMEMBERING RABBI ELLENSON

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

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Special Collections

The Special Collections of the Klau Library comprise one of the finest Judaica research collections in the world. Available to researchers around the globe, the rare books, manuscripts, and music housed in the collections represent millennia of the Jewish experience across the globe.

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Exhibit 6

Libraries

HUC-JIR Libraries

Free Online Resources

Library Databases

Special Collections

Eduard Birnbaum Music Collection

Rare Book and Manuscript Collection

Lucille Klau Carothers American Jewish Periodical Center

Inventories of Selected Collections

Library Events

Haggadah

The Library's extensive collection of manuscript and printed editions from Europe, Asia, and the Americas includes the First Cincinnati Haggadah (Germany, 15th century) and the Second Cincinnati Haggadah (Moravia, 18th Century).

Jews of Kaifeng

The Kaifeng manuscripts from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) were acquired in the 1920s by the Library from a missionary society. The collection includes Torah portions, prayer books, and the only known manuscripts which contain both Chinese and Hebrew characters.

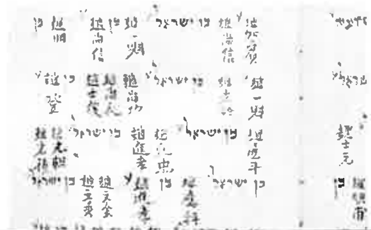

Exhibit 7

Exhibit 8

The well-known adirondack chairs on the lawn of the Cincinnati campus of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion (Lev Gringauz/Cincy Jewfolk)

Lev Gringauz (https://cincyjewfolk.com/author/levami/)

April 19, 2024

How To Close A Campus: HUC-JIR Bleeds Money While Cincinnati Pays The Price

In this story:

- **How to close a campus**
- **'Crushing' deficits and fundraising woes**
- **Loss and loathing in Cincinnati**
- **Strife and success in the Great Recession**

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- **The crazy-making of 'One HUC'**
- **'A playbook for everything to do wrong'**
- **A campus in free fall:**
    - **I. closing the graduate school, II. buyouts, III. Sotheby's in the Klau, IV. the Cincinnati Skirball Museum, V. 'running out of time' for the research center, VI. risk & the AJA**
- **The times, they are a-changin'**

I**n February 2022,** as the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion pursued a contentious restructuring plan that would close its 150-year-old rabbinical school in Cincinnati, the college administration offered a new vision for the campus here.

"We seek to make Cincinnati a hub for vibrant learning and community building year-round," said **a white paper (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Location-Recommendation.pdf)** about the restructuring, offering alternative program ideas like an online, low-residency clergy school with occasional in-person gatherings in Cincinnati.

"We hear cantorial students leading worship in the Scheuer Chapel, and hallways humming with conversations as rabbinical students explore new ideas and grapple with age-old controversies," the document said.

Later in April, spurred by financial issues, the HUC-JIR Board of Governors **approved the restructuring (https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/clevelandjewishnews.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/5/46/546b3620-bb63-11ec-a29f-7fe5f56ae9d2/62572a1f6495f.pdf.pdf)**, leaving intact the college's three other rabbinical programs in Los Angeles, New York City, and Jerusalem. As part of the restructuring, the low-residency clergy program is supposed to launch by 2025, and the Cincinnati rabbinical school will be closed by 2026.

In the two years since that vote, Cincinnati has seen a few new HUC-JIR programs, including **an alumni study retreat (https://huc.edu/news/inaugural-huc-jir-alumni-study-retreat-hosted-on-historic-cincinnati-campus/)** and a **week-long learning intensive (https://huc.edu/news/groundbreaking-academic-intensive-launches-at-huc-jir-cincinnati/)**. The low-residency clergy program is still early in development, with the college advertising on social media – then deleting **the advertisements (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yUTmNZwzoJ7xQEF7E5lVYOchEFuHcgis/view?usp=drive_link)** – for a mid-March informational session.

But those programs don't make up for a campus that students, alumni, and former faculty describe as now being in hospice, with the community helpless and exhausted as HUC-JIR offers little substantial detail, in public or private, to explain how the institution will achieve its glowing vision for 3101 Clifton Ave.

Instead, the campus is being hollowed out. The administration offered buyouts, pushed out faculty and staff, and **slated more programs for closing (https://www.jta.org/2023/10/24/united-states/hebrew-union-college-to-end-4-graduate-programs-including-2-in-cincinnati)** – including its 76-year-old **graduate school (https://huc.edu/schools-programs/the-joan-and-phillip-pines-school-of-graduate-studies/)** in Cincinnati. "Leave us alone and let us die in peace," is a common refrain among some Cincinnati students when discussing the college administration.

"There's a feeling of trying to keep things going, but also, you kind of wonder how long the fuel lasts," said one Cincinnati student, who asked to remain anonymous for fear of retaliation. "The fear is, what else will the administration do to expedite this process?"

The administration is also experiencing a staff exodus that includes Amy Goldberg, the college's chief financial officer, and Yoram Bitton, formerly the national director of libraries.

Bitton resigned in early 2024 because of alleged pressure to sell rare books from the collections of the Cincinnati Klau Library, one of the premiere Jewish libraries in the world. In mid-March, **senior Judaica specialists (https://www.sothebys.com/en/departments/judaica#americas)** from the auction house Sotheby's spent several days evaluating the Klau's holdings. Warned of budget cuts, Klau staff are now anticipating layoffs.

Bitton declined to comment when reached by Cincy Jewfolk.

"I felt, and still feel, the worst for our professors and staff who have had to bear the brunt of this, who have had to support us through this...whose life work is going out the window," said an alum of the Cincinnati rabbinical school, who asked not to be named for fear of retaliation.

By 2026, absent full-time students, there will be few "hallways humming with conversations," and remaining faculty will be reduced to only teaching virtually – a far cry from the tight-knit and vibrant in-person atmosphere that used to be a hallmark of Cincinnati. Without full-time academic programs, Cincinnati stakeholders see little reason for HUC-JIR to preserve the campus and its institutions.

As many community members see it, this is a shameful and insulting end to a beloved – if **deeply flawed (https://www.cincinnati.com/story/news/2021/11/20/report-details-decades-sexual-harassment-hebrew-union-college/8703808002/)** – rabbinical school. The college is the legacy of **Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise (https://www.americanjewisharchives.org/snapshots/the-life-work-and-lasting-impact-of-r-isaac-mayer-wise-video/)**, a founding father of American Reform Judaism, who created the **Hebrew Union College (https://huc.edu/about-huc/history-and-mission/)** in Cincinnati to train rabbis with the academic rigor of higher education. HUC-JIR is the only rabbinical school associated with the Reform movement, and for most of its existence, Cincinnati was the flagship program and campus.

Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, who founded the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati in 1875 (Wikimedia Commons)

Over the course of 150 years, the college became the oldest and largest non-Orthodox rabbinical school in the world, and helped propel a number of academic fields, from **biblical archeology (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Glueck)** to the study of **American Jewish history (https://www.americanjewisharchives.org/about/jacob-rader-marcus/jacob-rader-marcus-1896-1995/)**.

While playing a key role in **the evolution (https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/priesand-sally-jane)** of American Jewish life, the college was also a cornerstone of Cincinnati, its Jewish community, and Jewish life **across the middle (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2023/09/05/huc-cincinnati-student-pulpits-trained-generations-of-rabbis-soon-that-all-ends/)** of the country. Generations of HUC-JIR rabbinical students served Cincinnati, and likewise, generations of Cincinnatians were involved in sustaining the campus here.

"The decision to close this campus broke my heart," said Dr. Gary Zola, the former executive director of the Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives. Zola is a longtime tenured senior member of the Cincinnati faculty who **decided to retire (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2023/11/30/unwilling-retirement-gary-zola-talks-career-legacy-amid-huc-changes/)** after the HUC-JIR board voted to close the rabbinical school.

"I am brought to tears when I think that in a year and a half, [the Scheuer Chapel] will sit dormant," he said, "and there will no longer be rabbinical or graduate students studying daily in that iconic classroom building."

'Crushing' deficits and fundraising woes

Meanwhile, HUC-JIR's bet on financial sustainability through restructuring is not going well, a situation that may hamstring new programs and initiatives.

Since 2020, the college administration has said that it faces regular deficits – in part because donors allegedly don't want to give to an institution stretched across three stateside campuses (and a fourth in Jerusalem) with duplicated programs and staffing. Closing the Cincinnati rabbinical school was meant to entice donors back to the table.

Instead, **public audits show (https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1Ler6klEl5NCzkvSE1eArq2sYvfD6UWGO)** that HUC-JIR's **fiscal year 2023 (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H-H8fN4uX7oYpkdxR9twQBD_oVhb0DpE/view?usp=sharing)** (ending June 30) was the college's worst since the **Great Recession (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Recession)**.

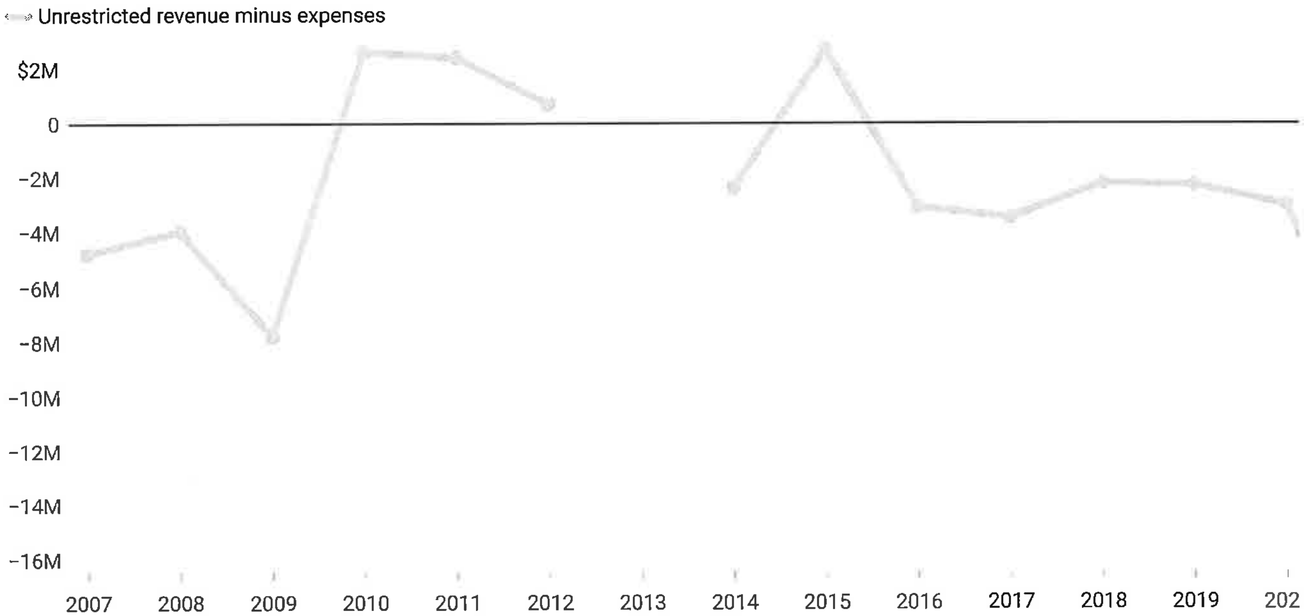
The college has two main kinds of operating revenue: funds restricted by donors to specific programs or uses, and unrestricted funds, which make up the college's budget and cover its operating expenses. HUC-JIR's operating expenses are roughly $43 million a year.

One way to understand HUC-JIR's finances is to subtract operating expenses from unrestricted revenue. If expenses are greater than unrestricted revenue, that indicates an operating shortfall – in other words, that the college is lacking money to pay for its core activities.

In fiscal year 2009, HUC-JIR's worst year in the Great Recession, financial information **published by the college (https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OefKGoYHUnJsUueGcXr1T6BqM6l55jC6?usp=sharing)** showed an operating shortfall of nearly $8 million. In 2023, public audits show the college's shortfall was more than double that, at $16.5 million.

HUC-JIR operating surplus & shortfalls, 2007-2023

This chart shows how well the college is able to pay for its core activities in a given year. No data is available for 2013.



Data for 2007-2016 is from president's reports, and 2017-2023 data is from public audits.
Chart: Lev Gringauz • Source: Data from president's reports and public audits • Created with Datawrapper

Contributing to the shortfall is a severe decline in HUC-JIR's fundraising.

Annual contribution revenue, which measures gifts and pledges for future giving to the college, fell by nearly $2 million in 2023 from the previous year – reaching its lowest level, at $11.5 million, over the nine years tracked by HUC-JIR's audits.

At the same time, cash flow statements, which track how much money is actually brought in (rather than promised or pledged) in a given year, reported that contributions to HUC-JIR dropped from $10.2 million in 2022, to $5.2 million in 2023.

Compared to pre-pandemic fundraising, that's a roughly 70% decline: From 2015-19, the college regularly brought in between $15 million-$20 million annually in cash from contributions.

HUC-JIR fundraising, 2015-2023

This chart tracks contribution revenue (a measure of donations and pledges for future giving) and cash from contributions (the actual money brought in by the college from donations)

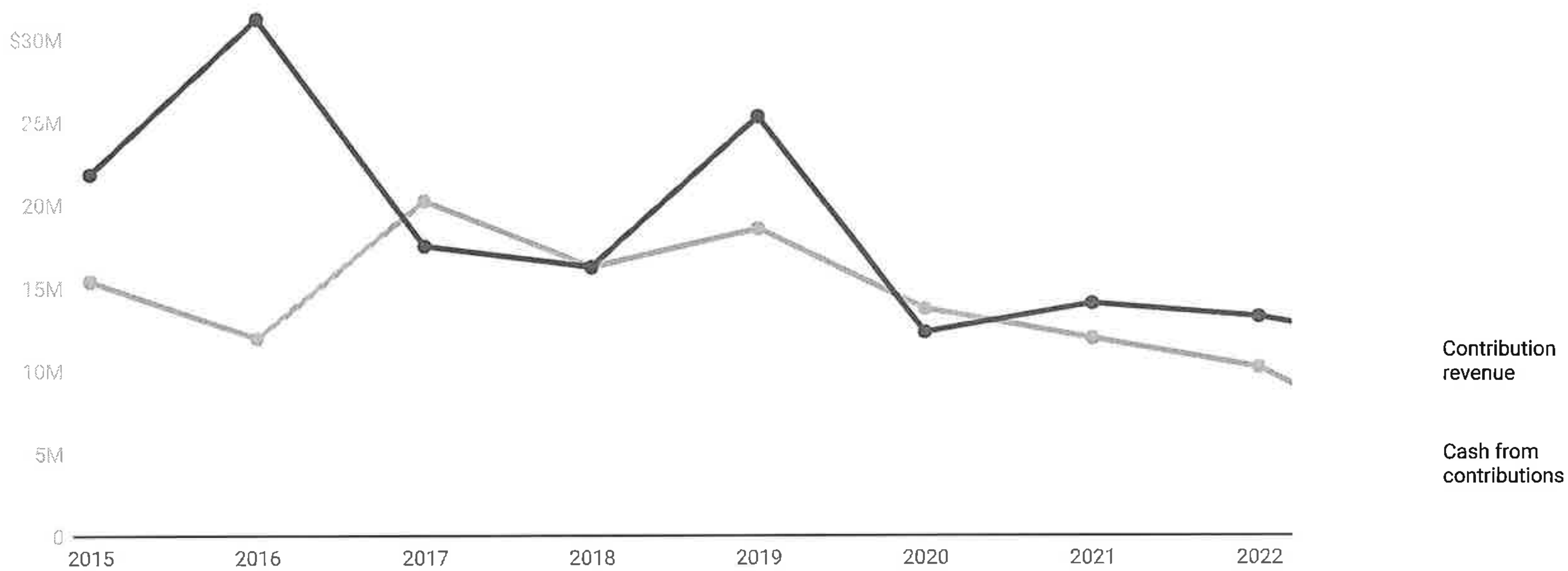


Chart: Lev Gringauz • Source: HUC-JIR public audits • Created with Datawrapper

"If the contribution revenue is declining, but cash from contributions is declining faster, then I would say they're having two issues there," said Brian Mittendorf, a professor of accounting at Ohio State University who looked over HUC-JIR's audits at the request of Cincy Jewfolk. "They're having less success raising [long-term] funds. And...they're having even less success raising short-term funds."

Amid the fundraising struggles, HUC-JIR's spending on institutional advancement (the college's name for its fundraising department) increased by almost $2 million since 2019, with half of that going to salaries and benefits in the department, audits show. The college's **online directory (https://huc.edu/for-faculty-staff/faculty-staff-directory/)** lists 18 employees working in institutional advancement as of late March – more people than the number of tenured faculty on any individual HUC-JIR campus.

The college has also ballooned its spending on consultants – audits show that spending on "outside services" for management and general operations went from roughly $1 million in 2021 to over $3 million in both fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Publicly, HUC-JIR has talked little of its fundraising woes, preferring instead to emphasize a decline in funding from Union for Reform Judaism dues, paid by synagogues affiliated with the Reform movement. The URJ gives 44% of dues to the college, an important source of unrestricted funding that made up nearly a quarter of the college's budget in the 2010s.

Audits show that, since 2015, URJ dues to the college have declined by roughly $4 million – a concerning loss, though far outpaced by HUC-JIR's fundraising losses.

But the college isn't on the verge of financial collapse, Mittendorf said. HUC-JIR has a roughly $250 million endowment (mostly donor-restricted funds that won't balance the budget, but still provide a substantial financial cushion) and is buoyed by investment income as the stock market **hits new highs (https://www.cbsnews.com/news/stock-market-good-year/)**.

At the same time, 2022-23 was **a particularly bad (https://www.philanthropy.com/article/drop-in-giving-from-2021-to-22-was-among-the-steepest-ever-giving-usa-found)** period for fundraising that may just be an outlier. But if 2023-level losses are the new normal, and the college can't stabilize its finances, then HUC-JIR is in serious danger of running out of operating cash sooner, rather than later.

"I don't think this is an organization that in the next year or two is suddenly going to find itself unable to pay its bills," Mittendorf said. "But it's certainly not something that they can sustain."

In a presentation given to Cincinnati faculty and staff on March 27, the college administration said that HUC-JIR has a "crushing" $6.5 million projected budget deficit for fiscal year 2024, and is aiming for a $3 million deficit in 2025 amid budget cuts, according to a recording obtained by Cincy Jewfolk.

The college is now in the beginning stages of a multi-year fundraising campaign to mark 2025 as the 150-year anniversary since HUC-JIR's founding in Cincinnati, said **Melissa Greenberg (https://huc.edu/news/melissa-greenberg-appointed-vice-president-for-institutional-advancement-and-chief-philanthropy-officer-at-hebrew-union-college-jewish-institute-of-religion/)**, the college's chief philanthropy officer, in the recording. That includes **fundraising in memory (https://host.nxt.blackbaud.com/donor-form/?svcid=renxt&formId=113ac92d-9210-4ab8-ab6f-5e5a350b4e51&envid=p-hbJCF-eUcki92UX4oKH5Pg&zone=usa)** of **Rabbi David Ellenson (https://www.jta.org/2023/12/07/obituaries/rabbi-david-ellenson-dies-former-president-of-reform-seminary-and-widely-admired-mentor-was-76)**, a former president of HUC-JIR, that is being directed toward the college's Israel programs at his family's request.

"If we're able to endow the programs in Israel, that frees up unrestricted dollars that can be sent [to] other places," Greenberg said in the recording.

"We hope [the upcoming multi-year campaign] will put us in a position to be sustained into the future," she said. In the process, "we will have created all kinds of what I call philanthropic marketing, which is, how are we talking about ourselves, how we understand our numbers, our needs, and really getting out there in a completely new and different way."

In the last year, 65%-70% of the college's fundraising was made up of just seven major gifts, Greenberg said, including a $3 million endowment from a Los Angeles-based former member of the board and two different $1 million gifts.

"We can change the trajectory not in $100 [or] $10,000 gifts, but it is these major gifts that are going to shift us dramatically into the future," she said.

To Greenberg, fundraising opportunities lie in engaging donors that live outside of New York, Los Angeles and Cincinnati, where most of the college's funding has historically come from, she told Cincinnati faculty and staff.

"We have been so campus focused, and not leveraging our community of alumni, or people that care about our work, in ways that we will be more in the future," she said.

Meanwhile, sales of the college's real estate in **New York (https://a836-edms.nyc.gov/dctm-rest/repositories/dofedmspts/StatementSearch?bbl=1005460040&stmtDate=20240115&stmtType=NPV)** (assessed at a roughly $14 million market value) and **Los Angeles (https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/parceldetail/5123005030)** (with an estimated market value of over $4 million) are being finalized, with sales announcements expected by the end of June, according to the recording.

Loss and loathing in Cincinnati

How the college and the Cincinnati campus got here is the 15-year story of an institution buffeted by realities out of its control: Decreased rabbinical school enrollment and **increased competition (https://religionnews.com/2022/04/04/as-jewish-movements-struggle-independent-rabbinical-schools-gain-a-toehold/)**, real questions about the sustainability of a four-campus system, **the sudden death (https://www.jta.org/2018/05/05/united-states/aaron-panken-huc-president-killed-plane-crash)** of a popular president, **the decline (https://nfty.org/2022/03/25/thoughts-on-the-state-of-nfty/)** of the Reform Movement's institutions, and unexpected financial difficulties due to the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic.

But it is also a story about the power HUC-JIR has to shape its own future. During the Great Recession, the college avoided closing the Cincinnati campus and instead embarked on a successful all-hands-on-deck fundraising campaign that revitalized the institution – balancing the budget, increasing the endowment, and, for a time, bringing in more rabbinical students.

Then came an administration accused by some Cincinnati stakeholders of deliberately sabotaging the Cincinnati campus and failing its fundraising responsibilities. That same administration proposed the closing of the rabbinical school in a way that students, alumni, and former faculty say was, at best, misleading, and at worst, outright lying to get its way.

For this story, Cincy Jewfolk spoke to nearly 30 alumni, students, former faculty, donors, and HUC-JIR Cincinnati community stakeholders.

The college's restructuring drove away donors and alumni who had been invested in the Cincinnati campus, many of whom are now too disillusioned, bitter, or tired to want anything more to do with HUC-JIR – at a time when the college perhaps needs their support more than ever. (Most donors reached by Cincy Jewfolk declined to speak on the record.)

President Andrew Rehfeld, who led the college and its restructuring since 2019, recently had his contract renewed through 2029. Rehfeld, at one point, complained to HUC-JIR's office of recruitment and admissions about there being too many women in an incoming class of rabbinical students, and on a separate occasion, told the admissions team to be more elitist in its recruitment – incidents reported here for the first time by Cincy Jewfolk.

"Andrew has led HUC-JIR with purpose and skill, nurturing and safeguarding the institution in the face of numerous challenges and positioning it for a vibrant future," said David Edelson, chair of the HUC-JIR Board of Governors in **a statement about Rehfeld's contract renewal (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GLsrALAmXhyjU8HnLxAxnlV0XVkl91qs/view)**.

"We are grateful for Andrew's persistence and resilience, and we are excited by his vision of HUC-JIR as a laboratory for academic inquiry, spiritual exploration, and cultural creativity, where we study, create, and learn to apply Jewish wisdom."

The statement made no mention of the college's fundraising or financial situation.

Now, stakeholders wait and see what the college does next with the Cincinnati campus and the three historic institutions that will remain there after 2026: The Klau Library, host to perhaps the second largest Jewish library collection in the world; the American Jewish Archives, the largest cataloged assembly of American Jewish historical materials and institutional archives in the world; and the Cincinnati Skirball Museum, which has one of the largest Jewish museum collections outside of the coasts.

The college maintains it will grow the institutions by combining them into a research center, and is **now hiring (https://www.imsearch.com/open-searches/hebrew-union-college-jewish-institute-religion-cincinnati-campus/executive-director)** for an **executive director**

The Cincinnati campus (Warren LeMay/Wikimedia Commons)

(https://www.searchlink.cloud/public/website/searches/9658/file/969646) to develop, oversee, and fundraise for the center. Finalists for the job are expected to visit the Cincinnati campus and present their vision for the research center in May.

"I don't understand how the college-institute is going to be able to support [the Klau, AJA, and Skirball Museum]...if they're going to be selling off those assets piecemeal, I find that to be a bit of a desecration," said Rabbi Joe Black, senior rabbi at Temple Emanuel in Denver and a critic of the college's restructuring.

"They don't have the money to pay for [establishing a research center]," he said. "The way that it was communicated, 'We will be able to do this,' that is something that angers and saddens me. Had [the college administration] been more forthright about the financial situation – but they aren't."

What HUC-JIR's situation means for the rest of the Reform Movement remains to be seen. Many Reform Jews see HUC-JIR's closure of the Cincinnati rabbinical school as another sign that Reform institutions are abandoning the middle of the country in favor of the coasts. Meanwhile, anecdotally, more rabbis than ever are coming to Reform synagogues from rabbinical schools other than HUC-JIR.

"What's hard now is, they got what they wanted," said one former faculty member. But "it's hard to see anything constructive that's actually happened."

In response to over 70 emailed questions for the HUC-JIR administration about the details in this story, President Rehfeld and board chair David Edelson did not deny or refute any aspect of Cincy Jewfolk's reporting. Here is their full joint statement:

"Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion is cultivating the next generation of Reform Jewish clergy, educators, and nonprofit leaders. These leaders will enter an increasingly dynamic world that requires a strong academic foundation along with the skills and tools to be stewards and sources of strength, wisdom, and compassion for their communities. Across the country, the landscape of higher education, religion, and religious education is shifting, and it is essential that HUC-JIR continues to evolve and thrive as a pillar of Reform Judaism for our next 150 years.

"Business as usual is not a sustainable long-term strategy.

"We intend to maintain the Cincinnati campus as a hub for research, gatherings, and academic pursuits. HUC-JIR leadership discussions regarding the closure of the campus's rabbinical program dates back to the 1970s. Amidst a long-term enrollment decline and the changing environment for clergy education and Jewish Studies programs, continuing forward as we always have would be irresponsible.

"The process that governed our decisions in Cincinnati included dozens of meetings with faculty, students, alumni, and staff over several years, including over two dozen in 2022 alone. The program changes have been gradual and rooted in the reality that business as usual is not a sustainable path forward. Some elements of this institutional evolution, including academic program and library collection evaluation, are best practices at responsible institutions, but which had not previously been done.

"We recognize and regret that these necessary changes have been painful for members of the HUC-JIR and Cincinnati communities. We sought to minimize impact on current students with a timeline that enables uninterrupted completion of their studies, and we hope that we can maintain our presence in Cincinnati.

"HUC-JIR is preparing the next generation of clergy, from pastoral care, counseling, community leadership, and operations to unparalleled academic rigor and scholarship. As part of this, it's important that we are a catalyst for a more inclusive community, aspiring toward recruiting and retaining diverse cohorts—in our rabbinical and across all our programs—who are prepared to serve the global Jewish community. While many of the tenets of being a religious leader are founded upon centuries of tradition, their training, and HUC-JIR, must look different in the future than yesterday or today."

The Union for Reform Judaism, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and several individual HUC-JIR board members did not respond to emailed requests for comment from Cincy Jewfolk.

Strife and success in the Great Recession

In mid-April 2009, Rabbi David Ellenson, then-president of HUC-JIR, penned a letter to the college community. He had **bad news (https://www.jpost.com/israel/huc-may-close-two-of-its-us-campuses)**: The college might have to close one, possibly two, of its U.S. campuses.

"HUC-JIR [is] in the most challenging financial position it has faced in its history – even more so than during the Depression," Ellenson wrote. "I wish with all my heart and soul that this were not so. Yet, all the wishing in the world cannot alter the reality we face."

There were two serious financial issues facing the college in the midst of the Great Recession. Firstly, the market collapse meant lower returns from the endowment and other investments to support the college. And secondly, Reform synagogues were **reducing or canceling (https://www.jta.org/2009/02/12/united-states/union-for-reform-judaism-planning-changes-to-cut-**

Photo of Professor David Ellenson in his office at Brandeis University, 2016 (Wikimedia Commons)

budget) their **dues to the (https://urj.org/reform-movement-affiliation-commitment-rmac)** Union for Reform Judaism, part of which was earmarked to HUC-JIR and made up a quarter to **nearly a third (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Presidents-report-2008-2009.pdf)** of the college's total revenue.

Altogether, the college was **expecting to lose (https://forward.com/news/105145/reform-seminary-among-schools-facing-crippling-cut/)** $7 million-$8 million annually for the next five years – so something had to give. In **New York (http://www2.huc.edu/external/newsletter/09/04/29/)**, **Los Angeles (https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2009-apr-17-na-hebrew-college17-story.html)**, and **Cincinnati (https://www.brown.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/brown-responds-to-challenges-facing-hebrew-union-college)**, regional communities rallied to protect their corner of the college, worried about cuts, and **warned of (https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2009-apr-17-na-hebrew-college17-story.html)** "very strong protest and pushback" if their campus was shut down. The New York faculty even drafted a plan **that suggested (https://ejewishphilanthropy.com/rabbinical-schools-continue-to-grapple-with-the-recession/)** closing all three stateside campuses and consolidating to one New York-based campus.

But there was a feeling that, most likely, Cincinnati would be first on the chopping block – a reflection of debates in the college community about cutting the campus here that had ebbed and flowed since the 1970s.

"The fear [in Cincinnati] was that this was a Los Angeles, New York [board members'] takeover of the college, and Cincinnati was expendable," said Rabbi Ken Ehrlich, then the dean of HUC-JIR's Cincinnati campus. "Closing a campus or closing a program is the first thing that you think of when you have a financial crisis."

But as the college went through a strategic planning process and considered a wide variety of options to stay afloat, a campus closure became more and more unlikely.

"The problem is that nobody really wanted to close a campus," said Rabbi Irwin Zeplowitz, senior rabbi at The Community Synagogue in New York and, at the time, a member of the HUC-JIR Board of Governors. Zeplowitz recalled being lobbied by passionate supporters of each campus, leading to "a deeply divided board."

Despite telling the college community about the possibility of closing a campus, Ellenson was adamantly against doing so, according to Ehrlich, and pushed for the board to find another solution to HUC-JIR's financial issues.

Contacted by Cincy Jewfolk shortly before **his death (https://huc.edu/news/hebrew-union-college-jewish-institute-of-religion-mourns-the-passing-of-rabbi-david-ellenson-ph-d/)**, Ellenson declined to comment for this story.

Meanwhile, it became clear that closing a campus would likely hurt, rather than help, HUC-JIR's financial situation. "We all came to understand that closing a program or a campus would cut some expenses, but also would result in irreplaceable loss of income," Ehrlich said.

"Donors throughout the country – including donors on the East and West Coasts – were contributing a great deal of money to the programs housed on the Cincinnati campus," he said. "It would have been foolish to cut or close those programs and lose that donor support. Fortunately, cooler and wiser business heads took over that prevented any kind of draconian knee-jerk reaction."

By early May 2009, the HUC-JIR board changed tack and **voted against closing (https://www.jta.org/2009/05/05/lifestyle/cincinnati-l-a-branches-of-huc-to-stay-open)** a campus, **committing to keep (https://samgrubersjewishartmonuments.blogspot.com/2009/05/usa-more-on-huc-in-cincinnati-past-and.html)** all three of its stateside locations. For some board members, doing so was a bet on the college's future.

"At that point, I spoke up and said, as much as it makes sense logically [to cut a campus], sometimes in Jewish life we do things that are not financially sustainable, but they're hopeful for the future," Zeplowitz said. "Clearly, people have spoken, saying, 'We want to sustain our institution.'"

So the college embarked on a five-year "New Way Forward" plan that raised tuition; cut salaries (including for Ellenson and the rest of the administration); offered buyouts; delayed the hiring of new faculty; sold some of the college's real estate; and perhaps most importantly, launched an all-hands-on-deck fundraising effort.

"Ellenson made it clear that if we're going to keep [all the campuses] not only open, but growing, he's going to have to devote a lot of his time to raising funds," Ehrlich said. "He also made it clear that he couldn't do it alone – that all the deans and the directors would have to engage in fundraising to keep their own programs going."

The fundraising was a quick success, something Ehrlich attributes to Ellenson's skills, the motivation of HUC-JIR's dire finances, and recovery in the financial markets. By the end of fiscal year 2009, HUC-JIR **raised roughly (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Presidents-report-2008-2009.pdf)** $17.5 million and had another $9.8 million in future pledges.

Over the next few years, the college received major gifts across its campuses and programs from the likes of the **Jim Joseph Foundation (https://forward.com/news/113742/cross-denominational-grant-to-help-train-jewish-ed/)**, **Marcie and Howard Zelikow (https://ejewishphilanthropy.com/with-6m-naming-gift-huc-school-of-jewish-nonprofit-management-surges-forward/)**, **the Mandel Foundation (https://www.timesofisrael.com/huc-receives-4-1m-grant-from-mandel-foundation/)**, **Bonnie and Daniel Tisch (https://ejewishphilanthropy.com/huc-renames-school-of-sacred-music-in-memory-of-debbie-friedman/)**, and **Taube Philanthropies (https://jweekly.com/2016/05/27/taube-15-million-grant-goes-to-hebrew-union-college-in-jerusalem/)**.

In 2014, HUC-JIR celebrated a successful end to its five-year fundraising campaign, "Assuring Your Jewish Future," which **exceeded expectations (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/13-14v2.pdf)** by raising $131.3 million – of a $125 million goal – from over 9,000 donors. The budget was balanced, the endowment was growing, and the college seemed to be reinvigorated.

In Cincinnati, fortuitous timing led HUC-JIR to forge a deeper partnership with the Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati that helped revitalize the campus here. In 2009, **the foundation gave (https://www.bizjournals.com/cincinnati/stories/2009/10/26/daily5.html)** $6.5 million to the $12.1 million renovation of the Klau Library – and in 2010, **it sold the Jewish Hospital (https://www.bizjournals.com/cincinnati/stories/2010/03/01/daily3.html)** of Cincinnati for $180 million, infusing the foundation with an influx of cash and a new sense of purpose.

There was "a lot of anticipation about what we were going to do," said Brian Jaffee, the CEO of the foundation. "A lot of organizations just wanted us to give them a big chunk of money to take some headaches off of their plate, HUC included...and that's not the way we wanted to operate."

Editor's note: Cincy Jewfolk is supported by the ***Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati (https://thejewishfoundation.org/)*** *through its Reflect Cincy grant initiative.*

The foundation was being cautious about its next move, wanting to be a collaborative partner rather than just a grant giver. Investing in HUC-JIR seemed like a good way to feed **two birds with one scone (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/feed_two_birds_with_one_scone)**: Setting the tone for how the foundation wanted to operate while sustaining an important legacy institution in Cincinnati.

In 2012, the Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati **announced a five-year (https://ejewishphilanthropy.com/huc-cincinnati-receives-5-25m-to-focus-on-local-community/)**, $5.2 million investment in HUC-JIR that would support a Cincinnati-based office of recruitment and community engagement to increase enrollment and outreach, and create the **Jewish Foundation of**

Cincinnati Service Learning Fellowship Program (https://sacredservicelearning.org/about/), which offered scholarships and stipends to Cincinnati rabbinical students to work at local Jewish institutions. The investment made the foundation one of the college's top donors.

The funding also served to try and **rebuild trust (https://www.cincinnati.com/story/news/education/2014/06/07/hebrew-union-college-new-president/10115547/)** in HUC-JIR after the intense conversations about closing a campus.

"We absolutely wanted to strengthen the relationship between the Cincinnati Jewish community and HUC-JIR, and we wanted to make the Cincinnati campus a more indispensable part of the HUC system," Jaffee said. "We did have high hopes that that would fundamentally change the dynamic."

Another victory for the Cincinnati campus was **a 2015 investment (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Fall-2015.pdf)** by Joan Pines, a member of the board of governors and also a top donor to HUC-JIR. **A major gift (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Presidents-report-2014-2015.pdf)** (the amount was not publicized) led to the naming of The Joan and Phillip Pines School of Graduate Studies, **with a commitment (https://jewishminneapolis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/chronicle76.pdf)** to fund annual fellowships for students and build up an endowment for the school over several years.

With these and other investments, the Cincinnati campus, which had been "kind of mothballed," Jaffee said, had a new lease on life. Empty buildings were full again, more of the broader Cincinnati community was coming to campus for programming, and the Klau Library, Skirball Museum, and American Jewish Archives were growing their collections. More students were enrolling at the rabbinical and graduate schools, while the faculty started to grow again.

Excluding the library and the archives, by the mid-2010s the Cincinnati campus only required around $4.5 million a year – about 12%-15% – of HUC-JIR's unrestricted budget to operate, **according to former dean (https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/clevelandjewishnews.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/c/40/c409ee52-b0e8-11ec-8fd8-235a21a7a117/62459586e8c16.pdf.pdf)** Rabbi Jonathan Cohen.

"All at once there was a vibrant campus again, where it had not really felt like that before 2010-11," Jaffee said. "It really looked like [all the investments were] starting to work."

But as the college saw success, its structural challenges festered. While the dues payments from the Union for Reform Judaism continued to support HUC-JIR, they were falling year by year as the URJ saw its own financial struggles. The college would have to address the shortfall of an unrestricted income source that, by 2016, **still made up (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/PresReport_FINAL20170404.pdf)** 15% of its total revenue and nearly a quarter of its unrestricted budget.

The solution? More fundraising. But the college's massive fundraising was also a double-edged sword: Much of its new funding was donor-restricted to specific programs, so it couldn't be used to cover general operations.

"That was always a concern...you raise restricted funds that will pay for the programs, but you don't have enough unrestricted funds to keep the campus open," said Ehrlich, who in 2011 became counselor to the president and spent four years working on strategic planning at the college. "A program cannot run if there's no campus and there's no college to sponsor it."

HUC-JIR addressed that by asking donors to make part of their gift unrestricted, which Ehrlich said many donors were happy to do. But that still didn't fix HUC-JIR's structural imbalance with a large mostly-restricted endowment, and meant that the college could still struggle to cover its expenses.

Between 2014 and 2020, **public audits show (https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Ler6klEl5NCzkvSE1eArq2sYvfD6UWGO?usp=sharing)** that HUC-JIR had annual operating shortfalls of $2-3 million because unrestricted revenue didn't fully cover operating expenses, even as total revenue and fundraising metrics hit new highs and the college had a positive cash flow.

At the same time, HUC-JIR enrollment **was dropping (https://forward.com/news/214663/where-are-all-the-non-orthodox-rabbis/)** while non-denominational rabbinical schools, like Hebrew College, grew. In 2008, HUC-JIR had **nearly 200 total (https://forward.com/news/484575/as-movements-recede-in-jewish-life-reform-and-conservative-seminaries/)** enrolled rabbinical students across stateside programs and students spending their first year in Israel. By 2015, the college had under 150 students.

Low enrollment could call into question fundamental aspects of the college – and resurrect the Great Recession-era debate about having three stateside campuses.

"It's hard to justify three campuses when you have a total enrollment in the rabbinical school that, 30 years ago, could be found just in Cincinnati," Ehrlich said. "We all knew that if we don't have enough students, we can't sustain the operation. People will correctly wonder: Why do you have as many faculty as you do students? Why do you have a library and an archives that size if you don't have the students to use them?"

Still, it seemed like the college and the Cincinnati campus, especially after surviving the Great Recession, would come out on top.

"People [in Cincinnati] felt they were stable, that if they had weathered that really direct attack successfully, that [others] would begin to recognize that we had something good going on," said Rabbi Julie Schwartz, **a former (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/01/05/rabbi-julie-schwartz-continues-**

chaplaincy-work-with-new-teaching-program-at-jewish-hospital/) administrator and faculty member at the Cincinnati campus.

A new president, **Rabbi Aaron Panken (https://www.timesofisrael.com/hebrew-union-college-names-aaron-panken-new-president/)** – widely popular and considered an excellent fundraiser – came on in 2014. Some Cincinnati stakeholders were unsure of Panken, who had been HUC-JIR's vice president for strategic initiatives during the Great Recession and, in that role, had been responsible for sharing campus closure plans.

"He said, 'Please stop looking at me that way, I'm not going to close the campus,'" said Schwartz. Panken "was building things up here, he was in favor of growing...and no one had the sense that he was going to pull the rug out from under us."

Under Panken's tenure, total enrollment started going back up, and from 2014-2016, Cincinnati was the preferred destination for rabbinical students out of the three stateside campuses.

But in 2018, Panken **suddenly died (https://www.jta.org/2018/05/05/united-states/aaron-panken-huc-president-killed-plane-crash)** in a plane crash, throwing HUC-JIR into mourning and a sense of uncertainty about the future. Ellenson **came back (https://www.jta.org/2018/05/15/ny/ellenson-as-caretaker-to-preserve-pankens-legacy)** as interim president to run the college while the board searched for Panken's replacement – eventually settling on **Dr. Andrew Rehfeld (https://www.timesofisrael.com/first-non-rabbi-head-of-reform-seminary-says-its-time-to-redefine-liberal-jewry/)**. Rehfeld, the **first non-rabbi (https://www.jfedstl.org/2018/12/18/huc-jir/)** to be president of the college, is a political science professor who **spent seven years (https://stljewishlight.org/opinion/opinion-editorial/the-remarkable-rehfeld-record/)** as the president and CEO of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis.

The Inauguration of Andrew Rehfeld, Ph.D. as the 10th President of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

HUC-JIR

59:24

Many in the HUC-JIR community were excited about Rehfeld's presidency and what an external non-rabbinic hire could bring to the college. When **he was inaugurated (https://vimeo.com/369422735)** in 2019 in Cincinnati, it was also a way to showcase the campus here.

"We looked good," Schwartz said. "[Rehfeld] took a tour of the campus, it was very positive. So we were still on this high from having so many students and having wonderful programs.

President Andrew Rehfeld speaks at his inauguration in Cincinnati, 2019 (screenshot)

"We had somehow weathered [Panken's] death, though, not well – but you don't know you've done it wrong until you have proof...and then things changed very quickly," she said. "So there was a great period of time, the good old days, I think they call them. I think that increases the pain [of what came next]."

The crazy-making of 'One HUC'

As good as President Rehfeld's first impressions had been, relations quickly soured with the Cincinnati campus. The new president **championed (https://vimeo.com/369422735)** **a slogan (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/HUC-JIR-Employee-Handbook-6.2022-1.pdf)**, "One HUC," that represented a business-style streamlining, consolidation, and centralization at an institution that had, for much of its existence, been an eclectic and entrepreneurial network of semi-independent campuses.

"We're not one school, it was never one school," said Schwartz. "It was three different kinds of schools that put out Reform rabbis who work together."

Under "One HUC," Rehfeld and HUC-JIR Provost Rabbi Andrea Weiss proposed a unified faculty structure and curriculum – something many of the faculty, across all three stateside campuses, pushed back against.

But "One HUC" also came to symbolize, for the Cincinnati campus, that it was expendable for the first time since the Great Recession. Word spread that the new administration said Cincinnati wasn't attractive to prospective students.

"The 'One HUC' thing became this umbrella for like, there's one part of HUC that's kind of a drain," said a student on the Cincinnati campus, who asked to remain anonymous for fear of retaliation.

"This narrative about the lesser-ness of Cincinnati started to come out…[that] people don't want to live in Cincinnati because it's not as progressive as L.A. or New York," they said. "There were all sorts of weird presumptions about Cincinnati bandied around…I don't know why they think we're out here in **bumpkin-ville (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/bumpkin)**."

The emphasis on "One HUC" grew as the college started **a new round (https://huc.edu/about-huc/strategic-planning/)** of strategic planning in 2020 amid the sudden pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the course of late 2020 and early 2021, a series of internal and external communications signaled that HUC-JIR was on the cusp of big changes – led by an administration that, to many in Cincinnati, was increasingly untrustworthy.

In October 2020, Rehfeld shocked the college's office of recruitment and admissions by allegedly telling the staff to be more elitist in their recruitment efforts.

Rehfeld said "that we needed to stop wasting time on low-caliber schools that probably didn't have people we would want…that, from a statistical perspective, there were less likely to be people talented enough for HUC at such colleges and universities," said Rabbi Ari Jun, who worked in the office of recruitment from

2019-22. Jun is a graduate of the Cincinnati rabbinical school, a current student at the Pines School of Graduate Studies, and the son of Rabbi Julie Schwartz.

The instructions were baffling. Plenty of successful HUC-JIR rabbis had come from regional and non-Ivy League universities, and it sounded like Rehfeld was insulting them. Rehfeld's view was also echoed in an internal **strategic planning presentation (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Mission-Opportunies-and-Challenges-December-2020-Final.pdf)** about the college's mission statement.

Rehfeld "explicitly told us...just focus on elite schools, and [don't] worry about the others," Jun said. "Which obviously does not represent the values that I think any of us doing the real work, who are alumni of HUC's programs, would think that HUC should support."

Next came a Rehfeld-penned **series of letters (https://huc.edu/hanukkah-greetings-from-president-rehfeld/)** to the board of governors in December 2020, timed to the days of Hannukah. Rehfeld wrote that the college would "require significant change" while riffing on the story of the Maccabees to discuss the current state of the college.

In his **fifth letter (https://huc.edu/hanukkah-greetings-from-president-rehfeld/#fifth)** of the series, Rehfeld wrote about how the Jim Joseph Foundation – a major funder of Jewish education initiatives and a previous donor to HUC-JIR – opened his eyes to the way the college was allegedly chasing away donors.

"A bit over a year ago, [the JJF] declined to support us with a grant that the team had been expecting, in part because they believe we are using our resources to maintain duplicative programs at unnecessary cost," Rehfeld wrote.

"That concern has been raised with me frequently by potential donors," he said. "We will need to inspire greater philanthropy by...demonstrating that the strategic choices we make – whatever they are – increase our mission impact in a financially responsible way that resonates with donors."

This narrative – that the college couldn't find funding as a three-campus stateside system – was a marked departure from HUC-JIR's reality in the 2010s, when the institution's infrastructure seemed no barrier to record fundraising.

The Jim Joseph Foundation did not respond to a request for comment from Cincy Jewfolk.

Something Rehfeld didn't mention during his Hannukah letters is that HUC-JIR was in the process of losing one of its most prolific donors: The Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati.

As quickly as enrollment at the Cincinnati rabbinical school increased from 2014-17, prompting the foundation to renew its funding, the number of new students dropped off again. According to the college's campus preference surveys, in 2019, Cincinnati was the preferred campus for just two rabbinical students in a class of 21 – one of the smallest ever at HUC-JIR.

So the Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati decided to move on, having already allocated $9 million since 2012 for the rabbinical school and the office of recruitment – part of a total $18 million given to HUC-JIR since the early 2000s, including investments in the Klau Library and American Jewish Archives.

The decision not to renew funding came from "a creeping dissatisfaction about what was beginning to not work as a result of our pretty significant investment," said Brian Jaffee, CEO of the foundation. "A sense that it wasn't going to get much better, and a real fatigue for our staff and trustees that had just had a lot of conversations with HUC over the decade."

Asked if the decision was a vote of no confidence in how HUC-JIR operated, Jaffee said it was about not having confidence that the overall situation would change.

"Whether that's because HUC wasn't able to change it or whether external circumstances were making it difficult-to-impossible for the situation to change, that will be debated for the rest of time," Jaffee said.

"It was not responsible for us to keep pouring not only millions of dollars, but time and energy in the human resources of this foundation into one sector of what we do," he said. "We gave [HUC-JIR] the office, we did our part, and there's just a big community that we needed to really turn our attention to and focus on more."

With the exception of some small grants to the Cincinnati Skirball Museum, the Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati **no longer gives (https://thejewishfoundation.org/2022-annual-report/)** any money to HUC-JIR.

Meanwhile, non-elite recruiting wasn't the only thing about enrollment that bothered Rehfeld. In early 2021, he came back to the office of recruitment and admissions to allegedly take issue with the gender breakdown of the incoming class of rabbinical students.

Rehfeld "was agitated that we had so many women students in the incoming rabbinical class, and so few men in it," said Jun. When the recruitment team pushed back on Rehfeld, "his response was that, well, it's important that we have diverse representation within the class. So if there aren't enough men in there, it's not representative."

The exchange was bizarre to Jun and the rest of the team, especially given HUC-JIR's longtime reputation **as a boys club (https://lilith.org/2022/02/after-the-fall/)**, as well as **its legacy (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2023/09/29/rabbi-priesand-online-exhibit-keeps-50-year-legacy-available-worldwide/)** of ordaining the first female rabbi in North America just 50 years ago. **Later in 2021 (https://forward.com/news/477909/reform-seminary-huc-investigation-hebrew-union-college-sexual-misconduct/)**, HUC-JIR published **an independent investigation (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/HUC-REPORT-OF-INVESTIGATION-11.04.21.pdf)** into the sexism and sexual harassment long found at the college.

"We had decades and decades of only men training to become rabbis," Jun said. "It feels tone-deaf for us to be disturbed that there are too many women in the program."

Jun is a meticulous note taker, and he reported Rehfeld's comments to HUC-JIR's human resources department.

HUC-JIR had no direct response to questions from Cincy Jewfolk about whether it stood by Rehfeld interactions with the recruitment team, or how members of the college community and non-male identifying alumni should understand Rehfeld's comments. The administration did not deny that the interactions had taken place, nor did it refute Cincy Jewfolk's characterization of those interactions. **The college's statement (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/#adminresponse)** to Cincy Jewfolk noted that "it's important that we are a catalyst for a more inclusive community, aspiring toward recruiting and retaining diverse cohorts—in our rabbinical and across all our programs—who are prepared to serve the global Jewish community."

As the college's strategic planning plodded on, **a spring 2021 update (https://huc.edu/about-huc/strategic-planning/Spring-2021-Update/)** offered bad news about the college's finances: The Union for Reform Judaism dues were projected to give HUC-JIR just $5.5 million annually over the next few years, a decline of $4 million since 2015. Also mentioned was a pre-pandemic $1.5 million annual "structural deficit" that the college was now trying to address.

HUC-JIR funding from URJ dues, 2015-2023

The Union for Reform Judaism gives 44% of its congregational dues to HUC-JIR

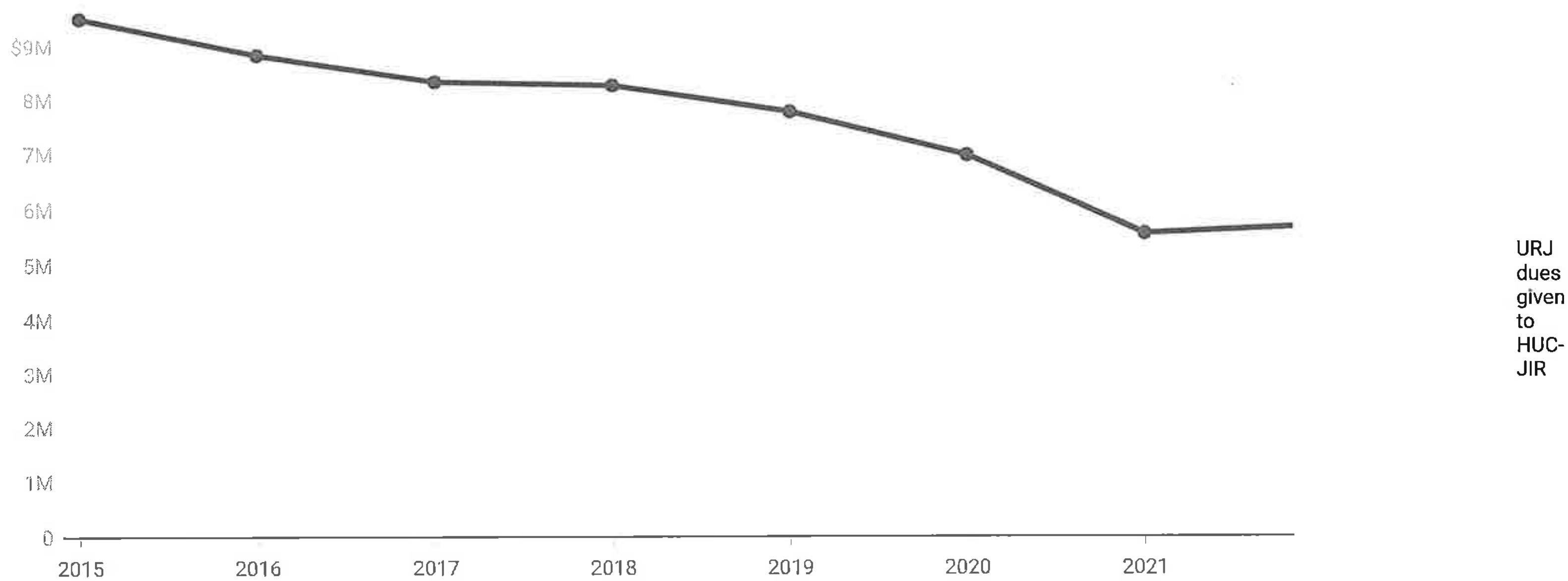


Chart: Lev Gringauz • Source: HUC-JIR public audits • Created with Datawrapper

But the administration didn't say that, at the same time, its fundraising had slipped. Audits show that HUC-JIR didn't experience much of a fundraising bump even as the pandemic saw **record philanthropic giving (https://apnews.com/article/inflation-covid-health-united-states-2b036519257399ac12cd1fd7f6030569)**, including to **Jewish organizations (https://ejewishphilanthropy.com/charitable-giving-from-foundations-rose-17-during-the-year-of-the-pandemic/)**. HUC-JIR's contribution revenue (measuring donations and pledges for future giving), which averaged $22.5 million annually from 2015-19, declined nearly $10 million by the end of fiscal year 2021 – a bigger hole than the reduction of URJ dues.

The update also announced the formation of four task forces to evaluate the college's real estate, Israel programming, libraries, and "the configuration of our North American Rabbinical School." People in Cincinnati took the hint, and confronted the administration during strategic planning community meetings.

Rehfeld "said changes need to be made, but he didn't elucidate what kind of changes…he kept saying that closing the rabbinical school was an option, but no decision had been made yet," said the anonymous Cincinnati student. "You couldn't get him to say directly what his plans were for the Cincinnati campus."

As time went on, former faculty and alumni said that "One HUC" became a way to stifle voices pushing back on the strategic planning process, to the point that some staff were afraid for their jobs and rabbinical students worried about retaliation in their post-graduation placement process.

"Every time [Rehfeld] said, 'we are One HUC,' [it meant] we're all on the same page, we all agree – there was no expectation that you would ever dissent," said Schwartz. "People felt threatened, absolutely...'If you don't agree with us, you need to leave.' I think that means we'll get rid of you, don't disagree with us."

The college's strategic planning task forces were mostly a sham, designed to affirm the administration's agenda without question, say people with knowledge of the process. The administration made a habit of bypassing or altogether ignoring the task forces.

One example was the administration's attempt to quietly offload the **Cincinnati Klau Library (https://jewishlibraries.org/klau-library-huc-cincinnati/)** to both the University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago (Rehfeld's alma mater), which members of the libraries task force only discovered – by accident – after months of meetings.

The University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago did not respond to requests for comment.

The Klau is HUC-JIR's primary research library, known for its substantial collections on the traditions, history, and philosophy of world Jewry across more than a dozen languages – **including (https://tealtld.ds.lib.uw.edu/exhibits/show/kaifengjews/ming-dynasty) Chinese (https://mss.huc.edu/manuscript-gallery/china/)**, Spanish, and Portuguese – and a renowned assembly of **Jewish liturgical music (https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/eduard-birnbaum-music-collection/)**. In 2021, its budget was cut by 22%, severely reducing acquisitions, which the libraries task force warned would make the Klau unable to stay up-to-date for research.

By the end of the year, news of the attempted offloading reached students and the broader Cincinnati community. The libraries task force did not recommend offloading the Klau – and the task force evaluating the rabbinical schools never finished its work or gave any recommendations.

By October 2021, the dominoes were falling faster as the college **published an essay (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/What-Calls-the-Question.pdf)**, written by Provost Rabbi Andrew Weiss, revitalizing the decade-old debate about closing a campus. In the essay, Weiss reintroduced questions about the college's stateside three-campus system that "internal and external pressure prevented HUC-JIR from asking when faced with the [Great Recession]."

Worry spread, and people more aggressively questioned what the plan was for the Cincinnati campus.

"Students, faculty, myself included...asked on more occasions than I could count, of members of the national administration, if there was any intention of closing the Cincinnati campus," Jun said. "The response we were given, time and time again, was 'no.'

"And I can't understand that answer, combined with the circumstances that existed, as anything other than willfully misleading folks who are stakeholders in the process," he said. "Because everybody who [asked the administration] meant 'closing the Cincinnati campus' as 'shutting down its programs.'"

While the administration continued to deny that closing Cincinnati was on the table, many on campus felt dazed and **gaslit (https://www.vox.com/first-person/2018/12/19/18140830/gaslighting-relationships-politics-explained)**.

"It was crazy-making...because it didn't make any sense," said Schwartz. "People were like, back and forth, 'Is this really happening? No, it couldn't be happening, we must have misunderstood' — until it was very clear that we weren't misunderstanding."

Said the anonymous student: "I don't know how all of a sudden it went from 'One HUC' to 'we're gonna shutter this rabbinical school,' because it was all behind closed doors."

'A playbook for everything to do wrong'

Rabbi R., an alum of the Cincinnati rabbinical school, considers themselves a has-been coastal elite. When starting at HUC-JIR, they had zero interest in coming to Cincinnati.

But after a change in life circumstances, Rabbi R. changed tack, moved here for rabbinical school – and learned to love the Queen City, especially as a place for raising a young family. The rabbi asked to stay anonymous for fear of retaliation from HUC-JIR.

"There has been such a history of HUC being its own community here, between staff and faculty and professors raising kids and families together," they said. "I felt like HUC was a place that was for my family, and not just for me."

With tour groups visiting on Saturday mornings, the Scheuer Chapel was "the place to be in Cincinnati." Another plus: While Rabbi R. had peers in New York working multiple jobs to scrape by with the high cost of living, Cincinnati was remarkably affordable.

The rabbi remembers hosting a welcome party for some students from other campuses before the pandemic. One, from New York, was astonished at how they lived.

"She just could not believe that we were renting a house for less than what a person's bedroom in a shared apartment would cost in New York and L.A.," Rabbi R. said. "A whole house with a backyard in suburbia, driving our cars. And we could afford it without taking out very many student loans."

That's why Rabbi R. was surprised when the HUC-JIR administration released two white papers in early 2022 **officially recommending (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Recommendation-for-Restructuring-HUC-JIR-Rabbinical-School-final.pdf)** that the college shut down **its Cincinnati (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Location-Recommendation.pdf)** rabbinical school.

Provost Rabbi Andrea Weiss' **analysis (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Location-Recommendation.pdf)** of the different stateside campuses (framed as, "Which locations are best for rabbinical formation?") fed Cincinnati suspicions that the HUC-JIR administration was biased against them.

Weiss noted that while New York City and Los Angeles are the first and second largest Jewish communities in the U.S., Cincinnati is in 41st place, with far fewer Reform congregations in its immediate area. Meanwhile, Ohio's Republican-majority government, **largely anti-LGBTQ (https://www.hrc.org/press-releases/ohio-house-passes-multiple-anti-lgbtq-bills-human-rights-campaign-condemns-passage-urges-against-senate-passage)** and focused on culture war issues like **denying reproductive rights (https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/nov/17/ohio-abortion-rights-republicans-overturn)**, allegedly made students prefer the more welcoming liberal atmospheres of California and New York.

"This suggests that our efforts to attract a diverse student body might be more difficult in Cincinnati than in Los Angeles or New York," Weiss wrote.

That didn't ring true for Rabbi R. and other students in Cincinnati.

"I had classmates who, when the administration was saying, 'Well, nobody wants to come to Cincinnati'… my friend raised her hand and said, 'I was assigned to come to this campus. And now there is no place I would rather be,'" they said. (Before 2020, the college assigned students to campuses while considering their preferences.)

"There's a discrepancy between what people imagine that Cincinnati is, or the Midwest, and then actually being here is so different, and such a breath of fresh air, honestly, for those of us who come from the East Coast and love it."

Weiss reported that the one clear benefit of Cincinnati was affordability. HUC-JIR's 2021-22 cost of attendance estimates showed that going to rabbinical school in Cincinnati was roughly $6,500 cheaper than in New York and L.A. (For the 2023-24 school year, **HUC-JIR estimates (https://huc.edu/admissions/cost-of-attendance/)** that Cincinnati is now $7,600-$8,000 cheaper than the other campuses.)

But Weiss brushed off the "relatively small gap" in cost as something the restructuring could solve.

"Of all the factors that distinguish the campus cities, cost of living is one of the few differentiators that the College-Institute could offset through increased scholarships and stipends," Weiss wrote. "Something we believe philanthropists would be more eager to support if we made structural changes."

The restructuring proposal, and HUC-JIR's confidence it could address affordability, made little sense to Rabbi R.

"It speaks to some elitism that feels prominent when you eliminate the only affordable campus," they said. "You're asking people to take out a quarter of a million dollars in loans [to go to rabbinical school]. If someone comes in and doesn't have anything to their name to pay for this – which I mean, how many 22, 23-year-olds do? They probably just have more debt from undergrad...it doesn't help the admissions case to me."

Admissions were an increasingly sore point between Cincinnati and the college administration when it came to the restructuring proposal. According to the white papers, HUC-JIR's total stateside enrollment had declined by 37% since 2006, with the Cincinnati campus seeing the biggest drop relative to other campuses – from 66 students in 2006 to 27 students in 2021, a 60% decline. In 2021, the New York campus had 45 students, and the L.A. campus, 37.

Appendix A: 37% Decline in HUC-JIR Rabbinical School Enrollment in 15 Years
(Data from HUC-JIR Registrar's Office)

	2006-7	**2011-12**	**2016-17**	**2021-22**
Year-In-Israel RAB Students	41	26	33	25
CN RAB Students	66	46	37	27
LA RAB Students	51	47	42	37
NY RAB Students	56	58	39	45
Total Stateside RAB Students	**173**	**151**	**118**	**109**
Total RAB Students Years 1 through 5	**214**	**177**	**151**	**134**

Chart from "A Recommendation for Restructuring HUC-JIR's Rabbinical School" that shows slices of enrollment data (screenshot)

The numbers positioned Cincinnati as the obvious underperformer. But many Cincinnati stakeholders and alumni thought HUC-JIR had sabotaged its own enrollment by moving away from in-person recruitment, and by not having a full-time Cincinnati-based recruitment staff since 2018.

"I know that every rabbinic school in the country is dealing with issues, I get that enrollment is down," said Rabbi Joe Black, the senior rabbi at Temple Emanuel in Denver, who interned in the admissions office as a Cincinnati rabbinical student in the 1980s.

"I also understand that the way that recruitment was done in the past, with a lot of personal one-on-one attention from the national office of admissions, I have not seen that," he said. "My question is, to what extent was the office of admissions decimated? It becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy."

From 2013-2018, the HUC-JIR office for recruitment and admissions was led by Rabbi Rachel Sabath Beit-Halachmi, a longtime adjunct professor at the college, who at that point lived in Cincinnati.

Staff didn't exclusively recruit for one campus' rabbinical school, but "having somebody who has firsthand knowledge of the campus and a relationship within the region tends to yield better recruitment results for a particular campus," said Rabbi Ari Jun. "What that meant is, because [Sabath Beith-Halachmi] was a Cincinnatian, somebody was covering Cincinnati."

But once she left, there was no Cincinnati-based recruitment person until early 2019. That's when Jun was brought on in a quarter-time position to help recruit for the rabbinical schools and as the sole recruitment person for the Cincinnati graduate school.

Sabath Beit-Halachmi did not respond to interview requests from Cincy Jewfolk.

In 2020, Jun was upgraded to a half-time position – which is where he stayed for the next two years while the college told him there was no money for a full-time Cincinnati-based recruitment staff.

That made Cincinnati the only stateside campus without a full-time staff member doing recruitment (there was a full-time Cincinnati staff member assisting the office, but not working directly on recruitment, Jun said).

The college was also moving away from in-person recruitment, in part because of the social distancing brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. On a Shalom Hartman Institute podcast episode titled "**The Great American Rabbi Shortage (https://www.hartman.org.il/the-great-american-rabbi-shortage-**

transcript/)," Rehfeld said in-person recruitment was a challenge because of **the contractions (https://nfty.org/2022/03/25/thoughts-on-the-state-of-nfty/)** of Reform institutions like the **Union for Reform Judaism (https://forward.com/news/446607/reform-movement-coronavirus-layoffs/)** and the Reform youth movement, NFTY.

"So long as there were regions of the URJ, for example, there used to be regional offices," Rehfeld said. "It was much easier to plug into the regional programs and the regional conventions...and when that shifted, we were continuing to do our work, but without that kind of natural gathering [place]."

To replace in-person recruiting, the college spent more than a quarter of a million dollars on online advertising and a digital targeting and recruitment system, "which was something that produced close to zero yield," Jun said.

Rehfeld "felt that we could be doing recruitment work much more intelligently if we would just follow certain data-related ways of doing our jobs, like getting better leads through who's taking the [Graduate Record Examinations] and things like that," he said. "I don't know if in premise, it [should never] have been attempted, but it did not produce results."

The HUC-JIR administration **did not answer (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/#adminresponse)** questions from Cincy Jewfolk about its admissions strategy.

But the decade-long decline in enrollment at HUC-JIR is hard to ascribe to any particular change, Jun cautioned, and year-to-year numbers could vary somewhat wildly.

Across the **field of rabbinic education (https://forward.com/news/484575/as-movements-recede-in-jewish-life-reform-and-conservative-seminaries/)**, non-denominational rabbinical schools grew as American Jews became increasingly unaffiliated with movements. HUC-JIR's Conservative Jewish counterparts, the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Ziegler School of Rabbinic Studies, also saw their enrollment drop. The HUC-JIR white papers saw this as a sign that, in today's day and age, Jews are simply less interested in becoming rabbis.

Over the years, a variety of Cincinnati campus-based shabbatons and in-person engagement programs for high school and college students had also been shut down, which likely affected the pipeline of prospective students. In **his podcast interview (https://www.hartman.org.il/the-great-american-rabbi-shortage-transcript/)**, Rehfeld said the college needed to get back into those kinds of programs.

What did become clear, according to HUC-JIR campus preference data, is that after 2019 – when only two students listed Cincinnati as their first choice of campus – slowly but surely interest in Cincinnati trended back up. In 2021, seven students listed Cincinnati as their first choice of campus, equal to the number of students who preferred New York that same year.

First-year student campus preferences, 2008-2021

First-year rabbinical students ranked their number one choice of campus between New York (dark blue), Cincinnati (orange), and L.A. (light blue)

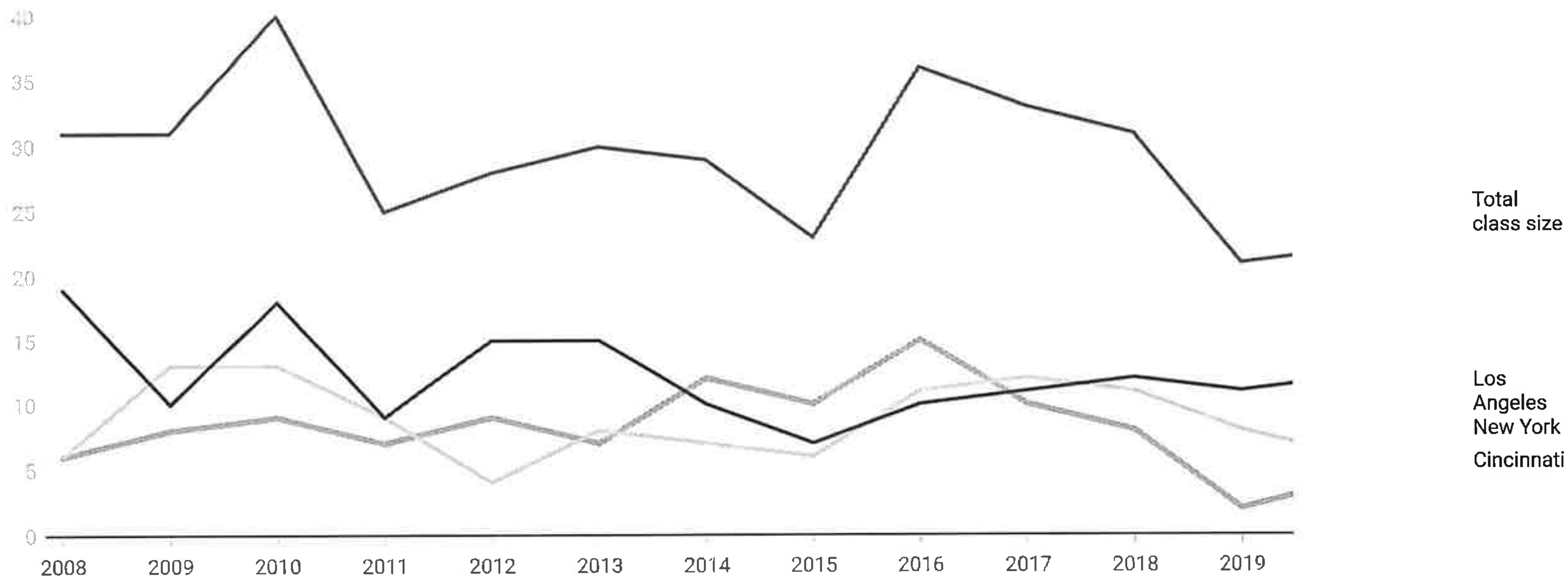


Chart: Lev Gringauz • Source: HUC-JIR Location Recommendation • Created with Datawrapper

Perhaps tastes were changing – or once again having a Cincinnati-based recruitment staff, even if part-time, was working.

"The pipeline between when you start working on recruitment with the average individual, and when they apply, and when they matriculate – it's not so short," Jun said. "So if you cut out basically a year, year and a half of recruitment work in a particular region, you don't just see that in the specific year in which it occurred, but...for a few years."

Still, the HUC-JIR administration stuck to the basic fact that there were fewer students in Cincinnati and, according to the administration, better reasons to keep residential rabbinical schools on the coasts than in the Midwest.

But out of all the details of the restructuring proposal, Cincinnati stakeholders and alumni were perhaps most bewildered by the financial picture the HUC-JIR administration painted.

As the college faced a projected $8.8 million budget deficit in fiscal year 2022, a severe reduction in Union for Reform Judaism dues, and a decline in fundraising, the administration **estimated (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Recommendation-for-Restructuring-HUC-JIR-Rabbinical-School-final.pdf)** that cutting the Cincinnati rabbinical school would save just $750,000 to $1 million a year by 2026.

To the administration, those were "significant projected annual savings," that tracked "rabbinical school administrative staff savings, not additional savings from adjustments to facilities and other support services."

At the time, the college did not share how the figures were calculated or how those savings would help balance the budget. HUC-JIR also **did not answer (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/#adminresponse)** questions from Cincy Jewfolk about the savings estimate.

"I don't know what problem the closing of Cincinnati is the solution to, because it doesn't appear to me to be a financial solution," said Rabbi David Locketz, senior rabbi at Bet Shalom Congregation in Minnesota and a graduate of the Cincinnati rabbinical school.

Alumni pointed out that cutting the rabbinical school would still leave HUC-JIR on the hook for owning and maintaining the land and buildings of the Cincinnati campus, including for the Klau Library, American Jewish Archives, and Skirball Museum. At the same time, many longtime supporters of the college would be alienated and stop giving, costing HUC-JIR **yet more money (https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/clevelandjewishnews.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/c/40/c409ee52-b0e8-11ec-8fd8-235a21a7a117/62459586e8c16.pdf.pdf)**.

The college administration offered vague ideas about turning the Klau, AJA, and Skirball into a research center, but did not have specific plans for what came next for the campus or blueprints for developing the research center. As a result, many Cincinnati stakeholders became convinced that, against all reason, the HUC-JIR administration simply wanted to shut down the Cincinnati campus.

"To me, that was the number one argument being made, that was reasonable, about...something nefarious going on here," said Locketz, who otherwise does not think that the administration maliciously targeted Cincinnati.

"There were a lot of voices who I respect, who were [telling the administration], 'Fine, if you have this great plan for Cincinnati, show us, tell us what's going to happen there. And the fact that you can't, or you haven't even had those conversations, points to the fact that nothing is going to happen there,'" he said.

Students on the Cincinnati campus, collaborating on questions and taking group notes to press the administration, had several tense meetings with President Rehfeld and Provost Weiss. Both were visibly defensive in the face of repeated questions about how closing the rabbinical school and establishing a research center would affect the college's deficit.

"He just kept saying, 'We don't have all the answers yet,' or, 'We don't know what it looks like yet,'" said the anonymous Cincinnati student. "It was just this performance, so they could say that they had met with students, but there were literally no answers."

Said one former faculty member: Students "felt like the administration was basically lying to them...it seemed like every meeting they had with [Rehfeld], he would say something that would end up just horribly offending them."

In the weeks leading up to the April 11 board vote on the restructuring, the debate was contentious, playing out across **Jewish (https://www.jta.org/2022/04/07/united-states/ohios-attorney-general-and-synagogues-across-the-country-fiercely-debate-hebrew-union-colleges-downsizing-plan)** and **non-Jewish (https://www.cincinnati.com/story/news/2022/03/25/hebrew-union-college-local-leaders-do-not-back-new-proposal/7165452001/)** press, email chains, **the personal (https://www.paulkipnes.com/open-letter-huc-jir-board-of-governors/)** blogs **of rabbis (https://sivuv.blog/2022/04/07/gratitude-for-huc-jir-cincinnati/)**, and social media – including an **anonymous Twitter (https://twitter.com/FriendsofHuc/)** account harshly criticizing the administration and attacking Rehfeld.

A letter from the Ohio Attorney General's office **even warned (https://www.wcpo.com/news/local-news/i-team/ohio-might-investigate-hebrew-union-college-restructuring)** that the college may be investigated for not meeting donor obligations. In response to questions from Cincy Jewfolk, an emailed statement from the office of the Ohio Attorney General said it "could not confirm or deny the existence of or potential for an investigation [into HUC-JIR], and charitable investigations are confidential under Ohio Revised Code."

At the Cincinnati campus **Founders' Day celebration (https://vimeo.com/691961782)**, retiring faculty member **Rabbi Mark Washofsky (https://huc.edu/news/rabbi-mark-washofsky-ph-d-a-life-of-service-and-study/)** used his speech to **publicly attack (https://www.jta.org/2022/03/25/united-states/proposed-changes-to-hebrew-union-college-cast-a-shadow-over-schools-founders-day-celebration)** the restructuring plan, and received a standing ovation from the audience.

Cincinnati Founders' Day 3/24/2022

HUC-JIR

20:10

"The times, we are told, are a changing...the college can no longer afford a 20th century institutional footprint. Something's gotta give. And guess what? These buildings you see here, they sit right smack dab in the middle of flyover country," Washofsky said.

"But if the axe was gonna fall, what about that vision [of founder Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise]? That thing about academic excellence? Is that also a 20th-century thing? No, no, not to worry. We can handle that," he said, satirizing the administration. "Once we've relocated and downsized – I mean, right-sized – our operation will simply apply the label 'academic excellence' to whatever's left."

Rabbi Mark Washofsky criticizes HUC-JIR's restructuring plan, 2022 (screenshot)

An alumni letter **against the plan (https://web.archive.org/web/20220428230006/https://docs.google.com/document/d/1VQTPMtwIwxp2ESeVn_TXXWfPKe1unIfZKLdNHPWWr2I/edit)** racked up nearly 500 signatures, alleging that the plan would be a disaster for the college.

"The current plan does not demonstrate that a serious viability study, nor a study of long-term financial consequences, has been sufficiently undertaken," it said. "Moreover, the plan lacks any future budgeting, timetable, or business plan associated with 'reimagining the Cincinnati campus' and developing a 'low residency clergy program.'"

Another alumni letter **supporting the plan (https://docs.google.com/document/d/1v1sP3RaS3MrTWWZ0gM60UZ_3mq-gxBBpBKg-7h217rk/edit)** gathered just 130 signatures, and emphasized trust in the HUC-JIR administration.

"In the past few months, we have watched members of the Administration endure unfounded rumors and ad hominem attacks leveled by those who are most critical of the Administration's strategic planning," it said. "The vitriol expressed on social media, by email, and in other informal channels...does require our public condemnation."

On April 11, **more than two-thirds (https://ejewishphilanthropy.com/huc-to-close-full-time-rabbinical-school-in-cincinnati-after-150-years/)** of the board of governors **voted to enact (https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/clevelandjewishnews.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/5/46/546b3620-bb63-11ec-a29f-7fe5f56ae9d2/62572a1f6495f.pdf.pdf)** the restructuring plan, sunsetting the Cincinnati rabbinical program by 2026 and tasking the administration to create a low-residency clergy school no later than 2025 and a research center in Cincinnati – "with recognition that the success of all new projects depends on new financial support."

A strategic planning update noted that the new programs "will require a full, detailed plan of action, with likely implementation over a period of years. We will move quickly to share additional detail about these initiatives over the coming weeks." There have been no updates on HUC-JIR's **strategic planning page (https://huc.edu/about-huc/strategic-planning/)** since April 2022.

As part of the board vote, the 1950 **consolidation agreement (https://www.wvxu.org/education/2022-04-08/crowd-rallies-against-changes-at-hebrew-union-college-some-hoping-a-legal-issue-will-reverse-course)** between Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College and New York City's Institute of Jewish Religion – the foundation of the current HUC-JIR – **was amended (https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/clevelandjewishnews.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/5/46/546b3620-bb63-11ec-a29f-7fe5f56ae9d2/62572a1f6495f.pdf.pdf)**: A legal provision that mandated HUC-JIR "permanently maintain rabbinical schools" in Cincinnati and New York was removed. There is no such provision for Los Angeles.

While no longer a voting member of the board of governors, Rabbi Irwin Zeplowitz still participated in the board's discussion about the restructuring.

"What's fascinating is how similar [conversations] were to 15 years ago," he said. "I don't think anybody did this without a heavy heart. I think the many people who spoke out in [the plan's] favor were anguished by it. There were people who were in tears who voted for it…no one, that I recall, felt that this was a good decision. But the majority felt it was the right decision."

For students, former faculty, and many alumni, it was a bitter and alienating end to the hard-fought effort to save the Cincinnati campus. The administration continued to refute that it was closing the campus, instead saying the campus was being repurposed, retasked, or reimagined. For many, trust was completely broken with HUC-JIR.

"Without a program, why keep the campus?" said Rabbi R. "Honestly, it's sad, it's a piece of our history in the Cincinnati Jewish community. But what's the point, with no program and no people? And what's the point in continuing to pay professors just to teach virtually from Cincinnati?"

After the vote, the office of recruitment polled first-year rabbinical students in Israel about their preferred campus. The results defied expectations.

"Despite it not being an option provided, the second most number of students requested to go to Cincinnati," Jun said. "That means they had to specify to us in writing, 'I know I can't do this, but I would like to do this.'"

As Jun remembers, just one or two students listed the Los Angeles campus as their first choice.

A campus in free fall

I. Closing the graduate school

Soon after the board vote, the fabric of the Cincinnati campus started to come apart as the Joan and Phillip Pines School of Graduate Studies faced de-facto closing – part of a domino effect of decisions emptying the campus and imperiling HUC-JIR's future in Cincinnati.

For many years, the Cincinnati campus had basically run two schools for the price of one: Faculty taught both rabbinical and graduate students together, a defining feature of the graduate school. Learning alongside future rabbis was a unique experience for the graduate students, many of whom were not Jewish.

"If you're not Jewish, thinking about religious topics together with advanced learning clergy who are Jewish, that's just a transformative kind of experience," said Michael Graves, a professor of biblical studies at Wheaton College, alum of the graduate school, and co-chair of the school's alumni association.

Critics of the college's restructuring – and **the administration itself (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Location-Recommendation.pdf)** – predicted that cutting the Cincinnati rabbinical school would be detrimental to the graduate school. But, as with other aspects of the restructuring, the administration did not have a specific plan for the graduate school, instead telling stakeholders that it would be evaluated after the April board vote.

"I think the announcement of the closing of the rabbinical school hit graduate alumni hard," Graves said. "Grieving the loss of an experience that many of us had [also] makes us sad that other people will not have it."

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency **was told that (https://www.jta.org/2022/03/25/united-states/proposed-changes-to-hebrew-union-college-cast-a-shadow-over-schools-founders-day-celebration)** the graduate school would "begin disassociating from Cincinnati's physical location and allowing students to enroll on its other campuses."

That didn't happen. Later in 2022, with no guarantees and no concrete plan, Joan Pines – the prolific donor who supported the graduate school named after her and her late husband – froze her contributions to new student fellowships and to building the school's endowment.

The 76-year-old graduate program stopped accepting new students. Remaining students have tuition and a stipend paid through their fourth year, then are on their own to finish dissertations.

In October 2023, HUC-JIR **formally announced (https://www.jta.org/2023/10/24/united-states/hebrew-union-college-to-end-4-graduate-programs-including-2-in-cincinnati)** that the graduate school was shuttering, though in conversations with alumni, the administration characterized it as a five-year pause – not a closing – after which the college would re-evaluate its graduate offerings. Graduate programs on the New York and Los Angeles campuses were also cut.

Reached by Cincy Jewfolk, Joan Pines and her family declined to comment for this story.

II. Buyouts

For senior faculty and staff on the Cincinnati campus, HUC-JIR's glowing talk that restructuring would create "a robust academic life for our faculty and students" culminated in late 2022, when the administration offered buyout packages.

While all of the six tenured faculty rejected the buyouts, preferring to leave on their own terms, non-tenured faculty and staff knew they had little choice but to accept. Ultimately, they would have no place on a campus without full-time students, and had none of the job security that tenure afforded.

"If you're not taking in new students, then I've got nobody to teach the foundational courses to...I surely don't need to teach electives," said Rabbi Julie Schwartz. Schwartz was a non-tenure joint faculty-administrator who, in the early 1990s, founded one of the first rabbinic clinical pastoral education (CPE) programs in the country on the Cincinnati campus.

Three retirement-age staff at the Klau Library took the buyouts while other staff and faculty planned their exits separately.

"Everyone knew what was happening, so it was an open secret, but the fact that it was happening was like a constant Chinese water torture – who is next?" Schwartz said. "Certainly [the students'] education has been affected by this, because they saw what was going on."

Schwartz officially retired from HUC-JIR in August 2023, having taken a buyout after the Cincinnati campus' CPE program was shut down. But soon after, she **relaunched the program (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/01/05/rabbi-julie-schwartz-continues-chaplaincy-work-with-new-teaching-program-at-jewish-hospital/)** at the Jewish Hospital – a decision borne both from love for her work, and its necessity.

"I am not old enough to get my [full] government health benefits," Schwartz said. "So some of us, we were retired, but I can't retire. I have to keep working."

Exits continue: Rabbi Jonathan Hecht, dean of the Cincinnati campus, and Cantor Yvon Shore, director of liturgical arts and music, are leaving the college this year. HUC-JIR will now have to figure out how to support its remaining Cincinnati rabbinical and graduate students with a dwindling staff.

III. Sotheby's in the Klau

At the **Cincinnati Klau Library (https://jewishlibraries.org/klau-library-huc-cincinnati/)**, staff are anticipating layoffs after being informed of budget cuts – expected in July – across the HUC-JIR library system. The Klau, which has usually had a roughly $2 million budget (largely from HUC-JIR's unrestricted funds), will be reduced to operating on just half a million dollars of endowment funds in fiscal year 2025.

As most of the library staff are concentrated in Cincinnati, the expectation is that at least half of the roughly 12 full-time Klau employees will be laid off.

But budget cuts and layoffs aren't the only way the library is likely to be reduced. In early 2024, Yoram Bitton, HUC-JIR's national director of libraries, resigned after allegedly being pressured by the administration to sell **rare books (https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/rare-book-and-manuscript-collection/) from the (https://mss.huc.edu/rare-books/all-rare-books/)** Klau.

The Cincinnati Klau Library (Warren LeMay/Wikimedia Commons)

President Rehfeld denied that the college planned to do so, in both internal emails (obtained by Cincy Jewfolk) to all of HUC-JIR's stateside faculty, and in the private Facebook group of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Reform movement's rabbinical association.

"We have no plans to sell or 'deaccession' the [rare books] collection," Rehfeld said in a statement to faculty and CCAR rabbis. But the college is "formalizing our collections policy and engaging an independent consultant...to understand the value of our holdings."

If the evaluation finds a holding that is "redundant or not central to our mission, it is possible we would consider deaccessioning it," he said. Rehfeld noted that selling any rare item would have to be approved by HUC-JIR's board of governors.

But in mid-March, the "independent consultant" that came to evaluate the Klau holdings was **Sharon Liberman Mintz (https://torahinmotion.org/profile/sharon-liberman-mintz)**, the international senior specialist in Judaica for the **auction house Sotheby's (https://www.sothebys.com/en/departments/judaica#americas)**. Along with Mintz came Shaul Seidler-Feller, **another Judaica specialist (https://www.sothebys.com/en/about/team/shaul-seidler-feller?locale=en)** at Sotheby's.

Rehfeld's internal statement did not explain why the college chose not to rely on the expertise of Bitton and existing Klau staff to evaluate the rare books collection and formalize the college's collections policy, nor did it mention Sotheby's.

HUC-JIR did not respond directly to Cincy Jewfolk questions about Sotheby's evaluating the Klau holdings, and the college did not deny that it might sell rare items from the Klau Library. "Some elements of [HUC-JIR's] institutional evolution, including academic program and library collection evaluation, are best practices at responsible institutions, but which had not previously been done," the college said **in its statement (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/#adminresponse)**.

Sotheby's did not give an on-the-record statement to Cincy Jewfolk about its relationship with HUC-JIR. Neither Mintz nor Seidler-Feller replied to requests for comment.

Mintz will give a report to the administration with her evaluation of the Klau holdings, which is expected to include options for potential sales. Internally, the administration is reportedly talking about selling rare books as a necessary financial move to save the college from its crippling deficits.

One of the items potentially being put to auction is the Klau's set of the Bomberg Talmud – one of 12 known complete 16th-century sets of the **earliest press-printed (https://blog.nli.org.il/en/popetalmud/)** Talmud **in history (https://primolevicenter.org/printed-matter/bound-in-venice-the-first-talmud/)**. The Klau's Bomberg Talmud is the only publicly available set in North America, and the only set held by a Jewish institution. In 2015, Sotheby's **auctioned a (https://www.sothebys.com/en/auctions/ecatalogue/2015/valmadonna-trust-library-part-i-n09443/lot.12.html?locale=en)** Bomberg Talmud set that was bought **for $9.3 million (https://www.tabletmag.com/sections/news/articles/new-york-businessman-leon-black-buy-bomberg-babylonian-talmud-for-9-3-million)** by a New York businessman. HUC-JIR's statement to Cincy Jewfolk did not deny that the Bomberg Talmud may be up for sale.

Deaccessioning materials is **not necessarily unusual (https://forward.com/news/308312/jts-puts-rare-gutenberg-bible-pages-on-block-as-financial-crisis-bites/)** for libraries and museums – even if it **evokes controversy (https://www.jta.org/2021/07/27/united-states/a-jewish-librarys-treasure-surfaced-at-auction-how-did-it-get-there)** about **stewardship (https://cardozolawreview.com/from-museum-to-the-auction-block-regulating-the-deaccessioning-of-art/)** and **financial issues (https://rbml.acrl.org/index.php/rbml/article/viewFile/138/138)** – and funding from sales is **often reinvested (https://policy.usc.edu/usc-collections-deaccession/)** into library work and making new acquisitions. Nor is it out of the ordinary to have a specialist from an auction house evaluate a unique collection, given the expertise required, according to research library specialists consulted by Cincy Jewfolk.

A major concern for the scholarly community is that rare items at auction are usually sold to wealthy private buyers, which results in those items no longer being available to scholars and the general public. Private buyers also may not have the facilities or knowledge to preserve old materials, which could affect their longevity.

But among Cincinnati stakeholders – especially given Bitton's resignation and the college's financial troubles – there is little trust that HUC-JIR would sell rare items for the sake of the Klau, or that its deaccessioning process would be an ethical one. The college has no formal deaccessioning policy, but its public audits state that "proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items."

For alumni, the lack of trust stems from HUC-JIR's poor communication and transparency about the Cincinnati campus.

During the debate over closing the Cincinnati rabbinical school, alumni "were asking…show us how this is going to solve all the financial problems that you're saying it's going to solve, and we never got anything," said one alum of the Cincinnati rabbinical school, who asked to stay anonymous for fear of retaliation.

Since the closing, news like Cincinnati staff exits haven't been widely announced by the administration. "No one was informed unless they heard about it through Facebook or other means," the alum said. "So it just feels like, how much can [the administration] hide from everybody – and the Klau is just another example of that."

To some, Rehfeld's plan for the rare books collection is eerily similar to the path HUC-JIR took when closing the Cincinnati rabbinical and graduate schools: deny stakeholder fears, while also starting an evaluation process that opens the door to doing exactly what stakeholders feared.

Rehfeld's internal statement did not explain how a rare book could be evaluated as redundant or not central to the mission, nor did HUC-JIR's statement answer Cincy Jewfolk questions about the evaluation process. The **expansive mission statement (https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/)** of HUC-JIR's library system is "to collect, preserve, and provide access to the record of Jewish thought and experience throughout the ages." Thinking of rare books as redundant is generally questioned by some scholars, who point out that rare items have unique **provenances (https://umfa.utah.edu/what-is-provenance)**.

The move to potentially sell rare items from the Klau is a marked departure from an institution that once called the library the "soul of the college," and invested in the Klau even amid the financial struggles of the Great Recession.

"The Klau Library resides at the very heart of our enterprise," wrote then-President Rabbi David Ellenson in the **2009 president's report (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Presidents-report-2008-2009.pdf)** about the library's $12.1 million renovation. "It offers tangible testimony to the absolute commitment we at HUC-JIR have…to sustaining and advancing academic study, research, publication, and teaching for the benefit of the Jewish people and all humanity."

The Klau's rare book room is named after Ellenson, prompting some Cincinnati community members to see HUC-JIR's current direction as an attack on his legacy.

Still, the Klau has suffered a chronic lack of funding over the years. "It must come as no surprise when I say that the budget allocated is inadequate to the breadth and depth of collection that the Klau Library has been charged to acquire," wrote David Gilner, HUC-JIR's then-director of libraries in **a 2004 paper (https://jewishlibraries.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/gilner.pdf)**.

More recently, the college reportedly has not allowed Klau staff to fundraise for the library, or even pursue the **many grants (https://connect.ebsco.com/s/article/Grants-Funding-Sources-for-Libraries?language=en_US) available for (https://tlcdelivers.com/library-grants-1/) research libraries (https://www.ala.org/awardsgrants/awards/browse/grnt)**. In 2023, HUC-JIR hired a part-time library grants writer, but the Klau has received no grants from that effort.

Spending on acquisitions has also been dramatically reduced. While **HUC-JIR's audits (https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1Ler6klEI5NCzkvSE1eArq2sYvfD6UWGO)** don't show breakdowns by location, they report that total spending on acquisitions across all of the college's libraries and museums went from around $230,000 in the mid-2010s to under $120,000 by 2023.

"It seems to me to be a very sad departure from what has been the historic mission of the college," said Rabbi Ken Ehrlich, the former dean of the Cincinnati campus, when informed of the Klau's reduced acquisitions, impending budget cuts, and community concerns about HUC-JIR selling rare books. Ehrlich is incredibly proud of having played a key role in fundraising for the Klau Library's renovation during the Great Recession.

"I can understand trimming things here, or making adjustments there," he said. "But for a research library no longer to acquire books, or make them available to the world of scholarship, seems to me to be a marked departure from its historic mission."

The steady erosion of the Cincinnati campus has left the community with a feeling "as much like hospice as it is like the cocktail party after a funeral," said the anonymous Cincinnati student. "You're mingling and you're telling jokes and having funny reminisces, but essentially, there's still a dead body in the next room...it's super bleak."

IV. The Cincinnati Skirball Museum

Perhaps the only part of the Cincinnati campus doing relatively well since 2022 is the Skirball Museum, which has always been more about the outside community than the college's core work of educating rabbis.

The Skirball's core collection and special exhibitions "bring people to the campus, and then maybe introduce them to the college," said Abby Schwartz, the former full-time director and now part-time curatorial consultant for the museum. "Many of them are Jewish, many of them are not. We continue to bring an audience that otherwise would never have any reason to come to HUC."

The museum's recent exhibitions have had large visitorships, and Skirball memberships have seen a nearly 90% renewal rate, Schwartz said. Many of those renewals have been at higher levels, bringing in an additional $40,000 over the past few months for programming – almost enough to cover the cost of two new exhibitions.

But the weak link is people: The Skirball has just one full-time employee – a collections manager and preparator – and there's no plan to hire more staff.

"What we've produced with literally two people and a few contract workers here and there is astounding, and we are proud of it," Schwartz said. But "it's not sustainable."

Still, Schwartz has a streak of Pollyanna-style faith that the HUC-JIR administration can figure out a way to maintain the Skirball, as well as the other institutions on the Cincinnati campus.

"I have to believe that they're invested because they say they are," Schwartz said. "But it would be really helpful at this point to have a timeline and a clearer picture of what the future will hold for these institutions. All that I have heard is that there will be a director for the entire research center."

V. 'Running out of time' for the research center

HUC-JIR's stalled fundraising and dismal financial state is now a major roadblock to initiatives to build up the Cincinnati campus, like the college's plan to create a research center out of its remaining institutions. That's an outcome that Dr. Gary Zola predicted.

Zola spent his entire 40-year rabbinical career at the college – first as national director of admissions, then as the executive director of the Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives (AJA), the largest cataloged assembly of American Jewish historical materials and institutional archives in the world.

Once the board voted to close the Cincinnati rabbinical school, Zola decided he could no longer work at the college in good conscience. In 2023, he **announced his retirement (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2023/11/30/unwilling-retirement-gary-zola-talks-career-legacy-amid-huc-changes/)** and is now on sabbatical until the end of 2024, when he will fully retire from the college.

A widely respected historian, rabbi, and fundraiser, Zola is a prominent advocate for HUC-JIR and an outspoken critic of its plans for the Cincinnati campus.

Before they voted in 2022, "I informed the [board of governors] that I found it inconceivable that donors living in New York, in South Florida, or Los Angeles would be willing to donate millions of dollars to invest in a research center in Cincinnati, Ohio, when the world has been informed that very few people find

Cincinnati an appealing city in which to study," Zola said. "This is contradictory messaging."

After the contentious restructuring process, even donors that have historically invested in the Cincinnati campus have little appetite to give to a research center.

"No one in Cincinnati or the Midwest has asked for a research center," Zola said. "There is no interest in such a venture. The rabbinical seminary is what this community treasured, and now that wellspring of pride has been taken away."

Zola also questions the logic of running a research center and hosting visiting scholars on a campus that will have no full-time students and, as such, no need for faculty.

"I have repeatedly asked the college's administration to please cite even one example of a major research center [focused on American Jewry] that thrives in a location that has no academy of learning," Zola said. "To the best of my knowledge, no such example exists."

HUC-JIR has not disclosed the projected cost of running a research center on the Cincinnati campus, but the expenses stack up: The college would need to maintain the buildings and land of the campus; some form of archives, museum, and library staff to help visiting researchers; **stipends, fellowship funds (https://lsa.umich.edu/judaic/institute/applications.html)**, and travel subsidies to entice and help scholars come to the campus; funding for programming and administrative support for the scholars; and a director for the center.

Maintaining current operations just at the Klau (with a roughly $2 million annual budget) and the AJA (with a roughly $1.2 million annual budget), along with covering the $165,000-$180,000 salary offered **in the job listing (https://www.imsearch.com/open-searches/hebrew-union-college-jewish-institute-religion-cincinnati-campus/executive-director)** for the research center's executive director, would require a total endowment of at least $80 million.

With that amount, a standard 5% annual **endowment payout (https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/running-nonprofit/fundraising-and-resource-development/endowments)** would give the college upwards of $4 million each year for the research center, with some leeway to still cover operations in years with reduced payouts.

But an $80 million endowment to maintain the Cincinnati campus still doesn't cover the cost of bringing researchers. The **visiting scholar and research program (https://lsa.umich.edu/judaic/institute.html)** of the **Frankel Center for Judaic Studies (https://lsa.umich.edu/judaic)** at the University of Michigan was started with a $20 million **endowment gift in 2005 (https://www.michigandaily.com/uncategorized/20m-given-judaic-studies/)** – equal to about $31 million today.

While the AJA does have an existing **research program (https://www.americanjewisharchives.org/about/fellowship-program/)**, with enough endowed fellowships to bring 20-25 researchers, that program only supports up to one month of archival research. By comparison, the Frankel Center brings 14 scholars per semester for fellowships that pay a $31,000 stipend **per semester (https://lsa.umich.edu/judaic/institute/applications.html)**.

The HUC-JIR administration has not specified how it wants the research center to run – how many visiting researchers, the length of the visits, the kinds of programs – but as a rough estimate, to sustain the Klau, AJA, the salary for the executive director, and a visiting scholar research program equal to that of the Frankel Center would require a roughly $110 million total endowment for the campus.

HUC-JIR has about $30 million in existing endowments to the AJA and the Klau, but with the college's annual contribution revenue sinking to roughly $11.5 million, an operating shortfall of nearly $16.5 million in 2023, and an expected budget deficit of $6.5 million this year, fundraising $50 million to $80 million for the research center appears to be a Sisyphean task.

HUC-JIR's **statement (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/#adminresponse)** in response to Cincy Jewfolk questions did not address financial estimates or concerns about the viability of the research center, short of saying that the college intends "to maintain the Cincinnati campus as a hub for research, gatherings, and academic pursuits."

At the March 27 presentation to Cincinnati faculty and staff, the HUC-JIR administration seemed to be walking a tightrope of optimism about the research center.

"I think anybody with an ounce of entrepreneurial spirit, with an ounce of vision, with a sensibility of what we have, says, 'oh my gosh, this is just the beginning,'" said President Andrew Rehfeld in a recording obtained by Cincy Jewfolk.

But Rehfeld also lamented that there is little trust in his vision for the research center, which he painted as a bright future that could only be reached if the Cincinnati community and campus stakeholders let go of the past.

Some in Cincinnati see this attitude as Rehfeld's way of setting up Cincinnati Jews and former donors to take the blame if the research center fails to get off the ground.

"I think that the pain of loss, the fear, the sense that this isn't a real thing, has kept people from wanting to move forward," Rehfeld said in the recording. "Quite frankly, we will only be successful if we can turn that into at least a neutral, 'Let's see what you can do,' and not a blocking, 'Oh, we know you're not going to do it, we know this isn't a real thing.' And that's just a question of time – we're running out of time."

Rehfeld was clear that there is no escape from budget cuts as the college tries to right-size and restructure its way out of financial losses. To faculty and staff, there was a sense of whiplash from hearing a vision of growth while experiencing the reality of cuts and financial dire straits.

After all, how is a research center supposed to function or attract scholars with a severely reduced library staff and budget, alongside the other changes in Cincinnati? And if the institution needs to cut budgets and programs to survive, why focus on growth and pitching the research center to donors at the same time?

To Rehfeld, the key is hiring an executive director who can succeed in bringing donors back to the table for Cincinnati. That's something stakeholders describe as highly unlikely, and they speculate that Rehfeld will also use the executive director as a scapegoat for fundraising failures.

If the executive director can't fundraise enough to sustain the research center, HUC-JIR might decide to cut its losses and offload the Cincinnati campus and its institutions.

"For the board to divest itself of Cincinnati is to rip its soul out, which is why I'm not interested in doing that, and why I continue to say we need a presence here," Rehfeld said.

"Obviously, budget and sustainability are going to drive this, and if we can't get us all on the same page, with some sense of excitement, and recruit a great executive director...we may have no other choice. I don't know."

HUC-JIR did not address Cincy Jewfolk questions about if the college had plans or expectations about divesting from the Cincinnati campus or its institutions.

VI. Risk & the AJA

Meanwhile, Zola, the former executive director of the AJA, worries that the administration's fundraising decline may cost the AJA a $500,000 **matching grant (https://ejewishphilanthropy.com/hucs-american-jewish-archives-to-house-jfnas-multi-million-document-collection/)** from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The grant is for an expansion to house the archives of the Jewish Federations of North America, one of the most prominent American Jewish advocacy, policy, and grant-making organizations.

The catch: In order to get the NEH money, HUC-JIR needs to raise $1.5 million within five years. Before Zola retired, he raised roughly $400,000 for the grant.

"To my knowledge, nothing more has been raised since I retired from the AJA," Zola said.

"We're running out of time, because the $1.5 million must be raised by 2026. And if an institution fails in its promise to raise the matching funds...you then must return all of the funds that have been given to you," he said. Also, "the NEH is not very likely to offer HUC another similar matching grant for many years, because this sort of failure will cast doubt on the school's ability to make good on its commitments to fundraising."

Rehfeld addressed the potential risks of the NEH grant in the March 27 presentation in Cincinnati.

The grant is "still viable, but we have to raise the other $1.25 million to complete it...if we can't have confidence that we're going to keep the AJA going, that's a risk," he said.

HUC-JIR did not address Cincy Jewfolk questions about Rehfeld's comments during the March 27 presentation.

The NEH did not reply to a request for comment. In an emailed statement, Shira Hutt, the executive vice president of JFNA, said that the organization has confidence that HUC-JIR will complete the archives transfer.

"We remain committed to and excited about our partnership with the American Jewish Archives, which will help bring the history of how our flourishing Jewish communities were built to a wider audience," Hutt said. "We are confident that, together with the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, we will meet the fundraising goal laid out in the timeline."

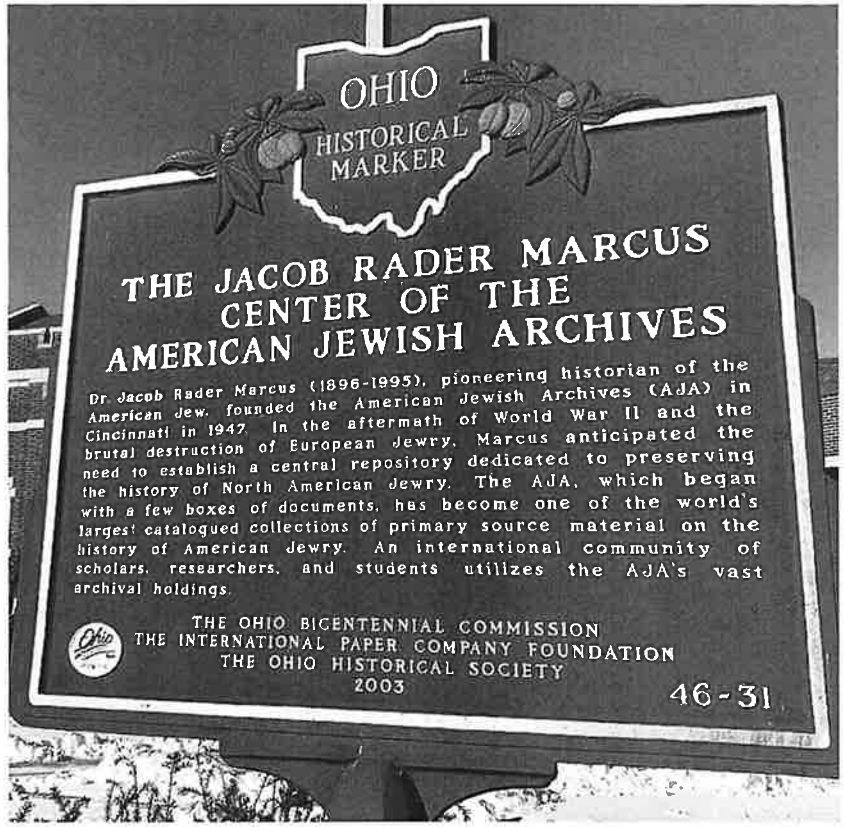
As a result of the restructuring, HUC-JIR could also lose a financial cornerstone of the AJA: The **Jacob Rader Marcus Trust (https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/316540485)**, whose **namesake (https://www.americanjewisharchives.org/about/jacob-rader-marcus/jacob-rader-marcus-1896-1995/)** established the AJA on the Cincinnati campus in 1947, and was its executive director until his death in 1995.

The trust, administered by U.S. Bank and held as a private foundation, pays out roughly $225,000 a year to the AJA, a significant part of the AJA's $1.2 million annual budget, Zola said.

But the Marcus Trust does have requirements, found in Marcus' will, that HUC-JIR has to meet to get the funding. The AJA has to exist in Cincinnati and must function "reasonably at the level as of the date of my signing...[taking] into consideration the presence of a full-fledged staff and purpose extant," the will states.

For the past 15 years, HUC-JIR has met those requirements by paying about $450,000 annually out of the unrestricted budget to cover the AJA's roughly eight full-time staff – the same number of staff Marcus had when he signed the will in 1991. Everything else is covered by the AJA's endowments and restricted funds, from programming to "paper, Xerox machines, light bulbs, even landscaping," Zola said.

If, in response to its financial state, HUC-JIR cuts the allocation to cover AJA staff, the U.S. Bank trustees could decide that the college no longer meets Marcus' requirements. In that case, the Marcus Trust has an alternative beneficiary: The Central Conference of American Rabbis.



The Ohio Historical Marker for Jacob Rader Marcus and the American Jewish Archives (Warren LeMay/Wikimedia Commons)

At the Cincinnati presentation, Rehfeld said the administration talks regularly with the trustees, and does not believe the college will lose the trust's funding.

"We have no plans to reduce the [AJA] staffing level, certainly not less than the minimum that they require," he said. "There are no plans to move the AJA out of Cincinnati. So...we don't believe it's at risk."

Zola worries that the administration's confidence is misplaced, especially as losing the Marcus Trust would seriously undermine the AJA's work and the development of the archives.

"The annual funds from the Marcus Trust are indispensable to the AJA's wellbeing," he said. But despite his criticism of the administration's plans, Zola, like many others, feels powerless to help the institutions on the Cincinnati campus.

"I want to do everything possible to support the AJA despite all that is happening. I want the AJA and the Klau Library to flourish," he said. "On the other hand, I ask myself every day: How can I help these renowned treasures if they are orphaned in the middle of the country without students and faculty to use them?"

The times, they are a-changin'

HUC-JIR's **statement to Cincy Jewfolk (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/#adminresponse)** offered a kind of mea culpa to the Cincinnati community and alumni frustrated with the college's direction and communications.

"We recognize and regret that these necessary changes have been painful for members of the HUC-JIR and Cincinnati communities," the statement said. "We sought to minimize impact on current students with a timeline that enables uninterrupted completion of their studies, and we hope that we can maintain our presence in Cincinnati."

But for some alumni and former donors, the administration has burned all bridges with the closing of the Cincinnati rabbinical school.

"HUC needs to stop sending me solicitations...and I currently will not recommend HUC to prospective rabbinical students," said Rabbi R. "I would not want someone to come to this institution, given the way we were treated."

For Rabbi Ari Jun, the final straw was HUC-JIR's **ongoing refusal (https://forward.com/opinion/484727/want-more-reform-rabbis-stop-turning-away-those-in-interfaith/)** to enroll rabbinical students **in interfaith relationships (https://www.heyalma.com/why-does-my-interfaith-relationship-disqualify-me-from-rabbinical-school/)**, an issue the college has **grappled with for years (https://forward.com/opinion/176823/reform-rabbi-urges-hebrew-union-college-to-reconsi/)** despite most Reform rabbis **officiating interfaith marriages (https://www.jta.org/2018/08/08/united-states/nearly-all-reform-rabbis-perform-intermarriages-but-not-with-non-jewish-clergy-study-finds)**. In 2015, the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College **started to admit (https://www.deseret.com/2015/9/30/20573363/first-rabbinical-school-to-allow-students-with-non-jewish-partners/)** students in interfaith relationships, and in 2023, Hebrew College **followed suit (https://www.jta.org/2023/01/31/religion/in-a-shift-hebrew-college-will-now-admit-and-ordain-rabbinical-students-whose-partners-are-not-jewish)**.

HUC-JIR "is an institution that I feel has betrayed me and betrayed its principles," Jun said. For the college that used to lead changes in American Jewish life to still not accept interfaith rabbinical students "was [another] sign that the leadership of HUC was not letting their values guide them."

Jun now avoids going to the Cincinnati campus due to the sadness and frustration of the situation there, and has no interest in supporting the college.

"Until I see a real course correction, I can't imagine contributing to the college," Jun said. "Even more sad for me, these days I and many other colleagues are reluctant to refer prospective students there."

Other alumni are, for the moment, against cutting off HUC-JIR, tentatively giving the administration an opportunity to regain their trust amid uncertainty about the future of the college.

"We're all waiting to see what's going to happen next," said Rabbi Joe Black. "People who I admire…were severely hurt by this [restructuring] process. An institution that shaped me and who I am is radically different as a result of the decisions that were made. That saddens me, so I'm not sure what my relationship is with the college-institute right now."

Reform rabbis continue to be divided over Cincinnati and whether or not to trust the college administration.

"We have colleagues who don't understand, and think the reason that so many of us are upset is because they closed Cincinnati. And it's not — if that was the right financial decision, we would be fine with it," said one Cincinnati alum. "But we were never given answers. We want the school to be successful. But we're not sure how to move forward when we feel that there's so much distrust and disrespect."

Some donors have shifted their giving from the college as a whole to the Klau Library, American Jewish Archives, and Skirball Museum, intending donations to be donor-restricted to those institutions. Others have taken the college out of legacy giving plans, and stopped giving entirely.

But HUC-JIR does still have existing endowments and other donor-restricted funding intended for the Cincinnati campus, including scholarship funds for the rabbinical and graduate schools. Once the schools are closed, the college won't be able to use those funds – unless, by petitioning a court, the donor restrictions are adjusted.

Under Ohio law, if a court finds that a donor restriction is "unlawful, impracticable, impossible to achieve, or wasteful," **then it can modify (https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-1715.55)** the restriction. A common legal mechanism for this is the principle of **cy pres (https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/cy_pres_doctrine)**, **often found in trust law (https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-5804.13)**, which means "as near as possible" in French. The Ohio attorney general's office is **automatically part of (https://charitable.ohioago.gov/Charitable-Transactions)** legal proceedings to adjust donor restrictions.

"Courts will use the cy pres doctrine to modify a grant that's failed for some reason, if it becomes impossible to satisfy," said Felix Chang, a law professor at Ohio State University.

If scholarship funds have no Cincinnati school to support, HUC-JIR could tell a court that donor restrictions are impossible to meet, and ask for the application of cy pres. The court might then allow HUC-JIR to use the Cincinnati funds to support students on its Los Angeles and New York campuses, because that use is "as near as possible" to the original donor intent: helping students.

Disgruntled donors or their families could appeal to stop the application of cy pres, and try to take back control of the money they gave HUC-JIR. But usually, Chang said, donors don't succeed in doing so. Instead, they might have better luck leaning into cy pres, but telling the courts a different, non-HUC-JIR option to shift the donor-restricted funding to.

HUC-JIR did not address Cincy Jewfolk questions about whether it would appeal to a court to shift donor restrictions on funding, or whether it was currently engaged in any legal disputes with former donors over restricted funding.

In the meantime, HUC-JIR has a narrative challenge to overcome with donors and other stakeholders across the Reform movement: The perception that the college's decline is indicative of where the rest of the movement is headed.

"The Union for Reform Judaism has closed a tremendous number of its departments, their budget is significantly less than it was 15 or 20 years ago," said Rabbi Irwin Zeplowitz, the former HUC-JIR board member. "Now, [with HUC-JIR's changes], what does it mean about the vitality of our movement – and not just as a movement, but in terms of [the ability of] its ideas to inspire people? That's what I'm worried about."

With the URJ and CCAR based in New York, and a mostly New York-based administration running HUC-JIR, the question of Reform institutions' relevance is most acutely felt in the middle of the country.

At Temple Emanuel in Denver, senior Rabbi Joe Black contends with prominent voices in his congregation who want to reduce or end dues to the URJ, as they feel no benefit from being a member.

"We used to be a movement of congregations – I don't think that's the case anymore," Black said.

"I think we're a movement of ideas and values, which is fine. But congregations on the whole, especially those that are not near the epicenters of power and leadership, are feeling kind of adrift," he said. "My congregation does not need the Reform movement. But I think the Reform movement needs my congregation."

Not helping the movement's case is Temple Emanuel's recent negative experiences with HUC-JIR's placement process for internships and newly ordained rabbis. Dropping enrollment means fewer new rabbis to go around, and in Black's experience, HUC-JIR's coastal focus means few students are motivated to serve in his region. As a result, Black has no faith in the college to supply new rabbis to his synagogue.

“The caliber of students that we were looking to recruit already were recruited, or had positions in place, or were not interested in coming to the middle of the country,” Black said.

“We had two experiences with placement where it was clear that we were second or third tier when people would much rather have been in New York or Los Angeles,” he said. “I don’t think that bodes well for our movement when it cuts off the center of the country – and I think [closing] Cincinnati was a huge piece of that.”

The Cincinnati rabbinical school was an important pipeline for rabbis serving in the Midwest, South, and Rocky Mountain regions – and **a lifeline for smaller congregations (https://cincyjewfolk.com/2023/09/05/huc-cincinnati-student-pulpits-trained-generations-of-rabbis-soon-that-all-ends/)** where rabbinical students served while studying in Cincinnati. Some Reform Jews see the closing of the Cincinnati rabbinical school as an abandonment of Jews outside the coasts.

Black said his is not the only congregation frustrated by HUC-JIR’s placement process, and increasingly he sees graduates of non-denominational rabbinical schools working in the Reform movement.

The HUC-JIR administration maintains that it will continue serving the middle of the country even as it withdraws from Cincinnati.

For some, its likely failure to do so is less about a purposeful abandonment of the Midwest, and more so a flawed vision for the institution.

“I don’t think that it’s an intentional desertion…it’s perhaps a misunderstanding of what can be accomplished with a smaller number of students from the coasts,” said Rabbi David Locketz, senior rabbi at Bet Shalom Congregation in Minnesota.

As for the direction of the Reform movement, Locketz is ambivalent, having made his peace with its coastal focus.

“I have faith in my colleagues, I have faith in the lay leaders who are running the URJ, to ask a lot of the right questions,” he said. “I don’t know that I’m going to agree with the answers. I find that as a rabbi in Minnesota I’m often not aligned with the institutional direction that the movement is taking.”

HUC-JIR has further restructuring on the way, and closing the Los Angeles rabbinical school may also be in the cards. Internal strategic planning conversations and documents, from the very beginning, aimed towards running just one stateside rabbinical school. Publicly, however, the college was hesitant about the idea.

The administration's 2022 **restructuring proposal (https://huc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Recommendation-for-Restructuring-HUC-JIR-Rabbinical-School-final.pdf)**, when rejecting a move to a one-campus rabbinical school, left open the possibility by saying "such drastic change risks being more than the college-institute can sustain right now."

But now, with the college's ongoing financial and enrollment issues, "I'll just say it, it's not clear to me that we're going to be able to sustain two" rabbinical schools, Rehfeld said in the presentation to Cincinnati faculty and staff on March 27.

Laying out his vision for the college, Rehfeld spoke of each campus being a unique part of a whole – with only New York getting mention of a rabbinical seminary.

"I believe there's opportunity [in Cincinnati] as a research campus, in L.A. as a place to connect with [the University of Southern California] and run college programs, in New York as a seminary, in Jerusalem as a place to advance shared society and democracy, each doing something distinctive, and collectively as 'One HUC,'" he said. "Where we're all together rowing in the same direction, doing things differently than we used to, but in a way that's going to inspire investment in the future."

HUC-JIR did not address Cincy Jewfolk questions about if the college plans to close its rabbinical school in L.A., nor did the college in any way deny or refute the further restructuring possibilities as described in this story.

The college is also finalizing plans to sell its real estate in **Los Angeles (https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/parceldetail/5123005030)** and **New York (https://a836-edms.nyc.gov/dctm-rest/repositories/dofedmspts/StatementSearch?bbl=1005460040&stmtDate=20240115&stmtType=NPV)**, Rehfeld said, and he hopes to announce those plans by the end of June.

"We are aggressively moving forward with plans to rethink our facilities and our real estate," he said. "We have facilities that are too large for what we need to do. And we have real estate that's some of the most expensive in the world. So maintaining it is creating opportunity cost."

In 2022, on a **Shalom Hartman Institute podcast (https://www.hartman.org.il/the-great-american-rabbi-shortage-transcript/)**, Rehfeld said the administration was exploring selling its New York campus at 1 West 4th Street. If it did so, the college could move to Morningside Heights instead. "I'm saying that publicly because we've been talking about it and it's a core part of our strategic visioning for the future," Rehfeld said on the podcast.

What's clear to stakeholders is that, despite changes in Cincinnati, the college is still struggling with the same problems it has stared down for over a decade: Dropping rabbinical school enrollment (reportedly, just 11 people are in this year's incoming rabbinical class); American Jews moving away from denominationalism; the contraction of Reform institutions; and the challenges of sustaining three stateside campuses with a fourth in Jerusalem.

As Zeplowitz tells it, he questioned the HUC-JIR board about those ongoing issues during the vote to close the Cincinnati rabbinical school.

"For those of you who are voting in favor of this, without addressing what I think are the real core issues – why are fewer people choosing the rabbinate in general, and why are fewer people in particular choosing the college-institute – what this means is, that we're not going to be finished with making this decision just about Cincinnati," Zeplowitz recalled telling the board.

In Cincinnati, the community is bracing for more change of its own. The Cincinnati rabbinical school was a pipeline to recruit Jewish professionals, and rabbinical students have been part of the backbone of Jewish life here for generations, serving as teachers and interns across the city and region at all manner of non-Orthodox institutions.

Now, the community needs to figure out a new pipeline to meet those needs.

"I hope that this makes Cincinnati more competitive, and realize that, since there's not going to be HUC, the Jewish community needs to step up in other ways to attract and maintain quality professionals and rabbis," said Rabbi R.

That's an issue the Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati is looking out for, said CEO Brian Jaffee. "I am deeply disappointed that we are where we are, and now have to figure out how to replace" what HUC-JIR brought to the community, he said.

One potential answer to the community's dilemma: A new rabbinical school called The College for Contemporary Judaism, started by former board members of HUC-JIR. The new school was **registered in 2022 (https://www.bizapedia.com/oh/the-cincinnati-college-for-advanced-jewish-studies.html)** under a different name, The Cincinnati College for Advanced Jewish Studies.

In its **public nonprofit filing (https://drive.google.com/file/d/13tSWZ1ptWdCPp-STvEzb0ttMErnfwtmi/view?usp=sharing)** with the Ohio attorney general's office, the new college said that its purpose is to establish "a Jewish educational institution in the liberal spirit, which shall be open to all persons on equal terms, to educate and prepare students to be rabbis, educators, and scholars." The filing lists $57,104 in assets.

Leaders of the new college declined to comment to Cincy Jewfolk about the endeavor, though some were **publicly honored for their efforts (https://www.jnf.org/events-landing-pages/tree-of-life-gala-cincinnati)** by the Cincinnati chapter of the Jewish National Fund at their Tree of Life gala in 2023. Many in Cincinnati are still unsure whether to be cautiously optimistic or skeptical about the new school, but seem welcome to the effort.

For institutions with longtime partnerships with HUC-JIR in Cincinnati, such as Xavier University and the University of Cincinnati, they're still figuring out what those relationships will look like in the coming years.

"I meet with the provost regularly and we are going to continue to figure out, year by year, what the collaboration can be," said Xavier's Provost Rachel Chrastil.

She is also keeping an eye out for what HUC-JIR does with the remaining institutions in Cincinnati.

"I know HUC is working to ensure that its collections are accessible to the community, and are thinking creatively about ways to do that," Chrastil said. "I think the richness of the Klau Library is something that should continue to be available to the community."

Rabbi Matthew Kraus, head of the Judaic Studies department at UC, is pragmatic about the changes at HUC-JIR. Kraus was ordained at the Cincinnati rabbinical school, and is not happy about the program closures in Cincinnati, but they do pose an opportunity for UC to expand its impact.

"I think for us, the University of Cincinnati becomes the primary deliverer of Jewish Studies in higher education in the area," Kraus said. "So that is a significant development."

The University of Cincinnati did not respond to a request for comment on its relationship with HUC-JIR.

Meanwhile, HUC-JIR Cincinnati stakeholders are, in one way or another, still grieving for the Cincinnati rabbinical and graduate school. Many are stuck in a kind of limbo – waiting to see where HUC-JIR goes from here and what happens next to the Cincinnati campus.

Unresolved questions hang around every conversation about the campus as many people still wonder how, exactly, HUC-JIR ended up where it is now. A mixture of disbelief, exhaustion, and rage accompanies every whisper about the college's decision making and worsening finances. At this point, some stakeholders just want the HUC-JIR administration to put away its strategic planning jargon and plainly state what they are doing with the Cincinnati campus.

"I would have a little bit of respect if [President Rehfeld] came out and illustrated that he had a spine, and was like, 'Yes, this is the plan: We're shutting down the whole campus and selling the buildings,'" said the anonymous Cincinnati student. "I would appreciate the clarity. I don't ever see that happening."

The sun starts to set on the Hebrew Union College Cincinnati campus on a spring day in 2023 (Lev Gringauz)

With two years to go until the Cincinnati rabbinical school ordains its last students and officially shuts down, it feels miserable to be stuck in an extended goodbye to the historic program and legacy that, for almost 150 years, helped shape American Jewish life and bolster the modern academic pursuit of Judaism.

"There was a real vision that the place was created with – we can certainly critique these [male founders] living in the late 19th century – but this idea that you can be a rabbi who also thinks about these texts and this tradition from an academic perspective, I found that a really compelling vision," said one former Cincinnati faculty.

"It was especially sad...where it seemed like, every time there was an event or something happened, there was a sense of, 'Oh, this is the last time that could be happening here.'"

Despite a rollercoaster of highs and lows since the Great Recession, and the work put into revitalizing Cincinnati, Rabbi Ken Ehrlich said he didn't feel that his effort was wasted. Ehrlich, the dean of the Cincinnati campus from 1985 until 2011, said former HUC-JIR president Rabbi David Ellenson felt the same way.

"He and I were talking about that shortly before he died, and we were both very proud of what we did and what we made possible," Ehrlich said. "Nothing lasts forever, for goodness sakes...I'm very proud of what Cincinnati has been, and still is."

For Rabbi Julie Schwartz, leaving HUC-JIR and the Cincinnati campus has been a bittersweet release from the frustration and loss associated with the college's restructuring process. But there is, in some sense, an intergenerational and communal grief that is hard to let go of.

"My kids said to me, 'You're going to feel so much better when you leave the campus.' And I really didn't want to believe that because I played on that campus as a child, my kids played on the campus when they were little," Schwartz said.

But "it's much better not being on the campus...it's filled with pain now. But I don't think it's so painful because they closed the campus. It's painful the way that we were treated as the campus was closed."

Perhaps the final salting of the wound that HUC-JIR caused alumni, students, and former faculty is the administration's insistence that, despite the program closures, the campus itself is not being closed. The wordplay is of little consolation.

"I have been scolded on numerous occasions by our current administration because I insist that the school has voted to close the Cincinnati campus," Zola said. "This is a misleading statement, I am told, because [HUC-JIR is] not closing the campus. Yet this is nothing more than a game of semantics.

"We have closed down our academic life...there will be no permanent graduate school, no permanent rabbinical school, no permanent faculty, no permanent students. That's what we're doing. Whatever else has to be built on top of that."

This story misstated Rabbi Matthew Kraus' connection with HUC-JIR. He did not attend the Pines School of Graduate Studies; rather, he was ordained at the Cincinnati rabbinical school.

6 comments

Rabbi Jacques Cukierkorn

As an HUC alumni, I always felt a strong desire to continue to support my Alma Mater. For years I made periodic donations to the American Jewish Archives together every time I sent a document to be archived. The most common type of document I would send were conversion certificates. My practice was to explain to those converting the importance of the American Jewish Archives and my personal commitment to the school.
This went on until a couple of years ago, when the head of development called two donors to inquire about my practices and to check if I was "charging for conversions. I was flabbergasted not only by the question but above all by the betrayal of asking the donors rather than asking me, as if such are legitimate questions…
Since then I haven't donated again and will not in the future. There was a substantial gift in my estate for the HUC. As a result of that interaction I switched the gift to the Jewish Agency for Israel.

REPLY

Benson Stone

I hear Rabbi Wise turning over in his grave.

REPLY

melanie radley (http://mlrco.com)

I have a 75-year history with HUCC, first as a Sunday School kid, taught by young rabbinical students who made that trip to Hamilton, Ohio, then as a child whose parents dragged to Holy Day Services, conducted by many of those same student rabbis and later in high school making the reverse commute to the HUC campus for Sunday School, taught again by young, ardent rabbinical students. I am returning lately as an independent scholar to use the archives to research two books I am currently working on, Ninth and High the Jewish Address: from Accommodation to Assimilation to Acceptance and Joshua Who? America's forgotten Rabbi. In the course of my research, I've come to admire the men like Morris Loth, Issac Meyer Wise, and Emanuel Ezekiel; their vision of a cohesive Reform Jewish movement, its importance to the continuation and protection of American Jewry as a religious force identified with congregational worship spawned a robust network of Temples throughout the middle, southern and Western states. Men like Nelson Glueck, with their dedication and persuasive vision, robust fundraisers–in the early 20th century, Women's auxiliaries raised money for HUC dorms. The Cincinnati campus embodied what it meant to be a reform Jew, and that, coupled with the Union, was a source of pride and identity. Glueck was a risk-taker. He asked my uncle, Bill Murstein, a man who whispered to be gay, to be the named donor of the chapel on the Jerusalem campus when it would have been safer to have an obscure naming opportunity in Cincinnati. The Union decamped first, and its prestigious address on Fifth Avenue is now an apartment building. Temples throughout the country closed, and the philosophy and commitment of the ardent founders who believed they were creating a new Judaism for a modern population disappeared. Sadly, because the archive library and the staff now headed by Dana Herman is the last repository of our history, and as much as I've had disagreements with Doctor Zola, I appreciate his towering work as a scholar, administrator, and popularizer of our history. Reform Judaism will be remembered for its land sales. I suspect the next one will be to UC to expand its campus, and the Marcus archives will be relocated to New York like memories of Loretta's, the incredible Jewish restaurant with the best matzoh ball soup on Reading Rd, will only last for the few more years that those of us remaining last. Your analysis was an insightful eulogy. A scholar will write the story of "Reform Judaism in America, the broken dream " someday. " I hope there will be resources remaining to research it.

REPLY

Linda Berger

Thank you for your attention to detail and accuracy. This story needed to be told for many reasons and I applaud you for writing it. Shalom.

REPLY

Gayle Schindler (http://foodyfunkosher.com)

A well written and thorough piece of journalism. Bravo! Cincy Jewfolk!

REPLY

Anne S Arenstein

Thank you for this thoughtful analysis of an awful chapter in the history of HUC-JIR and the Reform movement. The best comment comes from a business exec at Salesforce who expressed interest in supporting HUC–until he read the "strategic plan," looked at other documents and talked to staff, students and faculty. He decided to take his support elsewhere but told me he hoped to write this up as a case study. "It's all the bad shit they tell us not to do in B School."

REPLY

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Exhibit 9

Financial Statements, Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants and Single Audit Reports

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

June 30, 2022 and 2021

Contents

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Governing Board
Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion
Cincinnati, Ohio

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College-Institute"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits of the financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the College-Institute and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College-Institute's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Grant Thornton

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College-Institute's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplementary information
Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Financial Responsibility Supplemental Schedule, as required by the U.S. Department of Education's Final Rule: *Student Assistance General Provisions, Federal Family Education Loan Program, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Programs* and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements

and certain additional procedures. These additional procedures included comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with US GAAS. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other reporting required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 17, 2022 on our consideration of the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Grant Thornton LLP

Arlington, Virginia
November 17, 2022

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

June 30,

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 22,020,522	$ 21,480,267
Accounts receivable	2,562,133	1,046,852
Contributions receivable, net (Note B)	10,988,362	11,578,447
Student loans receivable, net	85,609	92,805
Investments (Note C)	235,730,049	277,477,203
Property and equipment, net (Note D)	37,971,392	38,095,712
Beneficial interest in remainder trusts (Note E)	1,562,838	2,030,689
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts (Note E)	11,528,124	14,575,621
Other assets	539,804	751,209
Library and museum collections (Note A)	-	-
Total assets	$ 322,988,833	$ 367,128,805
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 1,149,148	$ 1,401,501
Line of credit (Note F)	9,355,585	4,345,597
PPP loan (Note G)	-	3,960,200
Accrued termination allowances and employee benefits payable	4,526,587	4,194,380
Note payable	-	1,198
Accrued pension obligations (Note J)	37,696,991	45,222,940
Accrued postretirement benefits other than pensions (Note K)	1,110,206	1,289,761
Deferred revenue	211,819	322,637
Total liabilities	54,050,336	60,738,214
Net assets		
Without donor restrictions	27,225,949	29,277,352
With donor restrictions	241,712,548	277,113,239
Total net assets	268,938,497	306,390,591
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 322,988,833	$ 367,128,805

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Operating revenue, gains and other support			
Student tuition and fees, net	$ 2,028,946	$ -	$ 2,028,946
Contracted services	2,661,714	34,057	2,695,771
Investment return expended for current operations (Notes C and O)	8,058,436	3,258,608	11,317,044
Contributions, gifts, grants and bequests	4,083,840	9,203,028	13,286,868
Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment	5,724,728	-	5,724,728
Other operating revenue and support	1,702,295	-	1,702,295
PPP loan forgiveness	3,960,200	-	3,960,200
Net assets released from restrictions and other transfers (Note I)	12,131,888	(12,131,888)	-
Total operating revenue, gains and other support	40,352,047	363,805	40,715,852
Operating expenses			
Program services			
Instruction	15,749,464	-	15,749,464
Academic support	8,165,668	-	8,165,668
Student services	1,812,700	-	1,812,700
Total program services	25,727,832	-	25,727,832
Management and general			
Institutional support	11,025,835	-	11,025,835
Institutional advancement	4,722,138	-	4,722,138
Plant operations	1,861,461	-	1,861,461
Total management and general	17,609,434	-	17,609,434
Total operating expenses	43,337,266	-	43,337,266
Change in net assets from operating activities	(2,985,219)	363,805	(2,621,414)
Nonoperating income (loss)			
Benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit plan costs (Notes J and K)	8,290,093	-	8,290,093
Currency exchange loss	(41,228)	(17,804)	(59,032)
Change in value of remainder and perpetual trusts	-	(3,515,349)	(3,515,349)
Investment return, net (Note C)	737,258	(28,966,606)	(28,229,348)
Investment return expended for current operations	(8,058,436)	(3,258,608)	(11,317,044)
Net assets released for capital purposes and other transfers (Note I)	6,129	(6,129)	-
Total nonoperating income (loss)	933,816	(35,764,496)	(34,830,680)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(2,051,403)	(35,400,691)	(37,452,094)
Net assets, beginning of year	29,277,352	277,113,239	306,390,591
Net assets, end of year	$ 27,225,949	$ 241,712,548	$ 268,938,497

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Operating revenue, gains and other support			
Student tuition and fees, net	$ 2,036,912	$ -	$ 2,036,912
Contracted services	2,547,417	65,336	2,612,753
Investment return expended for current operations (Notes C and O)	7,435,338	2,979,355	10,414,693
Contributions, gifts, grants and bequests	4,282,595	9,819,897	14,102,492
Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment	5,582,246	-	5,582,246
Other operating revenue and support	1,805,142	-	1,805,142
Net assets released from restrictions and other transfers (Note I)	6,139,820	(6,139,820)	-
Total operating revenue, gains and other support	29,829,470	6,724,768	36,554,238
Operating expenses			
Program services			
Instruction	15,380,545	-	15,380,545
Academic support	8,044,607	-	8,044,607
Student services	1,369,641	-	1,369,641
Total program services	24,794,793	-	24,794,793
Management and general			
Institutional support	8,891,552	-	8,891,552
Institutional advancement	4,176,592	-	4,176,592
Plant operations	2,516,144	-	2,516,144
Total management and general	15,584,288	-	15,584,288
Total operating expenses	40,379,081	-	40,379,081
Change in net assets from operating activities	(10,549,611)	6,724,768	(3,824,843)
Nonoperating income (loss)			
Benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit plan costs (Notes J and K)	8,753,505	-	8,753,505
Currency exchange gain	26,766	14,099	40,865
Change in value of remainder and perpetual trusts	-	2,665,638	2,665,638
Investment return, net (Note C)	21,626,480	41,113,867	62,740,347
Investment return expended for current operations	(7,435,338)	(2,979,355)	(10,414,693)
Net assets released for capital purposes and other transfers (Note I)	531,462	(531,462)	-
Total nonoperating income (loss)	23,502,875	40,282,787	63,785,662
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	12,953,264	47,007,555	59,960,819
Net assets, beginning of year	16,324,088	230,105,684	246,429,772
Net assets, end of year	$ 29,277,352	$ 277,113,239	$ 306,390,591

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Program Services				Management and General				
	Instruction	Academic Support	Student Services	Total	Institutional Support	Institutional Advancement	Plant Operations	Total	Total
Salary and benefits	$ 12,439,544	$ 5,829,774	$ 1,237,726	$ 19,507,044	$ 5,356,334	$ 3,897,337	$ 564,800	$ 9,818,471	$ 29,325,515
Student assistance	897,449	64,461	1,650	963,560	151,515	-	-	151,515	1,115,075
Outside services	505,946	542,052	23,169	1,071,166	2,829,201	330,686	3,371	3,163,258	4,234,424
Repairs, utilities and insurance	93,689	120,281	8,195	222,165	957,093	47	1,136,466	2,093,606	2,315,771
Supplies, equipment and technology	115,932	514,504	409,250	1,039,685	610,829	100,763	37,787	749,379	1,789,064
Travel	250,167	201,827	25,468	477,462	169,184	104,460	444	274,088	751,550
Programs and events	430,872	320,050	21,211	772,132	69,682	105,486	293	175,461	947,593
Other expense	200,716	132,334	23,646	356,696	400,308	8,450	118,300	527,058	883,754
Total operating expenses	14,934,315	7,725,282	1,750,313	24,409,910	10,544,146	4,547,229	1,861,461	16,952,836	41,362,746
Depreciation	815,149	440,386	62,387	1,317,922	481,689	174,909	-	656,598	1,974,520
Total expenses	$ 15,749,464	$ 8,165,668	$ 1,812,700	$ 25,727,832	$ 11,025,835	$ 4,722,138	$ 1,861,461	$ 17,609,434	$ 43,337,266

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Year ended June 30, 2021

	Program Services				Management and General				
	Instruction	Academic Support	Student Services	Total	Institutional Support	Institutional Advancement	Plant Operations	Total	Total
Salary and benefits	$ 12,098,906	$ 6,090,787	$ 1,149,855	$ 19,339,548	$ 5,592,774	$ 3,692,268	$ 599,841	$ 9,884,883	$ 29,224,431
Student assistance	1,046,788	16,107	-	1,062,895	70,963	-	-	70,963	1,133,858
Outside services	518,192	414,213	13,428	945,833	930,047	143,382	28,840	1,102,269	2,048,102
Repairs, utilities and insurance	233,643	197,114	15,457	446,214	624,724	155	1,705,015	2,329,894	2,776,108
Supplies, equipment and technology	119,707	528,384	90,924	739,015	573,162	113,806	28,362	715,330	1,454,345
Travel	10,589	80,294	1,296	92,179	55,145	3,454	3,657	62,256	154,435
Programs and events	210,673	151,747	11,392	373,812	103,151	33,493	1,109	137,753	511,565
Other expense	285,393	103,152	21,726	410,271	435,371	6,219	149,320	590,910	1,001,181
Total operating expenses	14,523,891	7,581,798	1,304,078	23,409,767	8,385,337	3,992,777	2,516,144	14,894,258	38,304,025
Depreciation	856,654	462,809	65,563	1,385,026	506,215	183,815	-	690,030	2,075,056
Total expenses	$ 15,380,545	$ 8,044,607	$ 1,369,641	$ 24,794,793	$ 8,891,552	$ 4,176,592	$ 2,516,144	$ 15,584,288	$ 40,379,081

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended June 30,

	2022	2021
Operating activities:		
Student tuition and fees collected	$ 2,009,434	$ 2,016,930
Contracted services	2,695,771	2,612,753
Investment return expended for current operations	11,317,044	10,414,693
Contributions, gifts and bequests received	10,222,033	11,963,324
Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment support received	5,545,931	5,794,273
Other operating revenue and other support received	280,505	1,642,615
Interest paid	(176,691)	(163,276)
Expenses paid	(40,369,244)	(37,044,416)
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,475,217)	(2,763,104)
Investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,850,198)	(857,209)
Purchase of investments	(85,457,093)	(51,019,102)
Sales and maturities of investments	89,801,955	56,064,865
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,494,664	4,188,554
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from contributions restricted for investment in endowment	1,510,820	1,875,281
Borrowing - line of credit	39,391,418	31,449,499
Payments - line of credit	(34,381,430)	(34,214,623)
Payments - notes payable	-	(14,299)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6,520,808	(904,142)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	540,255	521,308
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	21,480,267	20,958,959
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 22,020,522	$ 21,480,267
Supplemental disclosures:		
PPP Loan Forgiveness	$ 3,960,200	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion ("College-Institute") is the academic and professional leadership development center of Reform Judaism. The College-Institute was established in 1875 in Cincinnati as the first institute of Jewish higher learning in America. Other campuses are located in New York, Los Angeles and Jerusalem. Jewish leaders throughout the United States, Canada and Israel serve on the Board of Governors. The College-Institute, in partnership with the Union for Reform Judaism ("URJ"), furthers the mission and goals of Reform Judaism. Primary sources of revenue are contributions, Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment ("RMAC") support, tuition and investment returns. URJ collects RMAC dues from its member synagogues and in turn remits 44% to the College-Institute which recognizes the support as revenue over the course of the fiscal year.

In the United States, academic programs include a Rabbinic School and School of Sacred Music, Schools of Graduate Studies, Education, Jewish Nonprofit Management and Judaic Studies. In Israel, the programs include the Israeli Rabbinic Program and the Schools of Jewish Studies and Biblical Archaeology. These programs lead to the ordination of Rabbis and Cantors as well as master's and doctorate degrees.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, gains, losses and other changes in net assets during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The College-Institute considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less not included in actively managed investment portfolios to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, cash equivalents consisted of investments in short-term fixed-income bonds, government obligations and money market funds.

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, cash accounts exceeded federally insured limits at financial institutions by \$21,277,582 and \$20,326,806, respectively, of which \$4,258,740 and \$8,522,523, respectively, are collateralized by government-backed securities and money market funds. Management attempts to mitigate its risk by maintaining accounts in financial institutions of high quality.

Accounts and Student Loans Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount of tuition, fees and insurance fees billed to students as well as amounts due from the URJ and Skirball Cultural Center. The College-Institute provides an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions.

No interest is charged on student accounts set up on automatic payment plans. Past due student accounts are contacted to reestablish payment plans and/or may be granted deferment based on individual circumstances. Student accounts more than 120 days past due are considered delinquent. Written-off student accounts may be outsourced to a collection agency, and interest is charged according to the terms in the promissory note.

Investments and Investment Return

Investments in equity securities having a readily determinable fair value and all debt securities are carried at fair value. Investments and investment return includes dividends, interest, and realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments carried at fair value.

Investment return is reflected in the statements of activities as without or with donor restrictions based upon the existence and nature of any donor or legally imposed restrictions.

Pooled investment accounts are maintained for endowments. Investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses from securities in the pooled investment accounts are allocated monthly to the individual endowments based on the relationship of the fair value of the interest of each endowment to the total fair value of the pooled investment accounts, as adjusted for additions to or deductions from those accounts.

Investments in certain real estate, venture capital, private equity and limited partnership funds are primarily held through limited partnerships. These investments are stated at net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient to fair value based on valuations provided by the external investment managers or general partners, adjusted for cash receipts, disbursements and significant known changes in market value of publicly held securities contained in the portfolio. Because these investments are not readily marketable and may be subject to withdrawal restrictions, their estimated value is subject to uncertainty and, therefore, may materially differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for such investments existed.

Property and Equipment

Property, furniture and equipment as well as improvements, which substantially increase the useful life of existing assets, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method at rates designed to depreciate the cost of assets over the estimated useful life (or lease term, if shorter, for leasehold improvements) as follows:

	Years
Buildings	50
Furnishings and equipment	3-10
Building and leasehold improvements	10-15

Net Assets

Net assets have been recorded and reported as changes in the following two net asset classes:

<u>*Net assets without donor restrictions*</u> - Net assets without donor restrictions consist of resources that are available for use in carrying out the mission of the College-Institute and include those expendable resources that have been designated for special use by the Board of Directors.

<u>*Net assets with donor restrictions*</u> - Net assets with donor restrictions represent contributions subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Some restrictions are temporary in nature, stipulating that resources be used after a specified date or for a particular purpose. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or the purpose of a restriction is accomplished, net assets are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions. Some restrictions are perpetual in nature and mandate the original principal be invested in perpetuity. The majority of the earnings from net assets restricted in perpetuity are available to support instruction, institutional support and scholarships of the College-Institute. Net assets with donor restrictions also include beneficial interests in perpetual trusts held by third parties.

Net Assets at Foreign Location

The total assets and net assets of the Jerusalem campus included in the statements of financial position are approximately $15,300,000 and $13,300,000, respectively, at June 30, 2022 and $14,600,000 and $12,500,000, respectively, at June 30, 2021.

Revenue Recognition

The College-Institute evaluates whether a transfer of assets is: (1) an exchange transaction in which a resource provider is receiving commensurate value in return for the resources transferred; or (2) a contribution. If the transfer of assets is determined to be an exchange transaction, the College-Institute applies guidance under Topic 606. If the transfer of assets is determined to be a contribution, the College-Institute evaluates whether the contribution is conditional based upon whether the agreement includes both: (1) one or more barriers that must be overcome before the College-Institute is entitled to the assets transferred and promised; and (2) a right of return of assets transferred or a right of release of a promisor's obligation to transfer assets. Revenue is recognized when an unconditional promise to give is received, or when conditions are satisfied.

Tuition Revenue

The College-Institute recognizes student revenue within the fiscal year in which educational services are provided. Discounts in the form of scholarships and financial aid grants, including those funded by the endowment and gifts, are reported as a reduction of student revenues. A discount represents the difference between the stated charge for the academic program and the amount that is billed to the student and/or third parties making payments on behalf of the student. Net tuition includes scholarships awarded to students of $5,083,885 and $4,692,140 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The academic programs are delivered primarily in the Fall (mid-August to mid-December) and Spring (mid-January to mid-May) terms, as well as one summer term for eight weeks from June to August.

Grants and Contributions

Gifts of cash and other assets received are considered to be available for unrestricted use in the absence of donor restrictions. When a donor-stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restriction are reclassified to net assets without donor restriction and reported in the statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

Unconditional gifts expected to be collected within one year are reported at their realizable value. Unconditional gifts expected to be collected in future years are initially reported at fair value determined using the discounted present value of estimated future cash flows technique in net assets with donor restriction. The resulting discount is amortized using the level-yield method and is reported as contribution revenue. Grant revenue is recognized as earned as the contractual services are performed and as the eligible expenses are incurred. Grant activities and outlays are subject to audit and acceptance by the granting agency and, as a result of such audit, adjustments could be required.

Other Operating Revenue and Support

Other operating revenue and support is recognized when earned and consists primarily of income from outside parties who rent building space from the College-Institute.

Library and Museum Collections

Each of the four campuses has library and museum facilities which include collections of rare books, archival documents, periodicals, sound recordings, art objects and archaeological artifacts relating to over 4,000 years of Jewish history and culture. The libraries contain approximately 1,100,000 volumes, including: 3,500 manuscripts, 25,000 rare books and other materials like microfilms, maps, broadsides, bookplates, music scores, stamps and much more. The large quantity of materials is a result of the historical mission of the libraries to collect, preserve, and provide access to the total record of Jewish thought and experience in all their historical and geographic sweep. The Libraries' collections cover Hebrew language and literature as well as literature in other Jewish languages, Bible and ancient Near Eastern Studies, Jewish history, Judaism and Jewish thought, as well as philosophy, theology, linguistics, and further fields that support our scholarly and educational mission. The museums preserve and exhibit archaeological artifacts, including those discovered during the College-Institute's excavations in Israel. Collection items are not capitalized.

Purchases of collection items are reported in the year of acquisition as decreases in net assets without donor restriction, or in net assets with donor restrictions if the assets used to purchase the items were restricted to that use by donor stipulation. Purchases of collection items totaled $102,321 and $139,085 in 2022 and 2021, respectively. Contributions of collection items are not reported in the financial statements. Proceeds from deaccessions or insurance recoveries are included as increases in the appropriate net asset classes. Proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items.

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of supporting the various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of functional expenses. Plant operations expense is allocated among programs and management and general based on the relative expense level in each area.

Income Taxes

The College-Institute follows guidance that clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, including issues relating to financial statement recognition and measurement. This guidance provides that the tax effects from an uncertain tax position can only be recognized in the financial statements if the position is more likely than not to be sustained if the position were to be challenged by a taxing authority. The assessment of the tax position is based solely on the technical merits of the position, without regard to the likelihood that the tax position may be challenged.

The College-Institute is exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code ("Code") section 501(c), though it is subject to tax on income unrelated to its exempt purpose, unless that income is otherwise excluded by the Code. The College-Institute has processes presently in place to ensure the maintenance of its tax-exempt status; to identify and report unrelated income; to determine its filing and tax obligations in jurisdictions for which it has nexus; and to identify and evaluate other matters that may be considered tax positions. The College-Institute has determined that there are no material uncertain tax positions that require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

Self-Insurance

The College-Institute has elected to self-insure certain costs related to employee health benefit programs. Costs resulting from noninsured losses are charged to income when incurred. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the College-Institute has purchased insurance that limits its exposure for most individual health claims to $75,000, including prescription drugs coverage.

Sabbatical Leave

The College-Institute applies the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 710, *Compensation - General*, to accrue expenses related to sabbatical leave. ASC Topic 710 applies to compensated absences that require a minimum service period but have no increase in the benefit even with additional years of service and requires the benefit to be recognized as a liability over the service period, if no services are required during the compensated absence. If the employee is required to perform services on behalf of the College-Institute during the absence, the benefit is recorded as a period cost during the absence.

Operations

The College-Institute's statements of activities present the changes in net assets, distinguishing between operating and nonoperating activities. Operating activities principally include all revenue and expenses that relate to the College-Institute's educational programs and supporting activities. Operating revenues include contributions and the investment return pursuant to the College-Institute's spending policy.

The College-Institute has defined nonoperating activities principally to include endowment investment return net of amounts distributed to support operations in accordance with the endowment spending policy (Note C), benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit costs (Notes J and K), the change in value of remainder and perpetual trusts, and net assets released from restriction for capital purposes. Certain other nonrecurring gains, losses or transactions may also be included as part of nonoperating activities.

In April of 2022, at the conclusion of a strategic planning process, the Board of Governors of the College-Institute approved several strategic and operational changes that will be implemented over the coming years. These changes include the following: (1) the restructuring of the residential rabbinical program in Los Angeles and New York, (2) the sunsetting of the residential rabbinical program in Cincinnati no later than the end of the 2026 academic year, (3) the design of a new flexible-residency pathway, incorporating an in-resident component in Cincinnati, to train rabbis and cantors unable or unwilling to relocate to a campus city, no later than academic year 2025, and (4) develop a plan to maintain and expand the impact of the academic resources situated in Cincinnati, (the American Jewish Archives, the Klau Library, and the Skirball Museum), expanding educational programming and research opportunities for HUC-JIR students and faculty, as well as scholars and Jewish communities around the world.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Implemented

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, which requires organizations that lease assets (lessees) to recognize the assets and related liabilities for the rights and obligations created by the leases on the statements of financial position for leases with terms exceeding 12 months. ASU No. 2016-02 defines a lease as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The lessee in a lease will be required to initially measure the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, as well as capitalize initial direct costs as part of the right-of-use asset. This ASU is effective for the College-Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The College-Institute is evaluating the impact this accounting standard will have on its financial statements.

NOTE B - CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE, NET

Contributions receivable, net at June 30 consisted of the following:

	2022		
	Time Restrictions	Perpetual Restrictions	Total
Due within one year	$ 5,001,920	$ 1,869,795	$ 6,871,715
Due in one to five years	1,898,500	1,132,797	3,031,297
Due in more than five years	920,000	1,130,000	2,050,000
	7,820,420	4,132,592	11,953,012
Less allowance for uncollectible contributions	(193,146)	(210,601)	(403,747)
Unamortized discount	(310,621)	(250,282)	(560,903)
	$ 7,316,653	$ 3,671,709	$ 10,988,362

	2021		
	Time Restrictions	Perpetual Restrictions	Total
Due within one year	$ 5,017,337	$ 2,015,917	$ 7,033,254
Due in one to five years	1,298,166	1,918,354	3,216,520
Due in more than five years	960,000	1,415,000	2,375,000
	7,275,503	5,349,271	12,624,774
Less allowance for uncollectible contributions	(177,366)	(234,581)	(411,947)
Unamortized discount	(289,104)	(345,276)	(634,380)
	$ 6,809,033	$ 4,769,414	$ 11,578,447

The discount rate range is from 1.71% to 0.46% for all outstanding pledges as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

NOTE C - INVESTMENTS

Investments at June 30 consisted of the following:

	2022		
	Managed Portfolio	Other	Total Investments
Mutual funds			
Domestic large-cap equities	$ 32,392,226	$ 704,148	$ 33,096,374
Domestic mid-cap equities	19,799,938	-	19,799,938
International	10,701,820	-	10,701,820
Fixed income	36,591,311	562,529	37,153,840
Real estate equities	16,121,508	5,286	16,126,794
	115,606,803	1,271,963	116,878,766
Corporate bonds	-	3,162,892	3,162,892
U.S. government and agency obligations	-	5,554,313	5,554,313
Asset-backed securities	-	1,741,747	1,741,747
Alternate investments			
Private equity funds	18,848,654	-	18,848,654
Limited partnerships and global equities	84,030,873	-	84,030,873
Real estate funds	3,144,841	97,500	3,242,341
	106,024,368	97,500	106,121,868
Foreign investments			
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	1,601,455	-	1,601,455
Investments in Israeli securities	-	669,008	669,008
	1,601,455	669,008	2,270,463
	$ 223,232,626	$ 12,497,423	$ 235,730,049

	2021		
	Managed Portfolio	Other	Total Investments
Mutual funds			
Domestic large-cap equities	$ 45,439,376	$ 616,531	$ 46,055,907
Domestic mid-cap equities	30,138,785	-	30,138,785
Fixed income	42,456,976	735,902	43,192,878
Real estate equities	13,165,022	5,463	13,170,485
	131,200,159	1,357,896	132,558,055
Corporate bonds	-	3,643,568	3,643,568
U.S. government and agency obligations	-	5,655,665	5,655,665
Asset-backed securities	-	1,531,151	1,531,151
Alternate investments			
Private equity funds	14,718,622	-	14,718,622
Limited partnerships and global equities	113,090,271	-	113,090,271
Real estate funds	3,318,023	97,500	3,415,523
	131,126,916	97,500	131,224,416
Foreign investments			
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	2,096,189	-	2,096,189
Investments in Israeli securities	-	768,159	768,159
	2,096,189	768,159	2,864,348
	$ 264,423,264	$ 13,053,939	$ 277,477,203

The College-Institute utilizes a 5.0% spend rate, which is applied annually to the endowment's 20-quarter rolling average market value.

The various investments in mutual funds, corporate bonds, U.S. government/agency bonds, asset-backed securities, and other investments are exposed to a variety of uncertainties, including interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments, it is possible that changes in the values of these investments could occur in the near term and such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

NOTE D - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at June 30 consist of:

	2022	2021
Buildings and improvements	$ 86,627,280	$ 84,660,242
Furnishings and equipment	5,024,487	5,090,052
Construction in progress	-	51,277
	91,651,767	89,801,571
Less accumulated depreciation	(56,850,768)	(54,876,253)
	34,800,999	34,925,318
Land and improvements	3,170,393	3,170,394
	$ 37,971,392	$ 38,095,712

NOTE E - BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN REMAINDER TRUSTS AND PERPETUAL TRUSTS

The College-Institute is a beneficiary (remainder designee) of various charitable remainder trusts administered by outside parties. Under the terms of the trusts, the College-Institute has the irrevocable right to receive the net assets of these trusts at the end of the trusts' terms. The beneficial interest in these trusts is recorded at the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate of 3.6% and 1.2% at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The estimated value of the expected future cash flows is $1,562,838 and $2,030,689 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The College-Institute is also the beneficiary under various perpetual trusts administered by outside parties. Under the terms of the trusts, the College-Institute has the irrevocable right to income earned in perpetuity, but never receives the underlying assets held in trust. The estimated value of the expected future cash flows is $11,528,124 and $14,575,621, which represents the fair value of the trust assets at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The income from the remainder and perpetual trusts for fiscal 2022 and 2021 was $770,053 and $776,010, respectively, and is recorded in contributions, gifts, grants and bequests on the statements of activities.

NOTE F - LINE OF CREDIT AND NOTE PAYABLE

The College-Institute has a $12,000,000 line of credit, which expired June 27, 2022, and was extended to June 23, 2023. Interest varies based on one-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1%. In no instance will the interest rate be less than 1%. As of June 30, 2022, total interest rate was 1.87%.

NOTE G - PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOAN

On April 23, 2020, the College-Institute received a loan in the amount of $3,960,200 pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act. On September 21, 2021, the College-Institute received notification that original loan amount and accrued interest was approved for forgiveness.

NOTE H - FOREIGN CURRENCY HEDGE AGREEMENT

As part of its operations, the College-Institute converts U.S. dollars to New Israeli shekels when making regularly scheduled transfers of cash to its Jerusalem campus. As a strategy to maintain acceptable levels of exposure to the risk of changes in future cash flows due to currency exchange rate fluctuations, the College-Institute enters into foreign currency hedge agreements for these scheduled transfers. These agreements provide the College-Institute with contracted exchange rates at the transfer date. The difference in the contract rate and the actual exchange rate is recorded as an asset or liability, with the change in value included in non-operating expense. The currency exchange gain/(loss) for June 30,2022 and 2021 was $(59,032) and $40,865, respectively.

NOTE I - NET ASSETS

Net assets with and without donor restrictions at June 30 consist of the following balances:

	2022	2021
Net assets without donor restrictions:		
Undesignated	$ (4,612,331)	$ (44,322,736)
Board designated	31,838,280	73,600,088
Total net assets without donor restriction	27,225,949	29,277,352
Net assets restricted by time or purpose:		
Instruction	31,159,294	50,162,289
Academic support	5,213,059	6,725,956
Student services and stipends	2,550,229	2,064,079
Institutional support	10,678,436	16,074,981
Plant operations and maintenance	9,853,975	10,402,536
Institutional advancement	1,500,005	1,911,080
Scholarships	12,770,098	20,053,585
	73,725,096	107,394,506
Amounts restricted by time	6,980,095	6,809,030
Total net assets restricted by time or purpose	80,705,191	114,203,536
Net assets with perpetual donor restrictions:		
Perpetual endowment funds, income of which is used to support:		
Instruction	79,830,873	80,382,897
Academic support	2,632,784	2,052,929
Student services and stipends	2,248,125	2,248,124
Institutional support	32,715,667	37,154,754
Plant operations and maintenance	2,367,710	2,401,939
Institutional advancement	2,096,264	2,096,265
Scholarships	27,587,810	21,997,174
	149,479,233	148,334,082
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	11,528,124	14,575,621
Total net assets with perpetual donor restrictions	161,007,357	162,909,703
Total net assets with donor restrictions	241,712,548	277,113,239
Total net assets	$ 268,938,497	$ 306,390,591

Net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses, the passage of time, or the occurrence of other events satisfying the restricted purposes specified by donors. Other transfers relate to a change in restriction stipulation from a donor.

	2022	2021
Net assets released from restrictions for operations:		
Instruction	$ 6,796,335	$ 6,288,607
Academic support	662,646	(1,302,262)
Student services and stipends	111,001	160,851
Institutional support	1,614,985	(1,172,868)
Plant operations and maintenance	1,540,218	719,881
Institutional advancement	77,371	78,838
Scholarships	1,329,332	1,366,773
	12,131,888	6,139,820
Net assets released for capital purposes and other transfers	6,129	531,462
	$ 12,138,017	$ 6,671,282

The Board of the College-Institute has designated net assets without donor restriction for scholarships, institutional support, plant operations, instruction, and academic support.

NOTE J - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The College-Institute has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan"), recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a Church Plan, covering substantially all United States employees who meet the eligibility requirements. The benefits are based on years of service and the average of the employee's three highest years of compensation. The current funding policy is to make at least the minimum annual contribution required by applicable regulations. In years where additional funds are available the College-Institute funds the defined benefit pension plan at a higher level. Contributions of $1,250,000 are expected during the next fiscal year. A June 30 measurement date is used for the Plan.

Effective June 30, 2007, future benefit accruals were frozen for participants who had not attained 65 age/service points as of that date or for those participants who elected to opt out of future benefit accruals. Effective June 30, 2009, the defined benefit pension plan was frozen for all participants.

Significant balances, costs and assumptions at June 30 are:

	2022	2021
Benefit obligation	$ (59,428,058)	$ (72,540,276)
Fair value of plan assets	24,676,582	30,850,573
Funded status	(34,751,476)	(41,689,703)
Accumulated benefit obligation	59,428,058	72,540,276
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position - beginning of year	(41,689,703)	(49,237,570)
Interest cost	(1,692,816)	(1,646,780)
Expected return on plan assets	2,052,473	2,050,068
Amortization of unrecognized loss	(2,473,512)	(2,837,401)
Net periodic benefit cost	(2,113,855)	(2,434,113)
Employer contributions	1,250,000	1,537,956
Pension related changes other than periodic pension costs	7,802,082	8,444,024
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position - end of year	$ (34,751,476)	$ (41,689,703)
Actual return on plan assets	$ (2,870,715)	$ 6,633,951
Benefits paid	$ 4,553,276	$ 4,276,707
Weighted-average assumptions to determine benefit obligation at year end:		
Discount rate	4.29%	2.41%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A
Weighted-average assumptions to compute net periodic benefit cost:		
Discount rate	2.41%	2.23%
Expected return on plan assets	7.5%	7.5%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A
Retirement age:		
Professors	72	72
Other employees	65	65

Pension related changes other than periodic pension costs are related to changes in assumptions used to calculate the pension liability, primarily the mortality table, discount rate, and expected return on plan assets. The net loss to be amortized from accumulated benefit plan changes other than periodic benefit plan costs over the next fiscal year is $1,396,458 as of June 30, 2022.

In May 2006, in connection with ongoing legal discussions, the College-Institute acknowledged its designation as a Church Plan and amended and restated its plan documents to be represented as such, effective January 31, 2008. No longer subject to Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 guidelines, the College-Institute's minimum pension funding is on a cash basis and is exempt from filing requirements with the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

The College-Institute's estimated long-term rate of return on plan assets is based primarily on historical returns on plan assets, adjusted for changes in target portfolio allocations and recent changes in long-term interest rates based on publicly available information.

As of June 30, 2022, benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

2023	$ 4,610,550
2024	4,566,170
2025	4,526,657
2026	4,478,477
2027	4,415,134
2028-2032	21,489,574
	$ 44,086,562

Plan assets are held by a bank-administered trust fund, which invests in accordance with the Plan agreement. The Plan agreement permits investments in common stocks, corporate bonds and debentures, U.S. government securities, certain insurance contracts, real estate and other specified investments, based on certain target allocation percentages. The Plan may invest in certain derivative securities, with board approval.

Fair Value of Plan Assets

U.S. GAAP provides for three levels of inputs when measuring fair value. See Note N for a discussion of these levels.

The College-Institute used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of each type of financial instrument:

The fair values of money market funds, fixed-income funds, small-cap equities, mid-cap equities and large-cap equities are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1).

Certain limited partnerships and real estate are valued using the NAV (or its equivalent) supplied by the respective fund managers. The College-Institute can redeem its investment in these funds at the NAV per share at June 30 or within a reasonable period of time (generally considered to be 12 months).

Limited partnership funds invest in pooled investment vehicles or transactions structured to share many of the characteristics and economics of such purchases, and to invest primarily in limited partnerships, which in turn, make natural resource-related investments with the objective of obtaining long-term growth of capital. Redemption policies do not allow the College-Institute to withdraw funds within a 90-day period. The fair value of these investments totaled $5,456,835 and $9,687,809 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The fair value of plan assets according to level within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30 is as follows:

	June 30, 2022 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Instruments Measured at NAV
Mutual funds					
Large-cap equity	$ 7,178,775	$ 7,178,775	$ -	$ -	$ -
Mid-cap equity	7,186,645	7,186,645	-	-	-
Fixed-income funds	3,512,050	3,512,050	-	-	-
Money market funds	1,342,277	1,342,277	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Limited partnerships	5,456,835	-	-	-	5,456,835
	$ 24,676,582	$ 19,219,747	$ -	$ -	$ 5,456,835

	June 30, 2021 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Instruments Measured at NAV
Mutual funds					
Large-cap equity	$ 6,558,018	$ 6,558,018	$ -	$ -	$ -
Mid-cap equity	7,089,294	7,089,294	-	-	-
Fixed-income funds	3,960,140	3,960,140	-	-	-
Money market funds	3,429,024	3,429,024	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Real estate funds	126,288	-	-	-	126,288
Limited partnerships	9,687,809	-	-	-	9,687,809
	$ 30,850,573	$ 21,036,476	$ -	$ -	$ 9,814,097

There are no unfunded commitments related to these alternative investments at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Asset allocation is primarily based on a strategy to provide stable earnings while still permitting the Plan to recognize potentially higher returns through a limited investment in equity securities. The target asset allocation range percentages for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Equities	40% to 80%	35% to 75%
Fixed income	15% to 25%	10% to 20%
Alternative investments (including real assets)	0% to 40%	7% to 50%

Plan assets are rebalanced at least annually. At June 30, plan assets by category are as follows:

	2022	2021
Large-cap equity	29%	42%
Mid-cap equity	29%	16%
Small-cap equity	0%	0%
Fixed income funds	14%	13%
Alternative investments	22%	23%
Money market funds	6%	6%
	100%	100%

The College-Institute also has a nonqualified pension plan covering two former employees. The unfunded obligation for this plan at June 30, 2022 and 2021 is $2,531,488 and $3,099,654, respectively, and is combined with accrued pension cost of the defined benefit plan as accrued pension obligations in the statements of financial position. The gain (loss) for this plan was $353,285 and ($12,834) in 2022 and 2021, respectively. Payments to participants were $214,881 in each of the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

The College-Institute also maintains a deferred compensation plan for the benefit of one employee. The deferred compensation plan liability is recorded in accrued pension obligations and at June 30, 2022 and 2021 is $414,027 and $433,583, respectively, which equals the asset amount included in investments.

NOTE K - POSTRETIREMENT MEDICAL PLAN

A noncontributory defined-benefit postretirement medical plan covers substantially all employees prior to June 30, 2009, (including spouses). The Plan provides postretirement health care coverage to eligible retirees. An eligible retiree is an employee who retires on or after attaining age 65 and who has rendered at least 10 years of service.

The postretirement medical plan was frozen for new participants as of June 30, 2009.

Benefit costs are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, and, for 2022 and 2021, benefit payments were $135,965 and $117,296, respectively. Management expects to contribute approximately $129,506 in the next fiscal year. The following table sets forth the funded status and amounts recognized in the statements of financial position:

	2022	2021
Accrued postretirement benefit obligation – retirees	$ (1,110,206)	$ (1,289,761)
Accrued postretirement benefit cost in excess of plan assets	$ (1,110,206)	$ (1,289,761)
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position – beginning of year	$ (1,289,761)	$ (1,581,058)
Net periodic postretirement cost includes the following components:		
Interest cost on an accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	(24,360)	(27,860)
Amortization of unrecognized gain	28,962	3,052
Net period benefit (cost)	4,602	(24,808)
Employer contributions	135,965	117,296
Postretirement related changes other than periodic postretirement benefit costs	38,988	198,809
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position – end of the year	$ (1,110,206)	$ (1,289,761)

The expense computation assumes future medical cost inflation of 3.5%, gradually declining to 3% over the next three years. The weighted-average discount rate used in determining the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 1.99%. The health care cost trend rate assumption can have a significant effect on the amounts reported.

On December 8, 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Act") was signed into law. The Act introduces a prescription drug benefit under Medicare Part D, as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide benefits at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, management has not reflected the effects of the Act on the measurements of plan benefit obligations and periodic benefit costs and accompanying notes.

As of June 30, 2022, benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

2023	$ 129,506
2024	124,794
2025	119,365
2026	113,279
2027	106,885
2028-2031	432,037
	$ 1,025,866

NOTE L - DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The College-Institute sponsors a tax-qualified defined contribution plan under Section 403(b) of the Code. U.S. regular, full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Plan subject to certain limitations as defined in the terms of the Plan document. In 2022, the College-Institute provided a match of 2% to 3% of eligible compensation subject to certain limitations as defined in the Plan document, in addition to a nondiscretionary 2% to 3% contribution based on the individual's pay scale. The College-Institute's expense related to this benefit was $729,889 and $1,309,474 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE M - CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Approximately 14% and 15% of the College-Institute's operating support in fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively, was received from the URJ and funded by RMAC paid by the URJ member congregations.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, there were four contributions receivable that represented 49% of the total contribution receivable balance as of June 30, 2022, and sixteen contributions that represented 41% of total contribution, gifts, grants, and bequests revenue. The College-Institute recorded a significant naming pledge to name a campus in fiscal year 2016. As of June 30, 2022, four of the five installments have been paid. This gift represented 13% of the contributions receivable as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, there were four contributions receivable that represented 56% of the total contribution receivable balance as of June 30, 2021, and eighteen contributions that represented 56% of total contribution, gifts, grants, and bequests revenue. The College-Institute recorded a significant naming pledge to name a campus in fiscal year 2016. As of June 30, 2021, four of the five installments have been paid. This gift represented 24% of the contributions receivable as of June 30, 2021.

NOTE N - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying statements of financial position measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	June 30, 2022 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Investments Measured at NAV
Equity mutual funds	$ 79,724,926	$ 79,724,926	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fixed-income mutual funds	37,153,840	37,153,840	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	3,162,892	-	3,162,892	-	-
U.S. government and agency obligations	5,554,313	-	5,554,313	-	-
Asset-backed securities	1,741,747	-	1,741,747	-	-
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	1,601,455	-	1,601,455	-	-
Investments in Israeli securities	669,008	669,008	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Private equity funds	18,848,654	-	-	-	18,848,654
Real estate funds	3,242,341	-	-	-	3,242,341
Other limited partnerships	84,030,873	-	-	-	84,030,873
	$ 235,730,049	$ 117,547,774	$ 12,060,407	$ -	$ 106,121,868
Beneficial interest in remainder trusts	$ 1,562,838	$ -	$ -	$ 1,562,838	$ -
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	11,528,124	-	-	11,528,124	-
	$ 13,090,962	$ -	$ -	$ 13,090,962	$ -

	June 30, 2021 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Investments Measured at NAV
Equity mutual funds	$ 89,519,604	$ 89,519,604	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fixed-income mutual funds	43,038,453	43,038,453	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	3,643,568	-	3,643,568	-	-
U.S. government and agency obligations	5,655,665	-	5,655,665	-	-
Asset-backed securities	1,531,151	-	1,531,151	-	-
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	2,096,189	-	2,096,189	-	-
Investments in Israeli securities	768,159	768,159	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Private equity funds	14,718,622	-	-	-	14,718,622
Real estate funds	3,415,523	-	-	-	3,415,523
Other limited partnerships	113,090,271	-	-	-	113,090,271
	$ 277,477,205	$ 133,326,216	$ 12,926,573	$ -	$ 131,224,416
Beneficial interest in remainder trusts	$ 2,030,689	$ -	$ -	$ 2,030,689	$ -
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	14,575,621	-	-	14,575,621	-
	$ 16,606,310	$ -	$ -	$ 16,606,310	$ -

The managed endowment portfolio has asset allocation targets as follows: domestic equity 37%, international equity 18%, private equity 5%, flexible capital/hedge funds 10%, fixed income 20% (State of Israel bonds 1%, multi-strategy 19%) and inflation hedging real assets 10%.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying statements of financial position, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the year ended June 30, 2022.

The fair values of equity and fixed income mutual funds and investment in Israeli securities that are readily marketable are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1). Financial instruments measured at fair value using inputs based on quoted-market prices for similar instruments in active markets (Level 2) include corporate bonds, U.S. government and agency obligations, and asset-backed securities. These investments are valued using the market trading data for similar securities traded at or near June 30, 2022 or 2021, as applicable. If trading data are not available, matrix pricing models may be used. State of Israel bonds held in the United States have observable inputs and market activity that allow for pricing based on liquidity and credit premiums required by a market participant, and therefore, are considered Level 2.

Investments Measured at NAV

Investments carried at NAV include the College-Institute's investments in global equities in limited partnerships, real asset funds, private equity funds and other limited partnerships. The fair values of the investments in this category have been estimated using the NAV per share of the investments or its equivalent and cannot be redeemed at June 30. Investments are valued using NAV per share, which includes an ownership interest in partner's capital to which a proportionate share of net assets is attributed for each of these funds.

Redemption provisions and notice periods for these investments are as follows:

	2022 Fair Value	2021 Fair Value	Redemption Frequency	Notice Period
Limited partnerships [(a)]	$ 427,392	$ 418,003	Illiquid	NA
Limited partnerships [(a)]	23,095,034	22,567,814	Annually/Quarterly	30-95 days
Global equities [(b)]	9,591,555	12,434,643	Daily/Weekly	5-10 days
Global equities [(b)]	50,916,892	77,669,811	Quarterly/Monthly	30-60 days
Private equity [(c)]	18,848,654	14,718,622	Illiquid	NA
Non-marketable private real assets [(c)]	3,242,341	3,415,523	Illiquid	NA
	$ 106,121,868	$ 131,224,416		

[(a)] These funds include investments in a variety of limited partnerships, the objective of which is to provide capital appreciation and current yield, with varying liquidity terms ranging from quarterly, annually and illiquid redemptions for closed end partnerships due to lock-up periods. Funds totaling $23,095,035 and $22,567,814, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, have no lock up period and are redeemable annually/quarterly with 30-95 days' notice. Funds totaling $427,392 and $418,003 are illiquid at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

[(b)] Global equities funds include investments in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of companies outside the United States to achieve long-term growth. Funds totaling $9,591,555 and $27,498,757, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are redeemable daily/weekly with five to 10 days' notice. Global equities funds totaling $50,916,892 and $50,171,054, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are redeemable monthly/quarterly with 30-60 days' notice.

[(c)] Real asset funds include six separate illiquid funds with different managers whose strategies include identifying, holding, managing, and disposing of investments in real asset private equity funds for income and capital appreciation and to serve as an investment vehicle for entities to invest in a portfolio of real asset funds and other similar pooled real asset investment vehicles diversified across real asset managers, investment strategies, geographies, property sizes and fund sizes. Private equity funds include two separate funds with different managers whose strategies include achieving diversification within the private equity asset classes, including acquisition transactions, investments that provide for business growth or fundamental business change and other transactions, and investments in pooled-investment vehicles via capital commitments to the issuer of such investments, pooled investment vehicles purchased for existing owners of such pooled investments and privately negotiated transactions. Unfunded commitments related to these alternative investments were $3,532,533 and $6,568,464 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Level 3 Reconciliation

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the beneficial interest in remainder and perpetual trusts recognized in the accompanying statements of financial position using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs:

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 16,606,310	$ 13,940,672
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains	(2,745,295)	3,441,648
Expenses and distributions	(770,053)	(776,010)
Ending balance	$ 13,090,962	$ 16,606,310

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

The valuation of beneficial interests in perpetual trusts of $11,528,124 and $14,575,621 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, is based on the fair value of the underlying trust assets subject to the College-Institute's share of the trust income as stated in the gift agreement and is considered to be based on unobservable inputs. There are no quantitative measurements (i.e., discount rates, market return rates, etc.) used to adjust the fair value of the beneficial interests in perpetual trusts.

The fair value of the interest in remainder trusts is estimated at the present value of the estimated expected proceeds from early future benefits to be received and was $1,562,838 and $2,030,689 at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The fair value of the interest in remainder trusts is based on unobservable inputs such as mortality tables and discount rates, which were 3.6% and 1.2% in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE O - ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The College-Institute's endowment consists of 591 individual funds established for a variety of purposes. The endowment includes both donor-restricted endowment funds and funds designated by the Board of Governors to function as endowments (board-designated endowment funds). As required by U.S. GAAP, net assets associated with endowment funds, including endowment funds without restriction, are classified and reported based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions.

The College-Institute has interpreted UPMIFA as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the College-Institute classifies as net assets with donor restrictions the original value of gifts donated to the perpetual endowment plus subsequent gifts to the perpetual endowment. The remaining portion of the donor-restricted endowment fund that is not classified in permanently restricted net assets is also classified within net assets with donor restrictions until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the College-Institute in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA. The College-Institute considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds: the duration and preservation of the fund; the purposes of the donor-restricted endowment fund; general economic conditions; the possible effect of inflation and deflation; the expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments; and the investment policies of the College-Institute. Other transfers below include balancing of quasi-endowment accounts.

	2022		
	Without Donor Restriction	With Donor Restriction	Total
Beginning endowment net assets	$ 45,355,424	$ 228,250,363	$ 273,605,787
Investment return, net	(3,401,701)	(24,343,097)	(27,744,798)
Contributions and pledge payments	3,000	2,141,100	2,144,100
Appropriation of endowment net assets for expenditure	(3,344,243)	(8,553,613)	(11,897,856)
Other transfers	(8,664,883)	-	(8,664,883)
Ending endowment net assets	$ 29,947,597	$ 197,494,753	$ 227,442,350

	2021		
	Without Donor Restriction	With Donor Restriction	Total
Beginning endowment net assets	$ 35,941,298	$ 181,903,945	$ 217,845,243
Investment return, net	17,184,801	45,053,021	62,237,822
Contributions and pledge payments	62,975	4,841,408	4,904,383
Appropriation of endowment net assets for expenditure	(3,243,788)	(7,170,905)	(10,414,693)
Other transfers	(4,589,862)	3,622,894	(966,968)
Ending endowment net assets	$ 45,355,424	$ 228,250,363	$ 273,605,787

From time to time, the fair value of assets associated with individual donor-restricted endowment funds may fall below the level the donor requires the fund to retain as a fund of perpetual duration, these are called underwater funds. Deficiencies of this nature are reported in net assets with donor restrictions of $210,079 and $51,377 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The deficiencies were from gifts whose principal totaled $3,324,016 and $1,056,404 and whose combined market values were $3,534,095 and $1,055,027 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These deficiencies resulted from unfavorable market fluctuations that occurred after the investment of new donor endowment contributions and continued appropriation for certain programs that were deemed prudent by the board of directors. The College-Institute spending policy does not allow for spending from underwater funds in the next fiscal year.

Return Objectives and Risk Parameters

The College-Institute has adopted investment and spending policies for endowment assets that emphasize long-term appreciation of the assets and consistency of total portfolio returns. The return objectives shall be accomplished using income requirements, liquidity, preservation of capital and preservation of purchasing power. The performance objectives will be measured against a five-year moving average of a balanced-market index comprised of a long-term policy index based on target asset allocations.

Strategies Employed for Achieving Objectives

To satisfy its long-term rate-of-return objectives, the College-Institute relies on a total return strategy in which investment returns are achieved through both capital appreciation (realized and unrealized) and current yield (interest and dividends). The College-Institute targets a diversified asset allocation that places a greater emphasis on equity-based investments to achieve its long-term return objectives within prudent risk constraints.

Spending Policy and How the Investment Objectives Relate to Spending Policy

The College-Institute has a policy of appropriating for distribution each year five percent of its previous 20-quarter average rolling market value by endowment fund balance. In establishing this policy, the College-Institute considered the long-term expected return on its endowment. Accordingly, this spending policy should, over time, protect the inflation-adjusted value of the endowment and, consequently, allow inflation-adjusted spending to occur in the distant future. This is consistent with the objective to maintain the purchasing power of the endowment assets held in perpetuity or for a specified term as well as to provide additional real growth through new gifts and investment return.

NOTE P - LIQUIDITY

The College-Institute's working capital and cash flows fluctuate during the year due to the timing of tuition revenue, spending policy distribution, and contributions/pledge payments received. To manage liquidity, the College-Institute initiates cash transfers and utilizes a line of credit as needed.

The College-Institute's financial assets available for general use within one year of June 30 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 22,020,522	$ 21,480,267
Accounts receivable, due within one year	2,562,133	1,046,852
Contributions receivable, due within one year	5,001,920	5,017,337
Liquid investments	213,211,664	258,925,058
Total	$ 242,796,239	$ 286,469,514

NOTE Q - LITIGATION

The College-Institute may on occasion be subject to claims and lawsuits that arise primarily in the ordinary course of its activities. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, change in net assets and cash flows of the College-Institute. Claims and events could occur that would change this estimate materially in the near term.

NOTE R - COMMITMENTS

The College-Institute currently leases space to several organizations, including a related party, under various non-cancelable operating leases, which are subject to certain escalation and abatement clauses. Expected future minimum lease revenue for the years ended June 30 is as follows:

2023	$	148,523
2024		118,523
2025		118,523
2026		14,346
	$	399,915

Lease revenue for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was $141,961 and $406,543, respectively.

In addition, in 2014, the College-Institute leased space to a related organization under a 10-year lease. In lieu of rent, the other organization made improvements to the space of $1,116,186, which are considered assets of the College-Institute. This amount was recorded as deferred lease revenue at the beginning of the lease and is being recognized ratably over the life of the lease. The College-Institute recognized $111,619 in lease revenue related to this lease in fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

NOTE S - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 17, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events were identified requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the accompanying financial statements and footnotes.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Primary Reserve Ratio		
	Expendable net assets:		
Statement of Financial Position - net assets without donor restriction	Net assets without donor restrictions	$	27,225,949
Statement of Financial Position - net assets with donor restrictions	Net assets with donor restrictions		241,712,548
Notes to the Financial Statements, Note L	Less: endowment restricted in perpetuity		(161,007,360)
Supplemental disclosure - Property, Plant and Equipment, net	Less: land, buildings and equipment, net		(37,971,392)
Statement of Financial Position - Accrued pension obligations and Accrued postretirement benefits other than pensions	Plus: post-employment and defined benefit pension liabilities		38,807,197
Supplemental disclosure - total reported as long-term debt, up to amount of property, plant and equipment, net	Notes payable, net		-
	Total expendable net assets	$	108,766,942
	Total expenses:		
Statement of Activities - Total operating expenses and investment return expended for current operations	Expenses and investment losses without donor restrictions		54,654,319
N/A	Less: losses on investments without donor restrictions on investments, post-employment and defined benefit pension plans, and annuities		-
	Total expenses	$	54,654,319
	Primary Reserve Ratio		**1.9901**

	Equity Ratio		
	Modified net assets:		
Statement of Financial Position - net assets without donor restriction	Net assets without donor restrictions	$	27,225,949
Statement of Financial Position - net assets with donor restrictions	Net assets with donor restrictions		241,712,548
N/A	Less: Intangible assets		-
N/A	Less: Unsecured related party receivables		-
	Total modified net assets	$	268,938,497
	Modified assets:		
Statement of Financial Position - Total Assets	Total assets	$	322,988,833
N/A	Less: Intangible assets		-
N/A	Less: Unsecured related party receivables		-
	Total modified assets	$	322,988,833
	Equity Ratio		**0.8327**

	Net Income Ratio		
Statement of Activities - Change in net assets with donor restrictions	Change in net assets without donor restrictions	$	(2,051,456)
Statement of Activities - Total operating revenue, gains and other support without donor restrictions, Investment return, net, Currency exchange gain, Benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit costs	Total revenue and gains without donor restrictions	$	49,338,170
	Net Income Ratio		**(0.0416)**

	Ratio	Strength	Weight	Composite
Primary reserve	1.9901	3.0000	40%	1.2
Equity	0.8327	3.0000	40%	1.2
Net income	(0.0416)	(0.0400)	20%	-
Financial Responsibility Composite Score (maximum of 3.0)				**2.4**

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE - JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

June 30, 2022

The Department of Education issued regulations on February 23, 2019, which became effective July 1, 2020, regarding additional disclosures deemed necessary to calculate certain ratios for determining sufficient financial responsibility under Title IV.

Net assets	
1. Net assets with donor restrictions: restricted in perpetuity	$ 149,479,233
2. Other net assets with donor restrictions (not perpetually restricted):	
a. Annuities with donor restrictions	-
b. Term endowments	-
c. Life income funds (trusts)	11,528,124
d. Accumulated earnings on endowment, not yet appropriated for expenditure	-
e. Appreciation on real estate asset	-
f. Total annuities, term endowments and life income funds with donor restrictions	11,528,124
3. Net assets with donor restrictions: Other for purpose or time	80,705,191
4. Net assets with donor restrictions	$ 241,712,548
Property, plant and equipment, net	
5. Pre-implementation property, plant and equipment, net (PP&E, net)	
a. Ending balance of last consolidated financial statements submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (June 30, 2019 consolidated financial statements)	$ 38,095,712
b. Less subsequent depreciation and disposals	(3,600,896)
c. Balance Pre-implementation property, plant and equipment, net	$ 36,381,167
6. Debt financed post-implementation property, plant and equipment, net long-lived assets acquired with debt subsequent to June 30, 2020:	
a. Equipment	$ -
b. Land improvements	-
c. Building	-
d. Less: Amount of new debt-financed assets included in construction-in-progress at beginning of year	-
e. Total property, plant and equipment, net, acquired with debt exceeding 12 months	$ -
7. Construction in progress - as of June 30, 2022	
a. Current year additions to construction-in-progress (amount not included in 5a)	$ -
8. Post-implementation property, plant and equipment, net, acquired without debt	
a. Long-lived assets acquired without use of debt subsequent to June 30, 2020	$ 4,112,722
b. Less: Amount of new non-debt-financed assets included in construction-in-progress at beginning of year	-
c. Less 2022 and 2021 depreciation and disposals	(2,522,497)
d. Total property, plant and equipment, net acquired without debt exceeding 12 months	$ 1,590,225
9. Total property, plant and equipment, net - June 30, 2022	$ 37,971,392

Debt to be excluded from expendable net assets		
10. Pre-implementation Debt:		
a. Ending balance of last consolidated financial statements submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (June 30, 2020 consolidated financial statements)	$	1,198
b. Less subsequent debt repayments, cost of issuance amortization, and premium amortization		(1,198)
c. Balance pre-implementation debt		-
Post-implementation debt		
11. Allowable post-implementation debt used for capitalized long-term assets		
a. Equipment - all capitalized		-
b. Land improvements		-
c. Buildings		-
Total post-implementation debt used for capitalized long-lived assets		-
12. Construction in progress (CIP) financed with short-term debt		-
13. Long-term debt acquired during fiscal year 2021 and 2022 not for the purchase of property, plant and equipment		-
Total reported as long-term debt, up to amount of PP&E, net as of June 30, 2022	$	-
14. Terms of current year debt for capitalized long-lived assets and CIP additions		None
Unsecured related party receivables		
15. Secured and unsecured related party receivables	$	-
16. Unsecured related party receivables		-

SINGLE AUDIT REPORTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Board of Governors
Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College-Institute"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2022, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 17, 2022.

Report on internal control over financial reporting
In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the College-Institute's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2022-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency in the College-Institute's internal control.

Grant Thornton

Report on compliance and other matters
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the College-Institute's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this report
The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College-Institute's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Grant Thornton LLP

Arlington, Virginia
November 17, 2022

Grant Thornton

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Governors
Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion
Cincinnati, Ohio

Report on compliance for each major federal program

Opinion on each major federal program

We have audited the compliance of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College-Institute") with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the College-Institute's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The College-Institute's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the College-Institute complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for opinion on each major federal program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the College-Institute and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the College-Institute's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of management for compliance
Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the College-Institute's federal programs.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of compliance
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the College-Institute's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the College-Institute's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the College-Institute's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Grant Thornton

Report on internal control over compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in the College-Institute's internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that have not been identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this Report on Internal Control Over Compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Grant Thornton LLP

Arlington, Virginia
November 17, 2022

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Year ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:		
Student Financial Assistance Cluster		
Federal Direct Student Loans	84.268	$ 2,116,139
COVID-19 Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act– HEERF II - Student Aid Portion	84.425E	146,068
COVID-19 Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act– HEERF II - Institutional Portion	84.425F	50,170
Total Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund		196,238
Total U.S. Department of Education		2,312,377
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		$ 2,312,377

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Year ended June 30, 2022

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion (the “College-Institute”), and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The schedule should be read in conjunction with the College-Institute’s financial statements.

Federal awards include all grants, contracts, loans, and loan guarantee agreements entered into directly between the College-Institute and agencies and departments of the federal government.

NOTE B - FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

The Federal Direct Loan Program is a federally guaranteed loan program and consists of subsidized and unsubsidized federal loans for students and Federal PLUS loans for parents, graduate and professional students. Federal statute requires that proceeds from Federal Direct Loans be disbursed to the College-Institute and directly applied to students’ accounts. New loans processed for students during the year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Federal Direct Loan Program:	
Unsubsidized	$ 1,383,301
Plus	732,838
	$ 2,116,139

The College-Institute is responsible only for the performance of certain administrative duties with respect to the federally guaranteed student loan programs, and, accordingly, these loans are not included in its financial statements and it is not practical to determine the balance of loans outstanding to students and former students of the College-Institute under these programs at June 30, 2022.

NOTE C - WRITTEN ARRANGEMENTS

The College-Institute has entered into several written arrangements with various other institutions and consortiums that enable its students to attend classes at these other institutions. The College-Institute maintains documentation of these other organizations’ eligibility to participate in federal student financial assistance programs.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Year ended June 30, 2022

I. Section - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP				Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:				
• Material weakness(es) identified?		yes	X	no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	X	yes		None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted		yes	X	no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major program:				
• Material weakness(es) identified?		yes	X	no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?		yes	X	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:				Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)		yes	X	no

Identification of major programs:

Federal Assistance Listing Number	Name of Federal Program Cluster
84.268	Student Financial Assistance Cluster – Federal Direct Student Loans

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and B programs	$750,000			
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	X	yes		no

II. Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2022-001 - Late eZ-Audit filing

Criteria:
Under the requirements of Department of Education, codified in 34 CFR 338.23 (a)(5), the audited financial statements and compliance audit of HUC should be submitted on the eZ-Audit system no later nine months after year end. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the submission deadline was March 31, 2022, which is nine months after year end.

Condition:
The financial and compliance audits were submitted on October 27, 2022.

Cause:
There was not adequate tracking of submission deadlines.

Effect:
Failure to comply with the Department of Education audit submission standard could result in sanctions from the Department of Education.

Context:
The annual filing for the year ended June 30, 2021 was submitted to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse on December 20, 2021 but was not submitted to the eZ-Audit system until October 27, 2022.

Recommendation:
Management should create a tracking mechanism for all federal compliance reports along with due dates, responsible individual, secondary responsible individual, and reviewing and approving individual.

Views of Responsible Officials (unaudited)
Management agrees with the finding

III. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs
None reported

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion
Corrective Action Plan
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Finding 2022-001 - Late eZ-Audit filing

Management Corrective Action Plan
The AVP/Controller and VP Finance/CFO will convene a small group of individuals with relevant responsibilities to review the Compliance Matrix from the Higher Education Compliance Alliance. Building off this document, our initial thought is to develop a single shared source to include all compliance tasks and deadlines, identify ownership and accountability for each task, and confirm tasks are completed in a timely manner. We would designate an owner of the shared internal matrix to ensure it is updated annually in accordance with the Higher Education Compliance Alliance and other relevant sources. This individual would also be responsible for tracking that compliance activities are completed. Once the group is identified and meets, the suggested process may be modified, but the objective of ensuring timely compliance will remain the same.

Individuals Responsible for Corrective Action Plan
Michelle Slocum
Completion date: 12/31/2022

National Business Office | 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 | 513.221.1875 | www.huc.edu

CINCINNATI JERUSALEM LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Finding 2021-001 – Reclassification of endowment funds

This finding has been resolved.

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CINCINNATI JERUSALEM LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Exhibit 10

Financial Statements, Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants and Single Audit Reports

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

June 30, 2023 and 2022

Contents

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Governors
Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College-Institute"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits of the financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the College-Institute and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College-Institute's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College-Institute's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplementary information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Financial Responsibility Supplemental Schedule, as required by the U.S. Department of Education's Final Rule: *Student Assistance General Provisions, Federal Family Education Loan Program, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Programs* and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements and certain additional procedures. These additional procedures included comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with US GAAS. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other reporting required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 17, 2023 on our consideration of the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Grant Thornton LLP

New York, New York
November 17, 2023, except for our report on Supplementary Information for which the date is December 14, 2023

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

June 30,

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 23,687,679	$ 22,020,522
Accounts receivable	1,083,672	2,562,133
Contributions receivable, net (Note B)	8,354,037	10,988,362
Student loans receivable, net	79,981	85,609
Investments (Note C)	240,300,291	235,730,049
Property and equipment, net (Note D)	39,456,943	37,971,392
Beneficial interest in remainder trusts (Note E)	1,463,311	1,562,838
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts (Note E)	11,938,838	11,528,124
Other assets	516,486	539,804
Total assets	$ 326,881,238	$ 322,988,833
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 1,217,878	$ 1,149,148
Line of credit (Note F)	10,000,000	9,355,585
Accrued termination allowances and employee benefits payable	3,749,743	4,526,587
Accrued pension obligations (Note J)	34,317,225	37,696,991
Accrued postretirement benefits other than pensions (Note K)	993,926	1,110,206
Deferred revenue	222,257	211,819
Total liabilities	50,501,029	54,050,336
Net assets		
Without donor restrictions	23,451,370	27,225,949
With donor restrictions	252,928,839	241,712,548
Total net assets	276,380,209	268,938,497
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 326,881,238	$ 322,988,833

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Operating revenue, gains and other support			
Student tuition and fees, net	$ 1,656,477	$ -	$ 1,656,477
Contracted services	2,756,410	36,112	2,792,522
Investment return expended for current operations (Notes C and N)	8,670,228	3,878,272	12,548,500
Contributions, gifts, grants and bequests	1,768,363	9,685,822	11,454,185
Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment	5,341,859	-	5,341,859
Other operating revenue and support	1,712,211	-	1,712,211
Net assets released from restrictions for operations (Note I)	4,810,966	(4,810,966)	-
Total operating revenue, gains and other support	26,716,514	8,789,240	35,505,754
Operating expenses			
Program services			
Instruction	16,222,327	-	16,222,327
Academic support	8,935,460	-	8,935,460
Student services	1,576,812	-	1,576,812
Total program services	26,734,599	-	26,734,599
Management and general			
Institutional support	8,966,693	-	8,966,693
Institutional advancement	5,269,600	-	5,269,600
Plant operations	2,204,709	-	2,204,709
Total management and general	16,441,002	-	16,441,002
Total operating expenses	43,175,601	-	43,175,601
Change in net assets from operating activities	(16,459,087)	8,789,240	(7,669,847)
Nonoperating income (loss)			
Benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit plan costs (Notes J and K)	3,626,153	-	3,626,153
Currency exchange loss	(182,556)	(11,653)	(194,209)
Change in value of remainder and perpetual trusts	-	311,187	311,187
Investment return, net (Note C)	8,371,498	15,545,430	23,916,928
Investment return expended for current operations	(8,670,228)	(3,878,272)	(12,548,500)
Net assets released for capital purposes (Note I)	9,539,641	(9,539,641)	-
Total nonoperating income	12,684,508	2,427,051	15,111,559
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(3,774,579)	11,216,291	7,441,712
Net assets, beginning of year	27,225,949	241,712,548	268,938,497
Net assets, end of year	$ 23,451,370	$ 252,928,839	$ 276,380,209

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Operating revenue, gains and other support			
Student tuition and fees, net	$ 2,028,946	$ -	$ 2,028,946
Contracted services	2,661,714	34,057	2,695,771
Investment return expended for current operations (Notes C and N)	8,058,436	3,258,608	11,317,044
Contributions, gifts, grants and bequests	4,083,840	9,203,028	13,286,868
Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment	5,724,728	-	5,724,728
Other operating revenue and support	1,702,295	-	1,702,295
PPP loan forgiveness	3,960,200	-	3,960,200
Net assets released from restrictions for operations (Note I)	12,131,888	(12,131,888)	-
Total operating revenue, gains and other support	40,352,047	363,805	40,715,852
Operating expenses			
Program services			
Instruction	15,749,464	-	15,749,464
Academic support	8,165,668	-	8,165,668
Student services	1,812,700	-	1,812,700
Total program services	25,727,832	-	25,727,832
Management and general			
Institutional support	11,025,835	-	11,025,835
Institutional advancement	4,722,138	-	4,722,138
Plant operations	1,861,461	-	1,861,461
Total management and general	17,609,434	-	17,609,434
Total operating expenses	43,337,266	-	43,337,266
Change in net assets from operating activities	(2,985,219)	363,805	(2,621,414)
Nonoperating income (loss)			
Benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit plan costs (Notes J and K)	8,290,093	-	8,290,093
Currency exchange loss	(41,228)	(17,804)	(59,032)
Change in value of remainder and perpetual trusts	-	(3,515,349)	(3,515,349)
Investment return, net (Note C)	737,258	(28,966,606)	(28,229,348)
Investment return expended for current operations	(8,058,436)	(3,258,608)	(11,317,044)
Net assets released for capital purposes (Note I)	6,129	(6,129)	-
Total nonoperating income (loss)	933,816	(35,764,496)	(34,830,680)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(2,051,403)	(35,400,691)	(37,452,094)
Net assets, beginning of year	29,277,352	277,113,239	306,390,591
Net assets, end of year	$ 27,225,949	$ 241,712,548	$ 268,938,497

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Program Services				Management and General				
	Instruction	Academic Support	Student Services	Total	Institutional Support	Institutional Advancement	Plant Operations	Total	Total
Salary and benefits	$ 12,340,806	$ 6,168,401	$ 1,133,972	$ 19,643,179	$ 4,232,741	$ 3,587,944	$ 498,401	$ 8,319,086	$ 27,962,265
Student assistance	1,188,721	37,544	11,650	1,237,915	105,748	-	-	105,748	1,343,663
Outside services	704,328	593,185	179,218	1,476,731	1,994,221	1,035,326	47,259	3,076,806	4,553,537
Repairs, utilities and insurance	180,955	229,747	19,956	430,658	696,971	370	1,494,889	2,192,230	2,622,888
Supplies, equipment and technology	120,412	549,128	57,104	726,644	653,466	190,034	54,103	897,603	1,624,247
Travel	381,133	289,196	40,198	710,527	252,304	158,360	4,403	415,067	1,125,594
Programs and events	392,579	437,603	13,463	843,645	296,809	113,039	6,226	416,074	1,259,719
Other expense	96,492	189,324	58,730	344,546	251,709	9,242	99,428	360,379	704,925
Total operating expenses	15,405,426	8,494,128	1,514,291	25,413,845	8,483,969	5,094,315	2,204,709	15,782,993	41,196,838
Depreciation	816,901	441,332	62,521	1,320,754	482,724	175,285	-	658,009	1,978,763
Total expenses	$ 16,222,327	$ 8,935,460	$ 1,576,812	$ 26,734,599	$ 8,966,693	$ 5,269,600	$ 2,204,709	$ 16,441,002	$ 43,175,601

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Year ended June 30, 2022

	Program Services				Management and General				
	Instruction	Academic Support	Student Services	Total	Institutional Support	Institutional Advancement	Plant Operations	Total	Total
Salary and benefits	$ 12,439,544	$ 5,829,774	$ 1,237,726	$ 19,507,044	$ 5,356,334	$ 3,897,337	$ 564,800	$ 9,818,471	$ 29,325,515
Student assistance	897,449	64,461	1,650	963,560	151,515	-	-	151,515	1,115,075
Outside services	505,946	542,052	23,168	1,071,166	2,829,201	330,686	3,371	3,163,258	4,234,424
Repairs, utilities and insurance	93,689	120,281	8,195	222,165	957,093	47	1,136,466	2,093,606	2,315,771
Supplies, equipment and technology	115,932	514,504	409,249	1,039,685	610,829	100,763	37,787	749,379	1,789,064
Travel	250,167	201,827	25,468	477,462	169,184	104,460	444	274,088	751,550
Programs and events	430,872	320,049	21,211	772,132	69,682	105,486	293	175,461	947,593
Other expense	200,716	132,334	23,646	356,696	400,308	8,450	118,300	527,058	883,754
Total operating expenses	14,934,315	7,725,282	1,750,313	24,409,910	10,544,146	4,547,229	1,861,461	16,952,836	41,362,746
Depreciation	815,149	440,386	62,387	1,317,922	481,689	174,909	-	656,598	1,974,520
Total expenses	$ 15,749,464	$ 8,165,668	$ 1,812,700	$ 25,727,832	$ 11,025,835	$ 4,722,138	$ 1,861,461	$ 17,609,434	$ 43,337,266

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended June 30,

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Student tuition and fees collected	$ 1,732,494	$ 2,009,434
Contracted services	2,792,522	2,695,771
Investment return expended for current operations	12,548,500	11,317,044
Contributions, gifts and bequests received	5,196,362	10,222,033
Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment support received	5,424,100	5,545,931
Other operating revenue and other support received	3,048,478	280,505
Interest paid	(411,204)	(176,691)
Expenses paid	(41,534,530)	(40,369,244)
Net cash used in operating activities	(11,203,278)	(8,475,217)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(3,464,314)	(1,850,198)
Purchase of investments	(51,907,919)	(85,457,093)
Sales and maturities of investments	64,038,054	89,801,955
Net cash provided by investing activities	8,665,821	2,494,664
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from contributions restricted for investment in endowment	3,560,199	1,510,820
Borrowing - line of credit	38,954,076	39,391,418
Payments - line of credit	(38,309,661)	(34,381,430)
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,204,614	6,520,808
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,667,157	540,255
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	22,020,522	21,480,267
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 23,687,679	$ 22,020,522
Supplemental disclosures:		
PPP loan forgiveness	$ -	$ 3,960,200

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion ("College-Institute") is the academic and professional leadership development center of Reform Judaism. The College-Institute was established in 1875 in Cincinnati as the first institute of Jewish higher learning in America. Other campuses are located in New York, Los Angeles and Jerusalem. Jewish leaders throughout the United States, Canada and Israel serve on the Board of Governors. The College-Institute, in partnership with the Union for Reform Judaism ("URJ"), furthers the mission and goals of Reform Judaism. Primary sources of revenue are contributions, Reform Movement Affiliation Commitment ("RMAC") support, tuition, contracted instruction, and investment returns. URJ collects RMAC dues from its member synagogues and in turn remits 44% to the College-Institute which recognizes the support as revenue over the course of the fiscal year.

In the United States, academic programs include a Rabbinical School and School of Sacred Music, School of Graduate Studies, School of Education, and School of Jewish Nonprofit Management. In Israel, the programs include the Israeli Rabbinical Program, Year-In-Israel Program, I School of Biblical Archaeology, and programs in Pluralist Jewish Education and Pastoral Counseling. These programs lead to the ordination of Rabbis and Cantors as well as master's and doctorate degrees and graduate certificates.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, gains, losses and other changes in net assets during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The College-Institute considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less not included in actively managed investment portfolios to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, cash equivalents consisted of investments in short-term fixed-income bonds, government obligations and money market funds.

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, cash accounts exceeded federally insured limits at financial institutions by $23,059,165 and $21,277,582, respectively, of which $8,551,927 and $4,258,740, respectively, are collateralized by government-backed securities and money market funds. Management attempts to mitigate its risk by maintaining accounts in financial institutions of high quality.

Accounts and Student Loans Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount of tuition, fees and insurance fees billed to students. The College-Institute provides an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions.

No interest is charged on student accounts set up on automatic payment plans. Past due student accounts are contacted to reestablish payment plans and/or may be granted deferment based on individual circumstances. Student accounts more than 120 days past due are considered delinquent. Written-off student accounts may be outsourced to a collection agency, and interest is charged according to the terms in the promissory note.

Investments and Investment Return

Investments in equity securities having a readily determinable fair value and all debt securities are carried at fair value. Investments and investment return includes dividends, interest, and realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments carried at fair value.

Investment return is reflected in the statements of activities as without or with donor restrictions based upon the existence and nature of any donor or legally imposed restrictions.

Pooled investment accounts are maintained for endowments. Investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses from securities in the pooled investment accounts are allocated quarterly to the individual endowments based on the relationship of the fair value of the interest of each endowment to the total fair value of the pooled investment accounts, as adjusted for additions to or deductions from those accounts.

Investments in certain real estate, venture capital, private equity and limited partnership funds are primarily held through limited partnerships. These investments are stated at net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient to fair value based on valuations provided by the external investment managers or general partners, adjusted for cash receipts, disbursements and significant known changes in market value of publicly held securities contained in the portfolio. Because these investments are not readily marketable and may be subject to withdrawal restrictions, their estimated value is subject to uncertainty and, therefore, may materially differ from the value that would have been used had a ready market for such investments existed.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property, furniture and equipment as well as improvements, which substantially increase the useful life of existing assets, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method at rates designed to depreciate the cost of assets over the estimated useful life (or lease term, if shorter, for leasehold improvements) as follows:

	Years
Buildings	50
Building and leasehold improvements	10-15
Furnishings and equipment	3-10

Net Assets

Net assets have been recorded and reported as changes in the following two net asset classes:

<u>*Net assets without donor restrictions*</u> - Net assets without donor restrictions consist of resources that are available for use in carrying out the mission of the College-Institute and include those expendable resources that have been designated for special use by the Board of Directors.

<u>*Net assets with donor restrictions*</u> - Net assets with donor restrictions represent contributions subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Some restrictions are temporary in nature, stipulating that resources be used after a specified date or for a particular purpose. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or the purpose of a restriction is accomplished, net assets are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions. Some restrictions are perpetual in nature and mandate the original principal be invested in perpetuity. The majority of the earnings from net assets restricted in perpetuity are available to support instruction, institutional support and scholarships of the College-Institute. Net assets with donor restrictions also include beneficial interests in perpetual trusts held by third parties.

Net Assets at Foreign Location

The total assets and net assets of the Jerusalem campus included in the statements of financial position are approximately \$19,517,462 and \$17,702,379, respectively, at June 30, 2023 and \$15,300,000 and \$13,300,000, respectively, at June 30, 2022.

Revenue Recognition

The College-Institute evaluates whether a transfer of assets is: (1) an exchange transaction in which a resource provider is receiving commensurate value in return for the resources transferred; or (2) a contribution. If the transfer of assets is determined to be an exchange transaction, the College-Institute applies guidance under Topic 606. If the transfer of assets is determined to be a contribution, the College-Institute evaluates whether the contribution is conditional based upon whether the agreement includes both: (1) one or more barriers that must be overcome before the College-Institute is entitled to the assets transferred and promised; and (2) a right of return of assets transferred or a right of release of a promisor's obligation to transfer assets. Revenue is recognized when an unconditional promise to give is received, or when conditions are satisfied.

Tuition Revenue

The College-Institute recognizes student revenue within the fiscal year in which educational services are provided. Discounts in the form of scholarships and financial aid grants, including those funded by the endowment and gifts, are reported as a reduction of student revenues. A discount represents the difference between the stated charge for the academic program and the amount that is billed to the student and/or third parties making payments on behalf of the student. Net tuition includes scholarships awarded to students of \$4,606,610 and \$5,083,885 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The academic programs are delivered primarily in the Fall (mid-August to mid-December) and Spring (mid-January to mid-May) terms, as well as one summer term for eight weeks from June to August.

Grants and Contributions

Gifts of cash and other assets received are considered to be available for unrestricted use in the absence of donor restrictions. When a donor-stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restriction are reclassified to net assets without donor restriction and reported in the statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

Unconditional gifts expected to be collected within one year are reported at their realizable value. Unconditional gifts expected to be collected in future years are initially reported at fair value determined using the discounted present value of estimated future cash flows technique in net assets with donor restriction. The resulting discount is amortized using the interest method and is reported as contribution revenue. Grant revenue is recognized as earned as the contractual services are performed and as the eligible expenses are incurred. Grant activities and outlays are subject to audit and acceptance by the granting agency and, as a result of such audit, adjustments could be required.

Other Operating Revenue and Support

Other operating revenue and support is recognized when earned and consists primarily of income from outside parties who rent building space from the College-Institute.

Library and Museum Collections

Each of the four campuses has library and museum facilities which include collections of rare books, archival documents, periodicals, sound recordings, art objects and archaeological artifacts relating to over 4,000 years of Jewish history and culture. The libraries contain approximately 1,100,000 volumes, including:

3,500 manuscripts, 25,000 rare books and other materials like microfilms, maps, broadsides, bookplates, music scores, stamps and much more. The large quantity of materials is a result of the historical mission of the libraries to collect, preserve, and provide access to the total record of Jewish thought and experience in all their historical and geographic sweep. The Libraries' collections cover Hebrew language and literature as well as literature in other Jewish languages, Bible and ancient Near Eastern Studies, Jewish history, Judaism and Jewish thought, as well as philosophy, theology, linguistics, and further fields that support our scholarly and educational mission. On the Cincinnati Campus, the Skirball Museum is home to the largest collection of Jewish artifacts, west of the Alleghenies, and the American Jewish Archives is one of the two largest collections of its type in the world and growing. In New York, the Heller Museum hosts rotating exhibits throughout the year, and continually interacts with the educational mission of the College-Institute. The museums preserve and exhibit archaeological artifacts, including those discovered during the College-Institute's excavations in Israel. Collection items are not capitalized.

Purchases of collection items are reported in the year of acquisition as decreases in net assets without donor restriction, or in net assets with donor restrictions if the assets used to purchase the items were restricted to that use by donor stipulation. Purchases of collection items totaled $117,979 and $102,321 in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Contributions of collection items are not reported in the financial statements. Proceeds from deaccessions or insurance recoveries are included as increases in the appropriate net asset classes. Proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items.

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of supporting the various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of functional expenses. Plant operations expense is allocated among programs and management and general based on the relative expense level in each area.

Income Taxes

The College-Institute follows guidance that clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, including issues relating to financial statement recognition and measurement. This guidance provides that the tax effects from an uncertain tax position can only be recognized in the financial statements if the position is more likely than not to be sustained if the position were to be challenged by a taxing authority. The assessment of the tax position is based solely on the technical merits of the position, without regard to the likelihood that the tax position may be challenged.

The College-Institute is exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code ("Code") section 501(c), though it is subject to tax on income unrelated to its exempt purpose, unless that income is otherwise excluded by the Code. The College-Institute has processes presently in place to ensure the maintenance of its tax-exempt status; to identify and report unrelated income; to determine its filing and tax obligations in jurisdictions for which it has nexus; and to identify and evaluate other matters that may be considered tax positions. The College-Institute has determined that there are no material uncertain tax positions that require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

Self-Insurance

The College-Institute has elected to self-insure certain costs related to employee health benefit programs. Costs resulting from noninsured losses are charged to income when incurred. For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the College-Institute purchased insurance that limits its exposure for most individual health claims to $75,000, including prescription drugs coverage.

Sabbatical Leave

The College-Institute applies the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 710, *Compensation - General*, to accrue expenses related to sabbatical leave. ASC Topic 710 applies to compensated absences that require a minimum service period but have no increase in the benefit even with additional years of service and requires the benefit to be recognized as a liability over the service period, if no services are required during the compensated absence. If the employee is required to perform services on behalf of the College-Institute during the absence, the benefit is recorded as a period cost during the absence.

Operations

The College-Institute's statements of activities present the changes in net assets, distinguishing between operating and nonoperating activities. Operating activities principally include all revenue and expenses that relate to the College-Institute's educational programs and supporting activities. Operating revenues include contributions and the investment return pursuant to the College-Institute's spending policy.

The College-Institute has defined nonoperating activities principally to include endowment investment return net of amounts distributed to support operations in accordance with the endowment spending policy (Note C), benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit costs (Notes J and K), the change in value of remainder and perpetual trusts, and net assets released from restriction for capital purposes. Certain other nonrecurring gains, losses or transactions may also be included as part of nonoperating activities.

In April of 2022, at the conclusion of a strategic planning process, the Board of Governors of the College-Institute approved several strategic and operational changes that will be implemented over the coming years. These changes include the following: (1) the restructuring of the residential rabbinical program in Los Angeles and New York, (2) the sunsetting of the residential rabbinical program in Cincinnati no later than the end of the 2026 academic year, (3) the design of a new hybrid pathway, to train rabbis and cantors unable or unwilling to relocate to a campus city, no later than academic year 2025, and (4) develop a plan to maintain and expand the impact of the academic resources situated in Cincinnati, (the American Jewish Archives, the Klau Library, and the Skirball Museum), expanding educational programming and research opportunities for HUC-JIR students and faculty, as well as scholars and Jewish communities around the world.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Implemented

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* (Topic 326). ASU 2016-13 requires entities to use a forward-looking approach based on current expected credit losses ("CECL") to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments, including trade receivables. This may result in the earlier recognition of allowances for losses. ASU 2016-13 is effective for the College beginning July 1, 2023. The College-Institute does not believe the potential impact of the new guidance and related codification improvements will be material to its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842). ASC 842 was subsequently amended by ASU 2018-10, *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases*, ASU 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*, and ASU 2018-20, *Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors*. The College adopted these new standards on July 1, 2022. The College-Institute has elected the package of practical expedients, which among other things, permits the College to account for its lease and non-lease components as a single component. The new standards did not materially impact the accounting for those operating leases in which the College-Institute is a lessee or lessor.

NOTE B - CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE, NET

Contributions receivable, net, at June 30 consisted of the following:

	2023		
	Time Restrictions	Perpetual Restrictions	Total
Due within one year	$ 2,526,883	$ 1,890,013	$ 4,416,896
Due in one to five years	2,022,250	1,028,880	3,051,130
Due in more than five years	845,000	1,115,000	1,960,000
	5,394,133	4,033,893	9,428,026
Less: allowance for uncollectible contributions	(79,183)	(442,522)	(521,705)
Unamortized discount	(305,188)	(247,096)	(552,284)
	$ 5,009,761	$ 3,344,276	$ 8,354,037

	2022		
	Time Restrictions	Perpetual Restrictions	Total
Due within one year	$ 5,001,920	$ 1,869,795	$ 6,871,715
Due in one to five years	1,898,500	1,132,797	3,031,297
Due in more than five years	920,000	1,130,000	2,050,000
	7,820,420	4,132,592	11,953,012
Less: allowance for uncollectible contributions	(193,146)	(210,601)	(403,747)
Unamortized discount	(310,621)	(250,282)	(560,903)
	$ 7,316,653	$ 3,671,709	$ 10,988,362

The discount rate range is from 4.49% to 2.99% for all outstanding pledges as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

NOTE C - INVESTMENTS

Investments at June 30 consisted of the following:

	2023		
	Managed Portfolio	Other	Total Investments
Mutual funds			
Domestic large-cap equities	$ 40,231,591	$ 693,947	$ 40,925,538
Domestic mid-cap equities	23,210,537	-	23,210,537
International	13,158,457	-	13,158,457
Fixed income	39,811,868	598,358	40,410,226
Real estate equities	15,344,047	4,497	15,348,544
	131,756,500	1,296,802	133,053,302
Corporate bonds	-	3,322,057	3,322,057
U.S. government and agency obligations	-	5,356,318	5,356,318
Asset-backed securities	-	1,877,426	1,877,426
Alternate investments			
Private equity funds	17,911,834	-	17,911,834
Limited partnerships and global equities	73,276,213	-	73,276,213
Real estate funds	3,312,272	97,500	3,409,772
	94,500,319	97,500	94,597,819
Foreign investments			
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	1,553,669	-	1,553,669
Investments in Israeli securities	-	539,700	539,700
	1,553,669	539,700	2,093,369
	$ 227,810,488	$ 12,489,803	$ 240,300,291

	2022		
	Managed Portfolio	Other	Total Investments
Mutual funds			
Domestic large-cap equities	$ 32,392,226	$ 704,148	$ 33,096,374
Domestic mid-cap equities	19,799,938	-	19,799,938
International	10,701,820	-	10,701,820
Fixed income	36,591,311	562,529	37,153,840
Real estate equities	16,121,508	5,286	16,126,794
	115,606,803	1,271,963	116,878,766
Corporate bonds	-	3,162,892	3,162,892
U.S. government and agency obligations	-	5,554,313	5,554,313
Asset-backed securities	-	1,741,747	1,741,747
Alternate investments			
Private equity funds	18,848,654	-	18,848,654
Limited partnerships and global equities	84,030,873	-	84,030,873
Real estate funds	3,144,841	97,500	3,242,341
	106,024,368	97,500	106,121,868
Foreign investments			
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	1,601,455	-	1,601,455
Investments in Israeli securities	-	669,008	669,008
	1,601,455	669,008	2,270,463
	$ 223,232,626	$ 12,497,423	$ 235,730,049

The College-Institute utilizes a 5% spend rate, which is applied annually to the endowment's 20-quarter rolling average market value.

The various investments in mutual funds, corporate bonds, U.S. government/agency bonds, asset-backed securities, and other investments are exposed to a variety of uncertainties, including interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments, it is possible that changes in the values of these investments could occur in the near term and such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

NOTE D - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net at June 30 consist of:

	2023	2022
Buildings and improvements	$ 89,955,358	$ 86,627,280
Furnishings and equipment	5,160,723	5,024,487
	95,116,081	91,651,767
Less: accumulated depreciation	(58,829,531)	(56,850,768)
	36,286,550	34,800,999
Land and improvements	3,170,393	3,170,393
	$ 39,456,943	$ 37,971,392

NOTE E - BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN REMAINDER TRUSTS AND PERPETUAL TRUSTS

The College-Institute is a beneficiary (remainder designee) of various charitable remainder trusts administered by outside parties. Under the terms of the trusts, the College-Institute has the irrevocable right to receive the net assets of these trusts at the end of the trusts' terms. The beneficial interest in these trusts is recorded at the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at a rate of 4.2% and 3.6% at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The estimated value of the expected future cash flows is $1,463,311 and $1,562,838 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The College-Institute is also the beneficiary under various perpetual trusts administered by outside parties. Under the terms of the trusts, the College-Institute has the irrevocable right to income earned in perpetuity, but never receives the underlying assets held in trust. The estimated value of the expected future cash flows is $11,938,838 and $11,528,124, which represents the fair value of the trust assets at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The income from the remainder and perpetual trusts for fiscal 2023 and 2022 was $729,402 and $770,053, respectively, and is recorded in contributions, gifts, grants and bequests on the statements of activities.

NOTE F - LINE OF CREDIT

The College-Institute has a $20,000,000 line of credit, of which $10,000,000 was borrowed as of June 30, 2023, which was extended to June 21, 2024. Interest varies based on one-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1%. In no instance will the interest rate be less than 1%. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, total interest rate was 6.16% and 1.87%, respectively.

NOTE G - PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOAN

On April 23, 2020, the College-Institute received a loan in the amount of $3,960,200 pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act. On September 21, 2021, the College-Institute received notification that the original loan amount and accrued interest was approved for forgiveness.

NOTE H - FOREIGN CURRENCY HEDGE AGREEMENT

As part of its operations, the College-Institute converts U.S. dollars to New Israeli shekels when making regularly scheduled transfers of cash to its Jerusalem campus. As a strategy to maintain acceptable levels of exposure to the risk of changes in future cash flows due to currency exchange rate fluctuations, the College-Institute enters into foreign currency hedge agreements for these scheduled transfers. These agreements provide the College-Institute with contracted exchange rates at the transfer date. The difference in the contract rate and the actual exchange rate is recorded as an asset or liability, with the change in value included in non-operating expense. The currency exchange loss for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 was $(194,209) and $(59,032), respectively.

NOTE I - NET ASSETS

Net assets with and without donor restrictions at June 30 consist of the following balances:

	2023	2022
Net assets without donor restrictions:		
Undesignated	$ (3,650,924)	$ (4,612,331)
Board designated	27,102,294	31,838,280
Total net assets without donor restriction	23,451,370	27,225,949
Net assets restricted by time or purpose:		
Amounts restricted by purpose:		
Instruction	35,364,874	31,159,294
Academic support	6,581,727	5,213,059
Student services and stipends	2,269,562	2,550,229
Institutional support	11,631,237	10,678,436
Plant operations and maintenance	9,638,223	9,853,975
Institutional advancement	1,964,251	1,500,005
Scholarships	15,622,396	12,770,098
	83,072,270	73,725,096
Amounts restricted by time	4,738,492	6,980,095
Total net assets restricted by time or purpose	87,810,762	80,705,191
Net assets with perpetual donor restrictions:		
Perpetual endowment funds, income of which is used to support:		
Instruction	79,389,730	79,830,873
Academic support	2,486,381	2,632,784
Student services and stipends	2,555,772	2,248,125
Institutional support	33,088,930	32,715,667
Plant operations and maintenance	2,367,711	2,367,710
Institutional advancement	2,096,265	2,096,264
Scholarships	31,194,450	27,587,810
	153,179,239	149,479,233
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts:	11,938,838	11,528,124
Total net assets with perpetual donor restrictions	165,118,077	161,007,357
Total net assets with donor restrictions	252,928,839	241,712,548
Total net assets	$ 276,380,209	$ 268,938,497

Net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses, the passage of time, or the occurrence of other events satisfying the restricted purposes specified by donors.

	2023	2022
Net assets released from restrictions for operations:		
Instruction	$ 8,585,751	$ 6,796,335
Academic support	791,079	662,646
Student services and stipends	170,296	111,001
Institutional support	734,008	1,614,985
Plant operations and maintenance	(7,717,540)	1,540,218
Institutional advancement	550,042	77,371
Scholarships	1,697,330	1,329,332
	4,810,966	12,131,888
Net assets released for capital purposes	9,539,641	6,129
	$ 14,350,607	$ 12,138,017

The Board of the College-Institute has designated net assets without donor restriction for scholarships, institutional support, plant operations, instruction, and academic support.

NOTE J - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The College-Institute has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan"), recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a Church Plan, covering substantially all United States employees who meet the eligibility requirements. The benefits are based on years of service and the average of the employee's three highest years of compensation. The current funding policy is to make at least the minimum annual contribution required by applicable regulations. In years where additional funds are available the College-Institute funds the defined benefit pension plan at a higher level. Contributions of $1,632,869 are expected during the next fiscal year. A June 30 measurement date is used for the Plan.

Effective June 30, 2007, future benefit accruals were frozen for participants who had not attained 65 age/service points as of that date or for those participants who elected to opt out of future benefit accruals. Effective June 30, 2009, the defined benefit pension plan was frozen for all participants.

Significant balances, costs and assumptions at June 30 are:

	2023	2022
Benefit obligation	$ (55,494,122)	$ (59,428,058)
Fair value of plan assets	23,964,523	24,676,582
Funded status	(31,529,599)	(34,751,476)
Accumulated benefit obligation	55,494,122	59,428,058
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position - beginning of year	(34,751,476)	(41,689,703)
Interest cost	(2,451,606)	(1,692,816)
Expected return on plan assets	1,866,048	2,052,473
Amortization of unrecognized loss	(1,396,458)	(2,473,512)
Net periodic benefit cost	(1,982,016)	(2,113,855)
Employer contributions	1,633,911	1,250,000
Pension related changes other than periodic pension costs	3,569,982	7,802,082
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position - end of year	$ (31,529,599)	$ (34,751,476)
Actual return on plan assets	$ 2,183,968	$ (2,870,715)
Benefits paid	$ 4,529,938	$ 4,553,276
Weighted-average assumptions to determine benefit obligation at year end:		
Discount rate	4.85%	4.29%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A
Weighted-average assumptions to compute net periodic benefit cost:		
Discount rate	4.29%	2.41%
Expected return on plan assets	7.5%	7.5%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A
Retirement age:		
Professors	72	72
Other employees	65	65

Pension related changes other than periodic pension costs are related to changes in assumptions used to calculate the pension liability, primarily the mortality table, discount rate, and expected return on plan assets. The net loss to be amortized from accumulated benefit plan changes other than periodic benefit plan costs over the next fiscal year is $1,253,289 as of June 30, 2023.

In May 2006, in connection with ongoing legal discussions, the College-Institute acknowledged its designation as a Church Plan and amended and restated its plan documents to be represented as such, effective January 31, 2008. No longer subject to Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 guidelines, the

College-Institute's minimum pension funding is on a cash basis and is exempt from filing requirements with the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

The College-Institute's estimated long-term rate of return on plan assets is based primarily on historical returns on plan assets, adjusted for changes in target portfolio allocations and recent changes in long-term interest rates based on publicly available information.

As of June 30, 2023, benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

2024	$ 4,646,965
2025	4,594,662
2026	4,544,141
2027	4,479,623
2028	4,531,846
2029-2033	21,553,268
	$ 44,350,505

Plan assets are held by a bank-administered trust fund, which invests in accordance with the Plan agreement. The Plan agreement permits investments in common stocks, corporate bonds and debentures, U.S. government securities, certain insurance contracts, real estate and other specified investments, based on certain target allocation percentages. The Plan may invest in certain derivative securities, with board approval.

Fair Value of Plan Assets

U.S. GAAP provides for three levels of inputs when measuring fair value. See Note N for a discussion of these levels.

The College-Institute used the following methods and significant assumptions to estimate the fair value of each type of financial instrument:

The fair values of money market funds, fixed-income funds, small-cap equities, mid-cap equities and large-cap equities are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1).

Certain limited partnerships and real estate are valued using the NAV (or its equivalent) supplied by the respective fund managers. The College-Institute can redeem its investment in these funds at the NAV per share at June 30 or within a reasonable period of time (generally considered to be 12 months).

Limited partnership funds invest in pooled investment vehicles or transactions structured to share many of the characteristics and economics of such purchases, and to invest primarily in limited partnerships, which in turn, make natural resource-related investments with the objective of obtaining long-term growth of capital. Redemption policies do not allow the College-Institute to withdraw funds within a 90-day period. The fair value of these investments totaled $2,918,011 and $5,456,835 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The fair value of plan assets according to level within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30 is as follows:

	June 30, 2023 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Instruments Measured at NAV
Mutual funds:					
Large-cap equity	$ 7,086,862	$ 7,086,862	$ -	$ -	$ -
Mid-cap equity	7,244,289	7,244,289	-	-	-
Fixed-income funds	4,347,441	4,347,441	-	-	-
Money market funds	2,367,920	2,367,920	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Limited partnerships	2,918,011	-	-	-	2,918,011
	$23,964,523	$21,046,512	$ -	$ -	$ 2,918,011

	June 30, 2022 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Instruments Measured at NAV
Mutual funds:					
Large-cap equity	$ 7,178,775	$ 7,178,775	$ -	$ -	$ -
Mid-cap equity	7,186,645	7,186,645	-	-	-
Fixed-income funds	3,512,050	3,512,050	-	-	-
Money market funds	1,342,277	1,342,277	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Limited partnerships	5,456,835	-	-	-	5,456,835
	$24,676,582	$19,219,747	$ -	$ -	$ 5,456,835

There are no unfunded commitments related to these alternative investments at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Asset allocation is primarily based on a strategy to provide stable earnings while still permitting the Plan to recognize potentially higher returns through a limited investment in equity securities. The target asset allocation range percentages for 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Equities	40% to 80%	40% to 80%
Fixed income	15% to 25%	15% to 25%
Alternative investments (including real assets)	0% to 40%	0% to 40%

Plan assets are rebalanced at least annually. At June 30, plan assets by category are as follows:

	2023	2022
Large-cap equity	30%	29%
Mid-cap equity	30%	29%
Fixed income funds	18%	14%
Alternative investments	12%	22%
Money market funds	10%	6%
	100%	100%

The College-Institute also has a nonqualified pension plan covering two former employees. The unfunded obligation for this plan at June 30, 2023 and 2022 is $2,342,384 and $2,531,488, respectively, and is combined with accrued pension cost of the defined benefit plan as accrued pension obligations in the statements of financial position. The (loss) gain for this plan was $(25,777) and $353,285 in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Payments to participants were $214,881 in each of the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

The College-Institute also maintains a deferred compensation plan for the benefit of one employee. The deferred compensation plan liability is recorded in accrued pension obligations and at June 30, 2023 and 2022 is $445,242 and $414,027, respectively, which equals the asset amount included in investments.

NOTE K - POSTRETIREMENT MEDICAL PLAN

A noncontributory defined-benefit postretirement medical plan covers substantially all employees prior to June 30, 2009, (including spouses). The Plan provides postretirement health care coverage to eligible retirees. An eligible retiree is an employee who retires on or after attaining age 65 and who has rendered at least 10 years of service.

The postretirement medical plan was frozen for new participants as of June 30, 2009.

Benefit costs are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, and, for 2023 and 2022, benefit payments were $126,867 and $135,965, respectively. Management expects to contribute approximately $126,584 in the next fiscal year. The following table sets forth the funded status and amounts recognized in the statements of financial position:

	2023	2022
Accrued postretirement benefit obligation - retirees	$ (993,926)	$ (1,110,206)
Accrued postretirement benefit cost in excess of plan assets	$ (993,926)	$ (1,110,206)
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position - beginning of year	$ (1,110,206)	$ (1,289,761)
Net periodic postretirement cost includes the following components:		
Interest cost on an accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	(42,681)	(24,360)
Amortization of unrecognized gain	36,459	28,962
Net period (cost) benefit	(6,222)	4,602
Employer contributions	126,867	135,965
Postretirement related changes other than periodic postretirement benefit costs	(4,365)	38,988
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the statements of financial position - end of the year	$ (993,926)	$ (1,110,206)

The expense computation assumes future medical cost inflation of 3.5%, gradually declining to 3.25% over the next three years. The weighted-average discount rate used in determining the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 4.08%. The health care cost trend rate assumption can have a significant effect on the amounts reported.

On December 8, 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Act") was signed into law. The Act introduces a prescription drug benefit under Medicare Part D, as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide benefits at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, management has not reflected the effects of the Act on the measurements of plan benefit obligations and periodic benefit costs and accompanying notes.

As of June 30, 2023, benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

2024	$ 126,584
2025	120,935
2026	114,651
2027	108,082
2028	101,288
2029-2032	401,078
	$ 972,618

NOTE L - DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The College-Institute sponsors a tax-qualified defined contribution plan under Section 403(b) of the Code. U.S. regular, full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Plan subject to certain limitations as defined in the terms of the Plan document. As of June 30, 2023, the College-Institute provided a match of 2% to 3% of eligible compensation subject to certain limitations as defined in the Plan document, in addition to a nondiscretionary 4% to 5% contribution based on the individual's pay scale. The College-Institute's expense related to this benefit was $805,526 and $729,889 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE M - CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Approximately 15% and 14% of the College-Institute's operating support in fiscal years 2023 and 2022, respectively, was received from the URJ and funded by RMAC paid by the URJ member congregations.

NOTE N - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following table presents the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying statements of financial position measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at June 30, 2023 and 2022:

	June 30, 2023 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Investments Measured at NAV
Equity mutual funds	$ 92,643,076	$ 92,643,076	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fixed-income mutual funds	40,410,226	40,410,226	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	3,322,057	-	3,322,057	-	-
U.S. government and agency obligations	5,356,318	-	5,356,318	-	-
Asset-backed securities	1,877,426	-	1,877,426	-	-
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	1,553,669	-	1,553,669	-	-
Investments in Israeli securities	539,700	539,700	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Private equity funds	17,911,834	-	-	-	17,911,834
Real estate funds	3,409,772	-	-	-	3,409,772
Other limited partnerships	73,276,213	-	-	-	73,276,213
	$240,300,291	$133,593,002	$ 12,109,470	$ -	$ 94,597,819
Beneficial interest in remainder trusts	$ 1,463,311	$ -	$ -	$ 1,463,311	$ -
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	11,938,838	-	-	11,938,838	-
	$ 13,402,149	$ -	$ -	$ 13,402,149	$ -

	June 30, 2022 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Investments Measured at NAV
Equity mutual funds	$ 79,724,926	$ 79,724,926	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fixed-income mutual funds	37,153,840	37,153,840	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	3,162,892	-	3,162,892	-	-
U.S. government and agency obligations	5,554,313	-	5,554,313	-	-
Asset-backed securities	1,741,747	-	1,741,747	-	-
State of Israel bonds held in the United States	1,601,455	-	1,601,455	-	-
Investments in Israeli securities	669,008	669,008	-	-	-
Alternative investments:					
Private equity funds	18,848,654	-	-	-	18,848,654
Real estate funds	3,242,341	-	-	-	3,242,341
Other limited partnerships	84,030,873	-	-	-	84,030,873
	$235,730,049	$117,547,774	$ 12,060,407	$ -	$106,121,868
Beneficial interest in remainder trusts	$ 1,562,838	$ -	$ -	$ 1,562,838	$ -
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	11,528,124	-	-	11,528,124	-
	$ 13,090,962	$ -	$ -	$ 13,090,962	$ -

The managed endowment portfolio has asset allocation targets as follows: domestic equity 37%, international equity 18%, private equity 5%, flexible capital/hedge funds 10%, fixed income 20% (State of Israel bonds 1%, multi-strategy 19%) and inflation hedging real assets 10%.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying statements of financial position, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy. There have been no significant changes in the valuation techniques during the year ended June 30, 2023.

The fair values of equity and fixed income mutual funds and investment in Israeli securities that are readily marketable are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1). Financial instruments measured at fair value using inputs based on quoted-market prices for similar instruments in active markets (Level 2) include corporate bonds, U.S. government and agency obligations, and asset-backed securities. These investments are valued using the market trading data for similar securities traded at or near June 30, 2023 or 2022, as applicable. If trading data are not available, matrix pricing models may be used. State of Israel bonds held in the United States have observable inputs and market activity that allow for pricing based on liquidity and credit premiums required by a market participant, and therefore, are considered Level 2.

Investments Measured at NAV

Investments measured at NAV include the College-Institute's investments in global equities in limited partnerships, real asset funds, private equity funds and other limited partnerships. The fair values of the investments in this category have been estimated using the NAV per share of the investments or its equivalent and cannot be redeemed at June 30. Investments are valued using NAV per share, which includes an ownership interest in partner's capital to which a proportionate share of net assets is attributed for each of these funds.

Redemption provisions and notice periods for these investments are as follows:

	2023 Fair Value	2022 Fair Value	Redemption Frequency	Notice Period
Limited partnerships [a]	$ 344,048	$ 427,392	Illiquid	NA
Limited partnerships [a]	9,711,673	23,095,034	Annually/Quarterly	30-95 days
Global equities [b]	10,574,633	9,591,555	Daily/Weekly	5-10 days
Global equities [b]	52,645,859	50,916,892	Quarterly/Monthly	30-60 days
Private equity ©	17,911,834	18,848,654	Illiquid	NA
Non-marketable private real asse©[c]	3,409,772	3,242,341	Illiquid	NA
	$ 94,597,819	$ 106,121,868		

[a] These funds include investments in a variety of limited partnerships, the objective of which is to provide capital appreciation and current yield, with varying liquidity terms ranging from quarterly, annually and illiquid redemptions for closed end partnerships due to lock-up periods. Funds totaling $9,711,673 and $23,095,035, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, have no lock up period and are redeemable annually/quarterly with 30-95 days' notice. Funds totaling $344,048 and $427,392 are illiquid at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

[b] Global equities funds include investments in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of companies outside the United States to achieve long-term growth. Funds totaling $10,574,633 and $9,591,555, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are redeemable daily/weekly with five to 10 days' notice.

Global equities funds totaling $52,645,859 and $50,916,892, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are redeemable monthly/quarterly with 30-60 days' notice.

(c) Real asset funds include seven separate illiquid funds with multiple managers whose strategies include identifying, holding, managing, and disposing of investments in real asset private equity funds for income and capital appreciation and to serve as an investment vehicle for entities to invest in a portfolio of real asset funds and other similar pooled real asset investment vehicles diversified across real asset managers, investment strategies, geographies, property sizes and fund sizes. Private equity funds include two separate funds with different managers whose strategies include achieving diversification within the private equity asset classes, including acquisition transactions, investments that provide for business growth or fundamental business change and other transactions, and investments in pooled-investment vehicles via capital commitments to the issuer of such investments, pooled investment vehicles purchased for existing owners of such pooled investments and privately negotiated transactions. Unfunded commitments related to these alternative investments were $6,622,105 and $3,532,533 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Level 3 Reconciliation

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the beneficial interest in remainder and perpetual trusts recognized in the accompanying statements of financial position using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs:

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 13,090,962	$ 16,606,310
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1,040,589	(2,745,295)
Expenses and distributions	(729,402)	(770,053)
Ending balance	$ 13,402,149	$ 13,090,962

Unobservable (Level 3) Inputs

The valuation of beneficial interests in perpetual trusts of $11,938,838 and $11,528,124 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, is based on the fair value of the underlying trust assets subject to the College-Institute's share of the trust income as stated in the gift agreement and is considered to be based on unobservable inputs. There are no quantitative measurements (i.e., discount rates, market return rates, etc.) used to adjust the fair value of the beneficial interests in perpetual trusts.

The fair value of the interest in remainder trusts is estimated at the present value of the estimated expected proceeds from early future benefits to be received and was $1,463,311 and $1,562,838 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The fair value of the interest in remainder trusts is based on unobservable inputs such as mortality tables and discount rates, which were 4.2% and 3.6% in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE O - ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The College-Institute's endowment consists of 602 individual funds established for a variety of purposes. The endowment includes both donor-restricted endowment funds and funds designated by the Board of Governors to function as endowments (board-designated endowment funds). As required by U.S. GAAP, net assets associated with endowment funds, including endowment funds without restriction, are classified and reported based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions.

The College-Institute has interpreted UPMIFA as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the College-Institute classifies as net assets with donor restrictions the original value of gifts donated to the perpetual endowment plus subsequent gifts to the perpetual endowment. The remaining portion of the donor-restricted endowment fund that is not classified in permanently restricted net assets is also classified within net assets with donor restrictions until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the College-Institute in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA. The College-Institute considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds: the duration and preservation of the fund; the purposes of the donor-restricted endowment fund; general economic conditions; the possible effect of inflation and deflation; the expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments; and the investment policies of the College-Institute. Other transfers below include balancing of board designated endowment accounts.

	2023		
	Without Donor Restriction	With Donor Restriction	Total
Beginning endowment net assets	$ 29,947,596	$ 197,494,754	$ 227,442,350
Investment return, net	2,845,676	20,784,235	23,629,911
Contributions and pledge payments	2,358	4,018,309	4,020,667
Appropriation of endowment net assets for expenditure	(3,224,916)	(9,323,584)	(12,548,500)
Board approved appropriation for current operations	(5,400,000)	-	(5,400,000)
Other transfers	(74,863)	(317,554)	(392,417)
Ending endowment net assets	$ 24,095,851	$ 212,656,160	$ 236,752,011

	2022		
	Without Donor Restriction	With Donor Restriction	Total
Beginning endowment net assets	$ 45,355,424	$ 228,250,363	$ 273,605,787
Investment return, net	(3,401,701)	(24,343,097)	(27,744,798)
Contributions and pledge payments	3,000	2,141,100	2,144,100
Appropriation of endowment net assets for expenditure	(3,344,243)	(8,553,613)	(11,897,856)
Board approved appropriation for current operations	(7,950,000)	-	(7,950,000)
Other transfers	(714,883)	-	(714,883)
Ending endowment net assets	$ 29,947,597	$ 197,494,753	$ 227,442,350

From time to time, the fair value of assets associated with individual donor-restricted endowment funds may fall below the level the donor requires the fund to retain as a fund of perpetual duration, these are called underwater funds. Deficiencies of this nature are reported in net assets with donor restrictions of $110,399 and $210,079 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The deficiencies were from gifts whose principal totaled $4,580,089 and $3,324,016 and whose combined market values were $4,690,488 and $3,534,095 as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These deficiencies resulted from unfavorable market fluctuations that occurred after the investment of new donor endowment contributions and continued appropriation for certain programs that were deemed prudent by the board of directors. The College-Institute spending policy does not allow for spending from underwater funds in the next fiscal year.

Return Objectives and Risk Parameters

The College-Institute has adopted investment and spending policies for endowment assets that emphasize long-term appreciation of the assets and consistency of total portfolio returns. The return objectives shall be determined by taking into consideration relevant factors, including income requirements, liquidity, preservation of capital and preservation of purchasing power. Careful management of the assets is designed to ensure a total return necessary to preserve and enhance the principal of the fund and at the same time, provides a dependable source of support for current operations and programs.

Strategies Employed for Achieving Objectives

To satisfy its long-term rate-of-return objectives, the College-Institute relies on a total return strategy in which investment returns are achieved through both capital appreciation (realized and unrealized) and current yield (interest and dividends). The College-Institute targets a diversified asset allocation that places a greater emphasis on equity-based investments to achieve its long-term return objectives within prudent risk constraints.

Spending Policy and How the Investment Objectives Relate to Spending Policy

The College-Institute has a policy of appropriating for distribution each year five percent of its previous 20-quarter average rolling market value by endowment fund balance. In establishing this policy, the College-Institute considered the long-term expected return on its endowment. Accordingly, this spending policy should, over time, protect the inflation-adjusted value of the endowment and, consequently, allow inflation-adjusted spending to occur in the distant future. This is consistent with the objective to maintain the purchasing power of the endowment assets held in perpetuity or for a specified term as well as to provide additional real growth through new gifts and investment return.

NOTE P - LIQUIDITY

The College-Institute's working capital and cash flows fluctuate during the year due to the timing of tuition revenue, spending policy distribution, and contributions/pledge payments received. To manage liquidity, the College-Institute initiates cash transfers and utilizes a line of credit as needed, as disclosed in Note F.

The College-Institute's financial assets available for general use within one year of June 30 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 23,687,679	$ 22,020,522
Accounts receivable, due within one year	1,083,672	2,562,133
Contributions receivable, due within one year	2,526,883	5,001,920
Liquid investments	218,634,638	213,211,664
Total	$ 245,932,872	$ 242,796,239

NOTE Q - LITIGATION

The College-Institute may on occasion be subject to claims and lawsuits that arise primarily in the ordinary course of its activities. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, change in net assets and cash flows of the College-Institute. Claims and events could occur that would change this estimate materially in the near term.

NOTE R - LEASE REVENUE

The College-Institute currently leases space to several organizations under various non-cancelable operating leases. Expected future minimum lease revenue for the years ended June 30 is as follows:

2024	$ 196,379
2025	196,379
2026	92,202
2027	77,856
	$ 562,816

Lease revenue for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 was $158,499 and $406,543, respectively.

NOTE S - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Members of the College-Institute's Board of Trustees and senior administration may, from time to time, be associated, either directly or indirectly, with entities doing business with the College-Institute. Accordingly, the College-Institute has Board of Trustees, faculty, and staff conflict of interest policies that require any such association, including those of immediate family members, to be disclosed on an annual basis and updated as appropriate during the year. If such associations exist, measures are taken to mitigate any actual or perceived conflict. For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, there were no related party transactions reported.

NOTE T - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 17, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events were identified requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the accompanying financial statements and footnotes.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religior

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

Year ended June 30, 2023

	Primary Reserve Ratio	
	Expendable net assets:	
Statement of Financial Position - net assets without donor restriction	Net assets without donor restrictions	$ 23,451,370
Statement of Financial Position - net assets with donor restrictions	Net assets with donor restrictions	252,928,839
Notes to the Financial Statements, Note I	Less: endowment restricted in perpetuity	(165,118,077)
Supplemental disclosure - property, plant and equipment, net	Less: land, buildings and equipment, net	(39,456,943)
Statement of Financial Position - accrued pension obligations and accrued postretirement benefits other than pensions	Plus: post-employment and defined benefit pension liabilities	35,311,151
Supplemental disclosure - total reported as long-term debt, up to amount of property, plant and equipment, net	Notes payable, net	-
	Total expendable net assets	$ 107,116,340
	Total expenses:	
Statement of Activities - Total operating expenses and investment return expended for current operations	Expenses and losses without donor restrictions	$ 43,656,887
N/A	Less: losses on investments without donor restrictions on investments, post-employment and defined benefit pension plans, and annuities	-
	Total expenses	$ 43,656,887
	Primary Reserve Ratio	**2.4536**
	Equity Ratio	
	Modified net assets:	
Statement of Financial Position - net assets without donor restriction	Net assets without donor restrictions	$ 23,451,370
Statement of Financial Position - net assets with donor restrictions	Net assets with donor restrictions	252,928,839
N/A	Less: Intangible assets	-
N/A	Less: Unsecured related party receivables	-
	Total modified net assets	$ 276,380,209
	Modified assets:	
Statement of Financial Position - Total Assets	Total assets	$ 326,881,238
N/A	Less: Intangible assets	-
N/A	Less: Unsecured related party receivables	-
	Total modified assets	$ 326,881,238
	Equity Ratio	**0.8455**
	Net Income Ratio	
Statement of Activities - Change in net assets without donor restrictions	Change in net assets without donor restrictions	$ (3,774,579)
Statement of Activities - Total operating revenue, gains and other support without donor restrictions, investment return, net, Currency exchange gain, benefit plan related changes other than periodic benefit costs	Total revenue and gains without donor restrictions	$ 31,212,080
	Net Income Ratio	**(0.1209)**

	Ratio	Strength	Weight	Composite
Primary reserve	2.4536	3.0000	40%	1.2
Equity	0.8455	3.0000	40%	1.2
Net income	(0.1209)	(1.0000)	20%	(0.2)
Financial Responsibility Composite Score (maximum of 3.0)				**2.2**

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute Of Religion

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

June 30, 2023

The Department of Education issued regulations on February 23, 2019, which became effective July 1, 2020, regarding additional disclosures deemed necessary to calculate certain ratios for determining sufficient financial responsibility under Title IV.

Net assets	
1. Net assets with donor restrictions: restricted in perpetuity	$ 153,179,239
2. Other net assets with donor restrictions (not perpetually restricted):	
a. Annuities with donor restrictions	-
b. Term endowments	-
c. Life income funds (trusts)	11,938,838
d. Accumulated earnings on endowment, not yet appropriated for expenditure	-
e. Appreciation on real estate asset	-
f. Total annuities, term endowments and life income funds with donor restrictions	11,938,838
3. Net assets with donor restrictions: Other for purpose or time	87,810,762
4. Net assets with donor restrictions	$ 252,928,839
Property, plant and equipment, net	
5. Pre-implementation property, plant and equipment, net (PP&E, net)	
a. Ending balance of last consolidated financial statements submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (June 30, 2019 consolidated financial statements)	$ 39,982,063
b. Less subsequent depreciation and disposals	(2,073,817)
c. Balance Pre-implementation property, plant and equipment, net	$ 37,908,246
6. Debt financed post-implementation property, plant and equipment, net long-lived assets acquired with debt subsequent to June 30, 2020:	
a. Equipment	$ -
b. Land improvements	-
c. Building	-
d. Less: Amount of new debt-financed assets included in construction-in-progress at beginning of year	-
e. Total property, plant and equipment, net, acquired with debt exceeding 12 months	$ -
7. Construction in progress - as of June 30, 2023	
a. Current year additions to construction-in-progress (amount not included in 5a)	$ -

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute Of Religion

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE - CONTINUED

June 30, 2023

8.	Post-implementation property, plant and equipment, net, acquired without debt	
	a. Long-lived assets acquired without use of debt subsequent to June 30, 2020	$ 7,577,036
	b. Less: Amount of new non-debt-financed assets included in construction-in-progress at beginning of year	-
	c. Less 2023, 2022 and 2021 depreciation and disposals	(6,028,339)
	d. Total property, plant and equipment, net acquired without debt exceeding 12 months	$ -
9.	Total property, plant and equipment, net - June 30, 2023	$ 39,456,943

SINGLE AUDIT REPORTS

GRANT THORNTON LLP
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Board of Governors
Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("*Government Auditing Standards*"), the financial statements of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College-Institute"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2023, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 17, 2023.

Report on internal control over financial reporting
In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the College-Institute's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the College-Institute's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of financial statement findings as items 2023-001 and 2023-002 that we consider to be significant deficiencies in the College-Institute's internal control.

GrantThornton

Report on compliance and other matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the College-Institute's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College-Institute's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Grant Thornton LLP

New York, New York
November 17, 2023 (except for Finding 2023-002, as to which the date is December 14, 2023)

GrantThornton

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Governors
Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

Report on compliance for each major federal program

Opinion on each major federal program

We have audited the compliance of Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College-Institute") with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the College-Institute's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The College-Institute's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the College-Institute complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for opinion on each major federal program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the College-Institute and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the College-Institute's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of management for compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the College-Institute's federal programs.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of compliance
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the College-Institute's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the College-Institute's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the College-Institute's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College-Institute's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on internal control over compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in the College-Institute's internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that have not been identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this Report on Internal Control Over Compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Grant Thornton LLP

New York, New York
December 14, 2023

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Year ended June 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number		Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:			
Student Financial Assistance Cluster			
Federal Direct Student Loans	84.268	$	1,734,377
COVID-19: Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) Institutional Aid	84.425F		81,291
COVID-19: HEERF Supplemental Support Under American Rescue Plan (SSARP) Program	84.425T		97,139
Total Education Stabilization Fund			178,430
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,912,807
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		$	1,912,807

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Year ended June 30, 2023

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College-Institute"), and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The schedule should be read in conjunction with the College-Institute's financial statements.

Federal awards include all grants, contracts, loans, and loan guarantee agreements entered into directly between the College-Institute and agencies and departments of the federal government.

NOTE B - FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

The Federal Direct Loan Program is a federally guaranteed loan program and consists of subsidized and unsubsidized federal loans for students and Federal PLUS loans for parents, graduate and professional students. Federal statute requires that proceeds from Federal Direct Loans be disbursed to the College-Institute and directly applied to students' accounts. New loans processed for students during the year ended June 30, 2023, were as follows:

Federal Direct Loan Program:	
Unsubsidized	$ 1,186,895
Plus	547,482
	$ 1,734,377

The College-Institute is responsible only for the performance of certain administrative duties with respect to the federally guaranteed student loan programs, and, accordingly, these loans are not included in its financial statements and it is not practical to determine the balance of loans outstanding to students and former students of the College-Institute under these programs at June 30, 2023.

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

The College-Institute has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - WRITTEN ARRANGEMENTS

The College-Institute has entered into several written arrangements with various other institutions and consortiums that enable its students to attend classes at these other institutions. The College-Institute maintains documentation of these other organizations' eligibility to participate in federal student financial assistance programs.

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Year ended June 30, 2023

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified			
Internal control over financial reporting:				
Material weakness(es) identified?	____	yes	X	no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	X	yes	____	none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____	yes	X	no

Federal Awards

Internal control over the major program:				
Material weakness(es) identified?	____	yes	X	no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	____	yes	X	none reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for the major program:	Unmodified			
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a) of the Uniform Guidance?	____	yes	X	no

Identification of the major programs:

Federal Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number
Student Financial Assistance Cluster Federal Direct Student Loans	84.268

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	$750,000			
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	X	yes	____	no

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Finding 2023-001 – Inappropriate Administrative Access

Criteria:
Administrative ability to create and delete users should be limited to IT individuals to prevent the opportunity for management override.

Condition:
Administrative ability to create and delete users for the Abila MIP application, which is the College-Institute's general ledger application, was maintained by the Controller.

Cause:
The College-Institute provided a financial reporting individual with the administrative ability as described above to the Abila MIP Application.

Effect:
Failure to administer the appropriate administrative ability, as defined above, could lead to instances of management override of controls on the Abila MIP application.

Context:
The Controller, who is a non-Information Technology employee, maintains security administration access including the ability to create and delete users in the Abila MIP application. Due to this access, this individual would have the ability to override or inappropriately create and delete users, which could impact financial controls in place. After review of activity logs, we found no misuse of management override of controls and no inappropriate creation or deletion of users.

Recommendation:
We recommend the administration ability to create and delete users be limited to individuals in the IT group and not with those with financial responsibilities.

Views of Responsible Officials (unaudited):
Management agrees with the finding. Refer to Corrective Action Plan.

Finding 2023-002 – Lack of Review over Net Asset Releases

Criteria:
The College-Institute should perform a detailed review of net assets released for restrictions for operating and non-operating purposes to ensure releases for current operations and non-current operations are complete and accurate and are disclosed properly within the financial statements.

Condition:
The excel file the College-Institute utilizes to reconcile releases for current and non-current operations contained a formula error, which was not identified during the initial financial statement process review.

Cause:
The College-Institute did not have a precise enough review over releases for current operations and non-current operations to identify a formula error.

Effect:
Failure to identify a formula error between releases for current and non-current operations resulted in an immaterial misstatement. The total net assets with and without donor restrictions or change in net assets with and without donor restrictions were not impacted.

Context:
The College-Institute failed to identify a formula error within the excel file used to reconcile releases for current and non-current operations in a timely manner. As a result, an immaterial misstatement was identified.

Recommendation:
We recommend the College-Institute establishes a review control to ensure all formulas are calculating correctly to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the presented releases for current and non-current operations.

Views of Responsible Officials (unaudited):
Management agrees with the finding. Refer to Corrective Action Plan.

SECTION III - FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None reported

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Year ended June 30, 2023

Finding 2023-001 – Inappropriate Administrative Access

Management Corrective Action Plan

Upon discovery that the AVP/Controller had access to create and delete users for the Abila Accounting system, we promptly identified two individuals, one in Human Resources and one in Information Technology that will be user managers for the Abila software system. The revised process requires written approval from Human Resources, Information Technology and Finance prior to the creation or deletion of a user. Immediately upon activation of the new user managers, the AVP/Controller access for creating and deleting users was inactivated.

Individuals Responsible for Corrective Action Plan

Michelle Slocum

Completion date: 11/3/2023

Finding 2023-002 – Lack of Review over Net Asset Releases

Management Corrective Action Plan

Management will perform additional reviews of reported financial information to ensure completeness and accuracy of the presented financial statements. We will identify ways to automate our reporting processes, reduce manual calculations and/or enhance our review processes to mitigate such potential errors in the future.

Individuals Responsible for Corrective Action Plan

Michelle Slocum

Completion date: 6/30/2024

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

Year ended June 30, 2023

Finding 2022-001 – Late eZ-Audit filing

This finding has been resolved.

Department Overview

Sotheby's Judaica Department offers Hebrew manuscripts and books, silver, ritual objects and fine arts, including paintings and graphics. Hebrew books and manuscripts generally date from the 15th century to the beginning of the 19th century. Objects for personal ritual and synagogue use, mainly in silver, are also offered in these sales, along with items created at the Bezalel Academy of Arts in Jerusalem. Fine art offerings include works by leading Jewish artists such as Isidor Kaufmann, Moritz Daniel Oppenheim, Edouard Brandon, Maurycy Gottlieb, Solomon Alexander Hart, Marc Chagall, and others from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Sotheby's is the only international auction house which holds an annual sale of Important Judaica. Our international team of eleven specialists, located in the major collecting centres of London, New York and Tel Aviv, has consistently set record prices in the field, including $2.9 million for a Hebrew Bible from the 9th or 10th century.

The sale of the Michael and Judy Steinhardt Judaica Collection in April 2013 marked the most valuable sale of Judaica ever held, with leading cultural institutions worldwide acquiring treasures from the iconic collection, including the Mishneh Torah, purchased jointly by the Israel Museum, Jerusalem and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

READ LESS

Consignments

If you wish to enquire about the possibility of offering a work in one of Sotheby's Judaica sales, please **click here.**

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Contacts

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Exhibit 11

https://www.sothebys.com/en/sell?locale=en

There are four main ways to sell with Sotheby's.
We look forward to discussing the best possible route for you.

AUCTION

In Sotheby's calendarized auctions, items are bid on and sold to the highest bidder in a public sale

PRIVATE SALES

Private sales are for the discreet brokerage of a high-value transaction between seller and buyer

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Exhibit 12

https://www.sothebys.com/en/...?locale=en

public sale *buyer*

BUY NOW

Our online luxury emporium offers all-access to extraordinary items available for immediate purchase

RETAIL LOCATIONS

Experience works in person at our select retail locations

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Exhibit 13

https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/global

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

ABOUT HUC | ADMISSIONS & FINANCIAL SUPPORT | SCHOOLS & PROGRAMS | FACULTY | PUBLIC PROGRAMS & EVENTS

Support HUC

- Annual Fund
- Student Support
- Gifts Of Impact
- Ways To Give
- Planned Giving
- Contact Us

Make Your Impact Today

HUC-JIR priorities for philanthropic support align with the College-Institute's strategic plan: academic excellence; support for students; growing our global impact; sustainability; and creating a sacred and respectful culture.

There are many opportunities to make a significant impact on the people and programs at the College-Institute today – and ensure our successful future – while meeting your personal philanthropic goals. Consider these opportunities to make a gift of impact today.

- Annual Fund ⟶
- Student Support ⟶
- Global and Cultural Treasures ⟶
- Israel Program ⟶
- Panken Memorial Campaign ⟶
- New York Soup Kitchen ⟶

Receive News and Updates from Hebrew Union College NAME EMAIL SUBMIT

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Exhibit 14

Global and Cultural Treasures

HUC-JIR is not only North America's premier institution of Jewish higher education, we also are home to some of the most important scholarly publications and cultural and historic artifacts in the world. At Cincinnati's Klau Library alone, holdings include: 530,000 printed books, 1,200 current periodical subscriptions, and many thousands of manuscript pages, digital images from manuscripts and early printed books, sound recordings, filmstrips, stamps, games, and much more. Combined with the assets of the Dr. Bernard Heller Museum in New York, Jack H. Skirball Campus Exhibitions in Los Angeles, Skirball Museum in Cincinnati, and Skirball Museum of Biblical Archaeology in Jerusalem, and The American Jewish Archives HUC-JIR some of the finest collections of Hebraica in the world.

These global and cultural treasures are preserved, protected and enhanced with the generous support of our donors.

MAKE YOUR GIFT OF IMPACT NOW

For information on how you can support one or all of these essential collections, please contact 212.824.2202 or gifts@huc.edu.

Exhibit 15

https://huc.edu/donate/klau-library-donation/

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

ABOUT HUC ADMISSIONS & FINANCIAL SUPPORT SCHOOLS & PROGRAMS FACULTY PUBLIC PROGRAMS & EVENTS

Support the Klau Library

HUC-JIR is not only North America's premier institution of Jewish higher education, we also are home to some of the most important scholarly publications and cultural and historic artifacts in the world. Your gift today enables us to collect, preserve, and share these treasures with the world now and into the future.

Thank you for making your most generous gift today!

Gift amount

$36 $180 $360 $1,800 Other amount

☐ I would like to dedicate this gift.

Your information

First name Last name

Receive News and Updates from Hebrew Union College NAME EMAIL SUBMIT

Type here to search 2:55 PM 5/6/2024

Exhibit 16

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO, *ex rel.* DAVID YOST OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL Plaintiff, v. HEBREW UNION COLLEGE– JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION Defendants.	Case No. A2402430 Judge **MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

COPY FILED
CLERK OF COURTS
HAMILTON COUNTY

JUN 03 2024

COMMON PLEAS COURTS

A restraining order and preliminary injunction are needed to protect against the improper sale of the global and cultural treasures that are publicly held in Cincinnati at the Klau Library ("Cincinnati Library") of Defendant Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion ("College").

Therefore and for the reasons more fully stated in the attached supporting Memorandum, pursuant to Civ.R. 65(B) and the authority contained in R.C. 109.24, R.C. 1716.16 and at common law, Plaintiff State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General ("Attorney General" or "Attorney General's Office") respectfully moves this Court to issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction prohibiting Defendant College from deaccessioning, selling, transferring, or relocating items held in the collection of the Cincinnati Library without order of the Court or for any purpose other than funding the maintenance of the collection. The attached Memorandum in Support, together with the verified Complaint filed in this matter, provides the basis for the requested temporary restraining order and the motion for preliminary injunction.

Specifically, the Attorney General seeks an order that will:

1. Until entry of final judgement in this case, prohibit the College from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library collection;
2. Until entry of final judgement in this case, prohibit the College from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library that was inventoried, valued, or otherwise considered by Sharon Liberman Mintz or anyone acting with or in concert with her, including Shaul Seidler-Feller and/or Sotheby's;
3. Until entry of final judgement in this case, prohibit the College from using the proceeds from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's collection without motion to and order of this Court.
4. Until entry of final judgement in this case, require the College to preserve all records related to the collection of the Cincinnati Library, including relating to acquisition, maintenance, relocation, preservation, deaccession, sale, or other transfer of any items in the collection.
5. Require the College to provide:
    a. An executed copy of the College's engagement or contract with Sharon Liberman Mintz or anyone acting with or in concert with her, including Shaul Seidler-Feller and/or Sotheby's, to value items in the collection of the Cincinnati Library, including any amendments;
    b. A copy of any inventory, valuation, and/or report prepared by Sharon Liberman Mintz or anyone acting with or in concert with her, including Shaul Seidler-Feller

and/or Sotheby's, for the College pursuant to the engagement referenced in above subparagraph 5.a.;

c. A copy of the budget or proposed budget for the Cincinnati Library for the current fiscal year and the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2023 and July 1, 2024;

d. A copy of any minutes, notes, or other records of Board discussion or action since January 1, 2020

    i. regarding acquiring, maintaining, preserving, relocating, deaccessioning, removing from Ohio, selling, or otherwise transferring items from the Special Collection (including Rare Books) of the Cincinnati Library; and

    ii. regarding use of proceeds from acquiring, maintaining, preserving, relocating, removing from Ohio, deaccessioning, selling, or otherwise transferring items from the collection of the Cincinnati Library; and,

e. A copy of any communications since January 1, 2020 between the College and either the University of Cincinnati or The University of Chicago concerning the deaccession, sale, or other transfer of items in the Cincinnati Library collection.

f. A copy of any communications since January 1, 2020 involving the College concerning the deaccession, sale, or other transfer of items in the Cincinnati Library collection to the College's New York, Los Angeles, or Jerusalem campuses.

As set forth in the attached Memorandum in Support, this Court has the authority to order the requested relief. As explained below, the College has violated several Provisions of R.C. Chapter 1716. When "seeking injunctive relief, the attorney general shall not be required to establish irreparable harm but only shall establish a violation of [R.C. 1716]." See

R.C. 1716.16(B). Moreover, even under the "irreparable harm" standard, the facts support a finding that a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction are necessary to protect against the strong likelihood that charitable assets held at the Cincinnati Library will be deaccessioned, sold, transferred, or relocated to the irreparable detriment of the Cincinnati Library and its public beneficiaries, including the Cincinnati community, the entire state of Ohio, the Midwest, and public scholarship, which the State has a strong public interest in stopping prior to the Court's ability to provide effective final relief. A proposed Order accompanies this Motion.

The Office of the Ohio Attorney General is an independent agency of the State of Ohio and therefore no surety or bond is required for the issuance of a restraining order under Civ.R. 65(C) or R.C. 109.19.

Very respectfully submitted,

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Memorandum in Support

I. INTRODUCTION

A restraining order and preliminary injunction are needed to protect against the improper sale of the global and cultural treasures publicly held in Cincinnati at the Klau Library ("Cincinnati Library") of Defendant Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion ("College").

The Cincinnati Library collection "stands at or near the top of all American collections of Hebraica and among the strongest in the world." *See* https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/. The world-class collection is held in charitable trust and has been built by donations from and for the use and benefit of "the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area; and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." *Id.* According to public audits of the College, it may not sell items from the collection to raise cash to fund other operations or other losses. *See* https://app.fac.gov/dissemination/summary/2023-06-GSAFAC-0000011281.

But Defendant College has been making moves to sell items in the collection and doing so in secret until the recent publication of an investigative report. According to the report, Defendant College engaged Sotheby's auction house out of New York to value certain items in the collection, including items held in the Special Collection and Rare Book Room. Plaintiff Attorney General promptly asked the College for assurance that no Special Collection items would be sold whatsoever and that proceeds from sales of any other items would be used only to support the Cincinnati Library collection, consistent with past practice and accounting. But Defendant College would provide no such assurance. Defendant College also would not provide records relevant to past practices, previous sales, or board meeting minutes regarding the sale or other transfer or disposal of items. The one document Defendant College did provide was an unsigned, "independent contractor" engagement of an appraiser who, with another Sotheby's appraiser, agreed to review the Cincinnati Library's "special collections . . . with a view to advising on and appraising the top-value items in the collection." She was to provide a report by April 15, 2024—but the College has been unwilling to provide her report to the Attorney General. Most alarmingly, although written as if Sotheby's is somehow not involved, the appraiser also promised to "provide a connection to the Sotheby's Communications team who will collaborate with HUC to craft the most appropriate messaging for the plans that HUC chooses to pursue." The College appears to be moving to sell "special collection" items and formulating a plan for damage control afterwards.

Pursuant to Civ.R. 65(B) and the authority contained in R.C. 109.24, R.C. 1716.16 and at common law, Plaintiff Attorney General respectfully moves this Court to issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction prohibiting Defendant College from deaccessioning, selling, transferring, or relocating items held in the collection of the Cincinnati Library without order of the Court or for any purpose other than funding the maintenance of the collection.

II. FACTUAL AND LEGAL BACKGROUND

A. The College is an historic Ohio nonprofit corporation

The College is an Ohio non-profit corporation founded in 1875 and formally organized with the Ohio Secretary of State as such on January 8, 1926. (Complaint, ¶ 7.) It is also an IRS 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization. (Id., ¶ 9.) Over the last 150 years, the College expanded into campuses and operations in New York, Los Angeles, and Jerusalem.

The mission of the College is "[t]o establish and maintain a Jewish educational institution or institutions . . . to make available to the general public a constructive knowledge of Judaism, its spiritual and social ideals, its history and outlook and its contribution to the world's progress," and, among other things, "to establish and maintain a library . . . ." (Complaint, ¶ 7.)

B. The Cincinnati Library has a unique and world-class Special Collection that is available to the public

As part of its charitable mission, the College owns and operates the Cincinnati Library. (Complaint, ¶ 8.) Today, the Cincinnati Library holds one of the largest collections of Judaic and Hebraic printed material in the world. (Id., ¶ 15.) The collection includes: 530,000 printed books, 14,000 books in the Rare Book Room, and numerous non-book collections. (Id., ¶ 15.) "The Klau Library resides at the very heart of our enterprise," wrote then-President Rabbi David Ellenson in the 2009 president's report about the library's $12.1 million renovation. (Id., Ex. 8.)

According to the College, the holdings of the Cincinnati Library stand at or near the top of all American collections of Hebraica and among the strongest in the world. (Complaint, ¶ .) Most notably, the Special Collections held at the Klau Library "comprise one of the finest Judaica research collections in the world" and are made "available to researchers around the globe . . .." (Id., ¶ 16.) *See also* https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/. The Special Collection includes the Rare Book and Manuscript Collection, which "includes rare incunabula, illuminated manuscripts, Biblical codices, communal records, legal documents, and scientific tracts" such as "The First Cincinnati Haggadah (Germany, 15th century) and the Second Cincinnati Haggadah (Moravia, 18th Century)" and the "Kaifeng manuscripts from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)..., and the only known manuscripts which contain both Chinese and Hebrew characters." (Complaint, ¶ 17.) See also https://huc.edu/libraries/special-collections/rare-book-and-manuscript-collection/; https://mss.huc.edu/rare-books/ (identifying other collections in the Special Collection, including the Eduard Birnbaum Music Collection and the Lucille Klau Carothers American Jewish Periodical Center).

The world-class collection is available to any resident of the Greater Cincinnati area. (Complaint, ¶ 46.) Indeed, the Cincinnati Library provides a number of services for the community: it acquires, preserves, and provides access to materials in printed, manuscript, and other formats; it supports the teaching functions of the rabbinical and graduate programs; and it meets the research needs of its various users, including the faculty, students, and staff of the College's Cincinnati campus, residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area; and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad." (Id., ¶ 2.) *See also* https://huc.edu/libraries/cincinnati/.

Importantly, the College does not account for the Cincinnati Library collection as a source of general revenue. Rather, the College does not capitalize the collection. (Complaint, ¶ 21.) Under applicable accounting rules, that means the College is holding the collection for public benefit and will not sell or deaccession items except for the purpose of funding the collection. (Id., ¶ 21.) Indeed, annual audits of the College note that proceeds of sale of any item in the library collection are to be used only to purchase new items for the collection. (Id., ¶ 21.)

C. The Cincinnati Library has been and is supported by public donations

The Cincinnati Library began with 130 volumes donated from College founder Isaac Mayer Wise and his family. (Complaint, ¶ 15.) It has grown over nearly 150 years through a combination of donations and acquisition with charitable funds of the College. (Id., ¶ 15.) In 2009, with the College and the Cincinnati Library facing the challenge of the Great Recession, the Jewish Foundation of Cincinnati donated $6.5 million in support of a $12.1 million renovation of the Cincinnati Library. (Id., Ex. 8.)

To this day and at all relevant times, the College solicits general donations on its public website. (Complaint, ¶ 10.) See also https://huc.edu/donate/ and https://huc.edu/donate/general-donation-form/. In addition, the College solicits donations specifically to support "Global and Cultural Treasures," including Cincinnati's Klau Library. (Id., ¶ 31.) See also https://huc.edu/donate/gifts-of-impact/#global.

D. The College is seeking to close the Cincinnati Library and/or to deaccession Special Collection items to cover operating deficits.

On April 19, 2024, an article published in the local press describeda series of nonpublic efforts to cut funding for the Cincinnati Library and to cannibalize the remarkable collection to cover other losses and deficits at the College. (Complaint, ¶ 22.) See also https://cincyjewfolk.com/2024/04/19/how-to-close-a-campus-huc-jir-bleeds-money-while-cincinnati-pays-the-price/. The article speaks for itself but includes several alarming, previously nonpublic allegations of secret or concerning conduct.

1. The College is taking but obscuring efforts to sell Special Collection items.

First and most shockingly, the report details multiple efforts to sell or deaccession special and rare items in the Cincinnati Library collection. (Complaint, ¶ 22.) In early 2024, Yoram Bitton, HUC-JIR's national director of libraries, resigned after allegedly being pressured by the administration to sell rare books from the Klau. (Id., ¶ 22.) Although College President Andrew Rehfeld reportedly denied such plans, he did say the College is "formalizing our collections policy and engaging an independent consultant…to understand the value of our holdings." (Id., ¶ 22.) If the evaluation finds a holding that is "redundant or not central to our mission, it is possible we would consider deaccessioning it," he said. (Id., ¶ 22.) What President Rehfeld failed to disclose is that the "independent consultant" that came to evaluate the Klau holdings in mid-March was Sharon Liberman Mintz, the international senior specialist in Judaica for the auction house Sotheby's. (Id., ¶ 22.) Along with Mintz came Shaul Seidler-Feller, another Judaica specialist at Sotheby's. (Id., ¶ 22.) Mintz will give a report to the administration with her evaluation of the Klau holdings, which is expected to include options for potential sales. (Id., ¶ 22.) And, the article says that the administration is, *internally*, talking about doing exactly what President Rehfield said it would not—selling rare books as a necessary financial move to save the college from its crippling deficits. (Id., ¶ 22.)

One of the items potentially being put to auction is the Klau's set of the Bomberg Talmud—one of 12 known complete 16th-century sets of the earliest press-printed Talmud in history. (Complaint, ¶ 22.) The Klau's Bomberg Talmud is the only publicly available set in North America, and the only set held by a Jewish institution. (Id., ¶ 22.) When asked by the reporter, the College did not deny that the Bomberg Talmud may be up for sale. (Id., ¶ 22.)

A major concern for the scholarly community is that rare items at auction are usually sold to wealthy private buyers, which results in those items no longer being available to scholars and the general public. (Complaint, ¶ 22.) Private buyers also may not have the facilities or knowledge to preserve old materials, which could affect their longevity. (Id., ¶ 22.)

2. The College may have previously attempted to sell the collection.

Second, the article reports that the current secretive pre-sale activity is not the first time the College Administration has attempted to transfer the Cincinnati Library collection. (Id., ¶ 22.) The report states that as part of a strategic planning initiative, a Library Task Force was announced in Spring 2021. (Id., ¶ 22.) However, it was mostly a sham. Without telling or consulting the Library Task Force, administrators at the College attempted to quietly offload the Cincinnati Klau Library to both the University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago (the alma mater of College President Rehfeld). (Id., ¶ 22.) The Library Task Force discovered the plans only by accident and only after months of meetings. (Id., ¶ 22.)

3. The College is slashing funding for the Cincinnati Library.

Third, the article reports significant reductions in funding for the Cincinnati Library. In 2021, the Cincinnati Library budget was cut by 22%, severely reducing acquisitions, which the Libraries Task Force warned would make the Klau unable to stay up-to-date for research.

(Complaint, ¶ 22.) And next years budget has been slashed. The Klau, which has usually had a roughly $2 million budget (largely from HUC-JIR's unrestricted funds), will be reduced to operating on just half a million dollars of endowment funds in fiscal year 2025. (Id., ¶ 22.) The report alleges that "more recently, the college reportedly has not allowed Klau staff to fundraise for the library, or even pursue the many grants available for research libraries." (Id., ¶ 22.)

E. The College would not provide requested information or assure the Attorney General that it will not deaccession Special Collection items to pay other debts.

Following the April 19 press report, the Attorney General wrote to the College on May 9, 2024 seeking an immediate, verified assurance that Special Collection items, including Rare Books, would not be sold or deaccessioned and that no collection items would be sold other than to raise funds to acquire other collection items for the Cincinnati Library. (Complaint, ¶ 23; see also May 9, 2024 Demand for Assurance and Information, attached hereto as Exhibit 1).) *The College did not provide the requested assurance.* (Id., ¶ 24.)

The Attorney General also issued an investigative Record Request seeking immediate production of records relating to the certain allegations in the April 19 Article, including: (1) The engagement and work of Sotheby's; (2) Records regarding possible sale or other transfer of some or all of the Cincinnati Library Collection to either the University of Cincinnati or The University of Chicago, (3) the budget for the Cincinnati Library in the current fiscal year and the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024, (4) An accounting of any items deaccessioned, sold, or otherwise transferred from the Cincinnati Library., and (5) Minutes, notes, and other records regarding possible sales or deaccessioning of items in the Cincinnati Library collection, including use of proceeds to pay deficits of the College. (Complaint, ¶ 25; see also May 9, 2024 Demand for Assurance and Information, Ex. 1 hereto).) *The College did not provide the requested records.* (Id., ¶ 26.)

The College intimated that the allegations in the article were untrue but has also stated that sales of items could occur and has been unwilling to either agree to some forebearance from sale while the allegations are investigated and has been unwilling to provide most of the basic records requested. Indeed, the only record provided shows that a Sotheby's appraiser was engaged to value Special Collection items and to connect the College with Sotheby's Communications team for "messaging" about the College's chosen plan. (See May 20, 2024 email from Attorney Sweterlitsch to AAG Baker and attached HUC-JIR-Contract-Mintz, attached hereto as Ex. 2.)

The Attorney General is concerned that Sotheby's could quickly sell items such as those in the Special Collection, including by private sale, and obscure the messaging surrounding any such sale. (Complaint, ¶ 29.) To protect the public, other charities and charitable funds from further losses and abuse, the Attorney General filed suit and this Motion to preserve the Cincinnati Library collection and prevent the College from selling these treasures and depriving Ohioans from access to them.

III. LAW AND ANALYSIS

The Attorney General is substantially likely to succeed on most, if not all, of the causes of action in the Complaint. The present discussion will touch on only a few of those causes of action.

A. Immediate and preliminary injunctive relief is available under R.C. Chapter 1716 and the common law standard.

The Attorney General asserts two independent grounds upon which the Court should grant a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction. First, and independently, a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction is warranted under the specific authority in R.C. 1716.16(B). Second, the Court should issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction because the traditional standard is satisfied.

1. **The Court may issue a TRO and preliminary injunction upon a showing of any violation of Chapter 1716.**

The Attorney General need not show irreparable injury to enjoin conduct in violation of Revised Code Chapter 1716. Specifically, when "seeking injunctive relief, the attorney general **shall not be required to establish irreparable harm but only shall establish a violation of a provision of this chapter** or a rule adopted under this chapter…." *See* R.C. 1716.16(B).

As discussed below, the College has violated R.C. Chapter 1716 by, among other things: (1) breaching its fiduciary duties to maintain the Cincinnati Library for the public good; and (2) engaging in deceptive acts or practices by soliciting donations to support the Cincinnati Library, including as a charitable trust and community asset,at the same time it has actively and secretly attempted to defund and diminish the Cincinnati Library. It is in the public's interest that these activities not be allowed to continue. Therefore, a TRO and preliminary injunction would promote the public interest under R.C. 1716.16(B).

2. **The Court may also grant a TRO and preliminary injunction under the traditional legal standard upon a showing of irreparable harm, substantial likelihood of success on the merits, and no hardship to third parties.**

Under Ohio law, there are three forms of injunction: "(1) the temporary restraining order, which is issued ex parte without notice in an emergency situation to last only until a hearing can be set, (2) the preliminary injunction issued with notice and after a hearing to maintain the status quo until there can be a full trial on the merits, and (3) the permanent injunction issued after a full trial on the merits." *Ohio Serv. Group. Inc. v. Integrated & Open Sys., LLC*, 10th Dist. Franklin No. 06-AP-433, 2006-Ohio-6738, ¶ 13, n. 2.

Whether reviewing a motion for a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction, the standard used by the Court is the same. The Court must consider "whether the movant has a strong or substantial likelihood of success on the merits of his underlying claim, whether the movant will be irreparably harmed if the order is not granted, what injury to others will be caused by the granting of the motion, and whether the public interest will be served by the granting of the motion." *Coleman v. Wilkinson*, 147 Ohio App.3d 357, 2002-Ohio-2021, 770 N.E.2d 637, ¶ 2 (10th Dist.) *citing Corbett v. Ohio Bldg. Auth.*, 86 Ohio App.3d 44, 49, 619 N.E.2d 1145 (10th Dist. 1993). "Further, the party seeking the preliminary injunction must establish a right to the preliminary injunction by showing clear and convincing evidence of each element of the claim." *Vanguard Transp. Sys., Inc. v. Edwards Transfer & Storage Co.*, 109 Ohio App.3d 786, 790, 673 N.E.2d 182 (10th Dist. 1996) referencing *Mead Corp. v. Lane*, 54 Ohio App.3d 59, 560 N.E.2d 1319 (4th Dist. 1988). "[C]ourts have recognized that no one factor is dispositive." *Cleveland v. Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.*, 115 Ohio App.3d 1, 14, 684 N.E.2d 343, 351 (8th Dist.) *citing Royal Appliance Mfg. Co. v. Hoover Co., Inc.,* 845 F. Supp. 469 (N.D. Ohio 1994). "The four factors must be balanced, moreover, with the 'flexibility which traditionally has characterized the law of equity.'" *Id. quoting Friendship Materials, Inc. v. Michigan Brick, Inc.*, 679 F.2d 100, 105 (6th Cir. 1982).

B. Substantial Likelihood of Success on the Merits

Defendant College has breached its fiduciary duty to maintain the Cincinnati Library collection for public benefit. Defendant College also has engaged in misleading and deceptive solicitations, including by soliciting donations in support of the Cincinnati Library at the same time it is cutting support for the library and preparing to sell items from the library collection.

1. The Attorney General has authority over the charitable trust and solicitation activities of the College.

In Ohio, the Attorney General has exclusive standing to represent the unascertainable beneficiaries of charitable trusts. *See Brown v. Battelle Mem. Inst.*, 1973 Ohio App. LEXIS 1923 (10th Dist. 1973); *Plant v. Upper Valley Med. Ctr.*, 1996 Ohio App. LEXIS 1529 (2nd Dist. 1996).

Pursuant to R.C. Chapters 109 and 1716, the Attorney General has been given additional statutory authority to protect charitable interests, but the statutory provisions do not limit common law powers. *See* R.C. 109.24 & R.C. 1716(A).

The College is an Ohio nonprofit corporation. The College solicits charitable donations and holds property to maintain the Cincinnati Library and its collection for public benefit, including the benefit of the greater Cincinnati community. (Complaint, ¶ .) Accordingly, the organization is a "charitable trust" under Ohio law. *See* R.C. 109.23(A)-(B); *Hunter v. St. Vincent Med. Ctr. (In re Parkview Hosp.), 211 B.R. 619 (Bankr.N.D.Ohio 1997)*; *State ex rel. Atty. Gen. v. Vela*, 987 N.E.2d 722, 727, 2013-Ohio-1049, ¶¶ 27-30; *Brown v. Holloway*, Montgomery App. No. C. A 6689, 1981 Ohio App. LEXIS 13615, *16-21 (July 15, 1981). It is also a "charitable organization" under Ohio law. R.C. 1716.01(A)(1).

2. The College, by its officers and directors, breached its fiduciary duties

The Attorney General alleges causes of action for breach of fiduciary duty and abuse of charitable trust. "The elements for a breach of fiduciary duty claim are: '(1) the existence of a duty arising from a fiduciary relationship; (2) a failure to observe the duty; and (3) an injury resulting proximately therefrom.'" *Camp St. Marys Assn. of the W. Ohio Conference of the United Methodist Church, Inc. v. Otterbein Homes*, 176 Ohio App.3d 54, 68, 2008-Ohio-1490, 889 N.E.2d 1066, 1076, ¶ 19 (3d Dist.) (citation omitted). *See also Strock v. Pressnell* (1988), 38 Ohio St. 3d 207, 216, 527 N.E.2d 1235.

"A fiduciary has been defined as a person having a duty, created by his or her undertaking, to act primarily for the benefit of another in matters connected with such undertaking." *All Star Land Title Agency, Inc. v. Surewin Invest., Inc.*, 8th Dist. No. 87569, 2006 Ohio 5729, at ¶ 36, citing *Strock*, at 216, quotations omitted. It is black letter law that corporate officers and directors, and the trustees of a charitable trust, are subject to fiduciary duties. *See, e.g.*, *Heaton v. Rohl*, 193 Ohio App.3d 770, 2011-Ohio-2090, ¶ 47 (11th Dist.); *Koos v. Cent. Ohio Cellular, Inc.*, 94 Ohio App.3d 579, 589, 641 N.E.2d 265 (8th Dist. 1994); *see also Morris v. Mull*, 110 Ohio St. 623, 628 (1924) ("Due diligence, honesty, and integrity are at all times required of a trustee in his relations to his trust and the *cestui que* trust."); R.C. 109.23(A). Fiduciary duty requires that a trustee must act with the highest standard of integrity, scrupulous fairness, and honesty. *In re Binder's Estate*, 137 Ohio St. 26, 37–38, 27 N.E.2d 939, 947 (1940).

The College has manifested, by its solicitations, accounting, and other statements, an intent to hold the property of and for the Cincinnati Library exclusively for charitable, educational, and religious purposes, including to benefit the local community and the world-wide community of scholars. By secretly taking steps to sell or deaccession collection items, including potentially irreplaceable Special Collection and Rare Book items, as well as by cutting funds and preventing fundraising, and by simultaneously soliciting funds to support the Cincinnati Library, the College has failed to live up to its fiduciary responsibilities.

In addition, R.C. 109.24 provides that the Attorney General has the authority to file suit "to enforce the performance of any charitable trust, and to restrain the abuse of it whenever he considers such action advisable." The statute further provides it is "intended to allow the attorney general full discretion concerning the manner in which the action is to be prosecuted." *Id.*; *see also State ex rel. WorkAmerica, Inc.*, 1998 Ohio App. LEXIS 5513, at *6-12 (discussing R.C. 109.24). This authority is in addition to the Attorney General's broad equitable authority under common law. *See generally Brown v. Concerned Citizens for Sickle Cell Anemia, Inc.*, 56 Ohio St. 2d 85, 90, 382 N.E.2d 1155 (1978) (authorizing constructive trusts); *Plant v. Upper Valley Med. Ctr.*, 1996 Ohio App. LEXIS 1529, 1996 WL 185341 (Ohio 2d Dist. Apr. 19, 1996).

The College holds the Cincinnati Library's Special Collection in trust for charitable, religious, and educational purposes and public benefit. The Attorney General has authority to protect the Special Collection from improper deaccessioning or other transfer. R.C. 109.24; R.C. 1716.16(B). For the reasons alleged in the Complaint and stated in this Motion, the Attorney General is substantially likely to prevail on the merits of these claims.

3. The College engaged in misleading and deceptive acts or practices in solicitations

Reasonable donors have been and are being misled. The College has been and is soliciting donations supporting the Cincinnati Library. At the same time, however, the College has been quietly defunding the Cincinnati Library and taking secret measures to sell unique and irreplaceable items from the Special Collection.

Reasonable donors would not consider that their donations in support of the Cincinnati Library would be tantamount to throwing good money after bad or would be diverted to fund other operating losses at the College. More fundamentally, reasonable donors would not expect that their donations, given in furtherance of the Cincinnati Library's mission of public preservation, would then have those global treasures sold to the highest bidder. By defunding and dismantling the Cincinnati Library while denying doing so and soliciting donations for and in conjunction with promotions of the Cincinnati Library, the College engaged in misleading and deceptive acts while soliciting. This clearly violates R.C. 1716.14(A)(1).

C. Likelihood of Irreparable Injury Still Present

Even if a showing of irreparable harm *were* required, "what plaintiff must show as to the degree of irreparable harm varies inversely with what plaintiff demonstrates as to its likelihood of success on the merits." *Cleveland v. Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.,* 115 Ohio App.3d 1, 14, 684 N.E.2d 343, 351 (8th Dist.) *citing Friendship Materials*, 679 F.2d. As demonstrated above, the

Attorney General is highly likely to succeed on the merits of the causes of action for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of a charitable trust, and misleading or deceptive acts and practices in solicitations. That risk of irreparable harm to the public, coupled with a strong likelihood of success of the merits, warrants a TRO and injunctive relief.

D. Injury to Others

Granting this injunction will not cause undue hardship or injury to third parties. In fact, granting the injunction will benefit the public and the charitable sector. The Cincinnati Library exists to benefit the public and greater Cincinnati community and preserving it will benefit Cincinnatians, Ohioans, and public scholarship. Also, donors will be more likely to give to charitable organizations if they have confidence that their charitable contributions are being properly utilized and fraudulent practices are stopped. Therefore, an injunction will not unduly harm any third parties.

E. No Adequate Remedy at Law

Traditionally, a preliminary injunction is appropriate when "there is no adequate remedy available at law" and may be granted "by a court if it is necessary to prevent a future wrong that the law cannot." *Garono v. State*, 37 Ohio St. 3d 171, 173, 524 N.E.2d 496, 498 (1988).

There is no adequate remedy available at law for the Attorney General's claims addressed in this motion. As described above, the College's activities are a breach of trust and violate R.C. R.C. Chapter 1716 and, if Special Collection or Rare Book items are sold into private hands, they cannot be replaced or recovered. Moreover, if proceeds raised from a sale of library items are used to pay costs or debts of the Defendant College more generally, those funds could be functionally unrecoverable. Consequently, equitable relief is appropriate.

While the traditional standard can be met, no such showing is required to entitle the Attorney General to a preliminary injunction. Where "'a statute grants a specific injunctive remedy to an individual or to the state, the party requesting the injunction "need not aver and show, as under ordinary rules in equity, that great or irreparable injury is about to be done for which he has no adequate remedy at law."'" *Mid-America Tire, Inc. v. PTZ Trading Ltd.*, 95 Ohio St.3d 367, 2002-Ohio-2427, 768 N.E.2d 619, ¶ 75, quoting *Ackerman v. Tri-City Geriatric & Health Care, Inc.* (1978), 55 Ohio St.2d 51, 56, 9 O.O.3d 62, 378 N.E.2d 145. Here, the Court may grant an injunction upon finding a violation of R.C. Chapter 1716. R.C. 1716.16(B). Therefore it is not necessary to show that no adequate remedy at law exists.

IV. CONCLUSION

A temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction should be issued to preserve the collection of the Cincinnati Library and stop the Defendant College from deaccessioning items in that collection. Such relief is warranted under the Attorney General's—and this Court's—broad authority over the organization and operation of charities. For these reasons and as more specifically set forth above, the Attorney General requests that the Court issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against Defendant College. The exact relief being sought is set forth in more detail in the proposed Order accompanying the current Motion.

Very respectfully submitted,

DAVE YOST
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO

Daniel Fausey (0079928)
William Sieck (0071813)
Deana Leffler (0082553)
Bret Baker (0101154)
Assistant Attorneys General
Ohio Attorney General's Office
Charitable Law Section
30 E. Broad St., 25th Floor
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Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov
Counsel for Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE & COMPLIANCE WITH CIV.R. 65(A)

I hereby certify that service of the foregoing MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION has been served by email upon:

Martha J. Sweterlitsch, Esq.
Nicholas P. Lacey, Esq.
Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff, LLP
41 S. High St., 26th fl.
Columbus, Ohio 43215
msweterlitsch@Beneschlaw.com
nlacey@beneschlaw.com

Counsel for Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

Bret Baker

Daniel Fausey (0079928)
William Sieck (0071813)
Deana Leffler (0082553)
Bret Baker (0101154)
Counsel for Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General

DAVE YOST
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Charitable Law Section
Office [illegible]
Fax 614-466-9788

Exhibit 1

May 9, 2024

<u>Via e-mail</u>
Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan, & Aronoff LLP
Attn: Martha J. Sweterlitsch
41 South High Street, Suite 2600
Columbus, OH 43215
msweterlitsch@beneschlaw.com

<u>Re: Hebrew Union College - Demand for Assurance and Information</u>

Dear Ms. Sweterlitsch:

The Charitable Law Section of the Ohio Attorney General's Office (the "Office") is seeking immediate information about and assurance in response to an article reporting developments at the Klau Library in Cincinnati, Ohio ("Cincinnati Library") of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion (the "College"). The Office believes this requires immediate attention and would like to speak with you and an authorized representative of the College this week.

The Cincinnati Library has a world-class collection

As you know, the Cincinnati Library stands at or near the top of all American collections of Hebraica and among the strongest in the world in quantity and quality of holdings. Just as an example of the Cincinnati Library's excellence, its Special Collections reportedly comprise one of the finest Judaica research collections in the world. And these world-class resources exist in Cincinnati to meet the research needs of its various users, including the residents of the Cincinnati metropolitan area and the broader Judaic academic and general community both in the United States and abroad.

The College is compromising the collection at the Cincinnati Library

On April 19, 2024, an article published in Cincy | Jewfolk raised concerns regarding the Cincinnati Library that require immediate attention. You can find the article online at <u>How To Close A Campus: HUC-JIR Bleeds Money While Cincinnati Pays The Price - Cincy Jewfolk</u> and a copy is attached. The article describes a series of nonpublic efforts to cut funding for the Cincinnati Library and to cannibalize the remarkable collection to cover other losses and deficits at the College. Without limitation, the following alarming allegations are pulled from the article:

- In the early 2020s, during a strategic planning initiative, the College administration attempted "to quietly offload the Cincinnati Klau Library to both the University of Cincinnati and the University of Chicago ([President] Rehfeld's alma mater), which members of the libraries task force only discovered—by accident—after months of meetings."

- "In 2021, [the Cincinnati Library] budget was cut by 22%, severely reducing acquisitions, which the libraries task force warned would make the Klau unable to stay up-to-date for research."
- "More recently, the college reportedly has not allowed Klau staff to fundraise for the library, or even pursue the many grants available for research libraries."
- "In 2023, HUC-JIR hired a part-time library grants writer, but the Klau has received no grants from that effort."
- "Spending on acquisitions has also been dramatically reduced. While HUC-JIR's audits don't show breakdowns by location, they report that total spending on acquisitions across all of the college's libraries and museums went from around $230,000 in the mid-2010s to under $120,000 by 2023."
- "The Klau, which has usually had a roughly $2 million budget (largely from HUC-JIR's unrestricted funds), will be reduced to operating on just half a million dollars of endowment funds in fiscal year 2025."
- "As most of the library staff are concentrated in Cincinnati, the expectation is that at least half of the roughly 12 full-time Klau employees will be laid off."
- "In early 2024, Yoram Bitton, HUC-JIR's national director of libraries, resigned after allegedly being pressured by the administration to sell rare books from the Klau."
- The College has claimed to be "formalizing our collections policy and engaging an independent consultant…to understand the value of our holdings."
- "[I]n mid-March, the "independent consultant" that came to evaluate the Klau holdings was Sharon Liberman Mintz, the international senior specialist in Judaica for the auction house Sotheby's. Along with Mintz came Shaul Seidler-Feller, another Judaica specialist at Sotheby's."
- "Mintz will give a report to the administration with her evaluation of the Klau holdings, which is expected to include options for potential sales."
- "Internally, the administration is reportedly talking about selling rare books as a necessary financial move to save the college from its crippling deficits."
- "One of the items potentially being put to auction is the Klau's set of the Bomberg Talmud—one of 12 known complete 16th-century sets of the earliest

press-printed Talmud in history. The Klau's Bomberg Talmud is the only publicly available set in North America, and the only set held by a Jewish institution."

- "HUC-JIR's statement to Cincy Jewfolk did not deny that the Bomberg Talmud may be up for sale."
- "The college has no formal deaccessioning policy, but its public audits state that 'proceeds from the sale of collection items are required to be used to acquire other collection items.'"

The sale of rare books, or the misuse of proceeds from the sale of other collection items, would represent a gross breach of fiduciary duty and could constitute violations of other laws applicable to charitable trusts and charitable organizations in Ohio.

Request for assurance, records, and information

This Office is prepared to take immediate action to stop the sale of sacred texts contained in the Cincinnati Library collections. However, in an attempt to resolve this matter fairly and efficiently without resorting to litigation, the Office asks for the following:

1. Within five days, the College shall agree in a signed writing that no items in the Cincinnati Library's collection will be sold, transferred, removed from Ohio, disposed of, or otherwise deaccessioned for the next 180 days.
2. That within 10 days and pursuant to R.C. 109.24 and R.C. 1716.15 and the attorney general's common law authority, the College provide the following to Major Case Investigator Christina Hall at Christina.Hall@OhioAGO.gov:
    a. A copy of the College's engagement or contract with Sotheby's to value items in the collection of the Cincinnati Library and a copy of any inventory, valuation, and/or report prepared by Sotheby's for the College pursuant to that engagement;
    b. A copy of the budget or proposed budget for the Cincinnati Library for the current fiscal year and the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024;
    c. A copy of any agendas, minutes, notes, or other records of Board discussion or action since January 1, 2020
        i. regarding acquiring, maintaining, preserving, relocating, deaccessioning, removing from Ohio, selling, or otherwise transferring items from the collection of the Cincinnati Library; and
        ii. regarding use of proceeds from acquiring, maintaining, preserving, relocating, removing from Ohio, deaccessioning, selling, or otherwise transferring items from the collection of the Cincinnati Library; and,

d. An accounting of any items deaccessioned, sold, or otherwise transferred from the Cincinnati Library since January 1, 2023.

e. A copy of any communications since January 1, 2020 between the College and either the University of Cincinnati or The University of Chicago concerning the deaccession, sale, or other transfer of items in the collection of the Cincinnati Library.

Please let me know your availability for a meeting to discuss and move forward as outlined.

Very respectfully yours,
DAVE YOST
Ohio Attorney General

William A. Sieck

William A. Sieck
Principal Assistant Attorney General
Charitable Law Section
30 East Broad Street, 25th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: (614) 466-3525
William.Sieck@OhioAGO.gov

cc: Major Case Investigator Christina Hall at Christina.Hall@OhioAGO.gov
Senior Assistant Attorney General Deana Leffler at Deana.Leffler@OhioAGO.gov
Assistant Attorney General Bret Baker at Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov

Exhibit 2

A2402430

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CLERK OF COURTS
HAMILTON COUNTY

JUN 03 2024

COMMON PLEAS COURTS

From:	Sweterlitsch, Martha
To:	Bret Baker
Cc:	William Sieck; Deana Leffler; Lacey, Nicholas;
Subject:	RE: Hebrew Union College: Meeting on Demand for Assurance and Information Privileged and confidential.
Attachments:	HUC-JIR - Contract - Mintz(24435108.1).docx
Sent:	5/20/2024 10:38:30 AM

As promised, here is the contract with Sharon Mintz for the appraisal of the holdings of the Klau Library.

Marty Sweterlitsch
Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff, LLP
41 S. High St., 26th fl.
Columbus, Ohio 43215

614-223-9367

Benesch Healthcare+

Martha J. Sweterlitsch
Partner | Benesch Healthcare+
Benesch Friedlander Coplan & Aronoff LLP

t: 614.223.9367 | m: 614.579.6870
msweterlitsch@Beneschlaw.com | www.beneschlaw.com
41 South High Street, Suite 2600, Columbus, OH 43215-6164

From: Sweterlitsch, Martha <msweterlitsch@Beneschlaw.com>
Sent: Friday, May 17, 2024 1:44 PM
To: Bret Baker <Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov>
Cc: William Sieck <William.Sieck@OhioAGO.gov>; Deana Leffler <Deana.Leffler@OhioAGO.gov>; Lacey, Nicholas <NLacey@beneschlaw.com>
Subject: RE: Hebrew Union College: Meeting on Demand for Assurance and Information

Bret,

Just to let you know I have requested the appraiser engagement document from my client, but I will not be able to review it until next week as I am otherwise obligated starting this afternoon through the weekend. The appraisal was prepared, as I have indicated, because board members appropriately requested an assessment of the value of HUC assets. We are looking to see if the conversation was reflected in minutes.

I have also requested that they prepare a complete library budget that reflects the real cost of supporting the library and its staff across the system. This will take a bit of time.

With respect to your request hat HUC agree that nothing in the library collection "will be sold, transferred, removed from Ohio, disposed of,
or otherwise deaccessioned for the next 180 days ", there is no need here for what is essentially emergency relief since HUC has no plans at the moment to sell or deaccession the library or to take any action out of the normal course of business for a library regarding its holdings. They do, however, need to keep managing the library and its holdings. We are completely aware that, as soon as news of any such agreement, or instructions on how to implement it, leaks (as it inevitably will as past events demonstrate), the actors in Cincinnati who are stuck in the past and whose goal is to stop time with respect to HUC will raise a breach claim over any and every book that is discarded regardless of reason. Quite frankly, my client does not need, or have time for that kind of distraction.

I am fine with setting a time to chat once you have had a chance to review the items discussed above.

Marty Sweterlitsch
Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff, LLP
41 S. High St., 26th fl.
Columbus, Ohio 43215

614-223-9367

Benesch Healthcare+

Martha J. Sweterlitsch
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t: 614.223.9367 | m: 614.579.6870
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41 South High Street, Suite 2600, Columbus, OH 43215-6164

From: Bret Baker <Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 16, 2024 10:56 AM
To: Sweterlitsch, Martha <msweterlitsch@Beneschlaw.com>; Lacey, Nicholas <NLacey@beneschlaw.com>
Cc: William Sieck <William.Sieck@OhioAGO.gov>; Deana Leffler <Deana.Leffler@OhioAGO.gov>
Subject: Hebrew Union College: Meeting on Demand for Assurance and Information

Marty and Nick,

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us yesterday morning about the Office's May 9 Demand Letter. Our Team understands that you will need time to meet with your client and looks forward to your response after you have had an opportunity to confer.

That being said, as our Assistant Section Chief Thad Townsend indicated on our call, we would appreciate receiving some form of written response to our May 9 Letter as soon as possible. Ideally, this would come before the end of the day on Friday, May 17.

Additionally, based on upcoming scheduling conflicts mentioned on yesterday morning's call, we would like to get a follow up meeting on your calendars for early next week, preferably Monday, May 20 if possible. If this is feasible, please let me know and I will set up another Microsoft Teams meeting.

Thank you again, and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,
Bret

Bret Baker
Assistant Attorney General – Charitable Law Section
Office of Ohio Attorney General Dave Yost
Office number: 614-466-7794
Fax number: 844-227-6575
Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

HUC INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT

This **INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT** ("Agreement") is made and entered into by and between Sharon Mintz ("CONTRACTOR"), whose address 300 West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023 and Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion ("HUC-JIR").

SECTION 1
SCOPE OF SERVICES

1.1 **Services.** CONTRACTOR agrees to provide, and HUC-JIR agrees to accept, business consulting services (hereinafter "Services"). The Services will include those set forth in Exhibit A, which is incorporated herein by reference, as well as tasks assigned by HUC-JIR. CONRACTOR will perform only the Services authorized and requested by HUC-JIR.

1.2 **Reporting.** CONTRACTOR will provide services status reports VP of Academic Resources Joshua Holo of HUC-JIR, and will provide additional status reports as requested to apprise HUC-JIR about the progress of pending Services.

1.3 **Place of Work.** CONTRACTOR will perform Services at a location generally chosen by CONTRACTOR which is most conducive to performing the Service, including on-site at a HUC-JIR campus location when CONTRACTOR determines the Services so require.

1.4 **Representations**. CONTRACTOR represents and warrants to HUC-JIR at all times that:

(a) CONTRACTOR has the right to enter into this Agreement, to grant the rights granted herein and to perform fully all of CONTRACTOR's obligations in this Agreement;

(b) CONTRACTOR is entering into this Agreement with HUC-JIR and CONTRACTOR's performance of the Services do not and will not conflict with or result in any breach or default under any other agreement to which CONTRACTOR is subject;

(c) CONTRACTOR has the required skill, experience and qualifications to perform the Services, CONTRACTOR shall perform the Services in a professional and workmanlike manner in accordance with best industry standards for similar services and CONTRACTOR shall devote sufficient resources to ensure that the Services are performed in a timely and reliable manner;

(d) CONTRACTOR shall perform the Services in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, including but not limited to, all Equal Employment Opportunity, discrimination, harassment, retaliation and whistleblower laws applicable to CONTRACTOR and/or HUC-JIR;

(e) HUC-JIR will receive good and valid title to all deliverables, free and clear of all encumbrances and liens of any kind; and

(f) all deliverables are and shall be CONTRACTOR's original work (except for material in the public domain or provided by HUC-JIR) and do not, and will not, violate or infringe upon the intellectual property right or any other right whatsoever of any person, firm, corporation or other entity.

SECTION 2
TERM AND TERMINATION

2.1 **Term.** The term of this Agreement will commence on March 12, 2024, and expire on April 15, 2024.

2.2 **Termination.** This Agreement may be terminated prior to the expiration of its term by either party at any time upon written notice, in which case HUC-JIR will pay CONTRACTOR for the **remainder** of the week in which the termination occurred. Upon written notice, HUC-JIR also reserves the right to adjust payment amounts, in which case the new payment amounts will commence on the first day following the month of an announced adjustment.

2.3 **Remaining Payments**. Within (60) sixty days after termination of this Agreement, HUC-JIR will pay CONTRACTOR all amounts owed hereunder.

SECTION 3
FEES, SERVICE RECORDS, AND PAYMENT

3.1 **Monthly Fee.** HUC-JIR will pay CONTRACTOR $16,000 plus expenses for travel, food and lodging while engaging in direct research in Cincinnati, which will constitute pay for the Services and will secure CONTACTOR's ongoing availability to perform Services. Fees shall cover the entirety of the contracted work.

3.2 **Records.** CONTRACTOR shall keep accurate, auditable records regarding work performed, including time worked, under this Agreement and shall provide same to HUC-JIR no later than 14 days following the end of each month in which any Services were performed. Said records shall also be available to HUC-JIR upon request.

3.3 **Reimbursement for Expenses.** HUC-JIR will reimburse CONTRACTOR for business expenses directly related to the Services provided that they are reasonable, solely for the benefit of HUC-JIR and have been pre-approved by VPAR Joshua Holo. In all other circumstances, CONTRACTOR will pay their own expenses. CONTRACTOR is not entitled to any further compensation for Services or expenses not defined in this Agreement.

3.4 **Payment.** HUC-JIR shall pay CONTRACTOR's fee on a monthly basis within forty-five (45) days of HUC-JIR's receipt of CONTRACTOR'S monthly record of work performed by CONTRACTOR, as set forth in Section 3.3.

3.5 **Cooperation.** In the event of any dispute regarding the monthly fee, schedule, records, expenses or payment, the parties shall reasonably cooperate to try to resolve the situation promptly, fairly and in good faith prior to resorting to any further dispute resolutions available under this Agreement or by law.

SECTION 4
RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONTRACTOR FOR TAXES AND OTHER MATTERS

4.1 **Taxes and Benefits.** As an independent contractor, CONTRACTOR will report and pay all income taxes, social security taxes, and other applicable taxes to the appropriate government agency as mandated by law. By virtue of providing Services and under this Agreement, CONTRACTOR shall not be entitled to participate in health or disability insurance, retirement benefits, or other welfare or pension benefits (if any) to which employees of HUC-JIR or employees of HUC-JIR's affiliates may be entitled. CONTRACTOR represents that, if such benefits had been offered to CONTRACTOR, CONTRACTOR would have rejected them. CONTRACTOR releases HUC-JIR from all liability and waives all claims with respect to such benefits and any other benefits. In addition, if a government agency requires HUC-JIR to pay the above-identified taxes on CONTRACTOR'S behalf, CONTRACTOR will reimburse HUC-JIR for all such taxes, as well as any interest and/or penalties connected therewith.

4.2 **Insurance**. CONTRACTOR shall, at their sole cost and expense, procure and maintain insurance as required by law and as appropriate given the nature and scope of the Services, including but not limited to workers' compensation insurance.

SECTION 5
CONFIDENTIALITY, INVENTIONS, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

5.1 **Confidentiality.** CONTRACTOR will maintain the confidentiality of HUC-JIR's confidential business information and will hold it in the strictest confidence. Confidential business information includes, but is not limited to, HUC-JIR's business information not readily available to the general public and which, if disseminated, could harm HUC-JIR, such as: industry knowledge, services, products, trade secrets, technologies, systems, customers, customer files, donors, donor information, donor files, contracts, purchase orders, maintenance contracts, sales, marketing, methods, discoveries, ideas, concepts, designs, drawings, specifications, equipment, techniques, processes, computer information, computer software, hardware, firmware, models, documentation, manuals, diagrams, research, development, costs, know-how, strategies, and plans. Confidential business information also includes information held by HUC-JIR's past, present, or future affiliates ("Affiliates"). For purposes of this Agreement, HUC-JIR Construction Foundation and HUC-JIR Construction Services,

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

LLC, and their respective subsidiaries and affiliates, shall be deemed Affiliates of HUC-JIR, but not to the exclusion of other affiliates.

5.2 **Inventions and Work Product**. With respect to any and all improvements and inventions, whether or not patentable, which CONTRACTOR may learn of, conceive, or first actually reduce to practice, and/or works of authorship, whether or not copyrightable, which CONTRACTOR may originate, either solely or jointly with others, during CONTRACTOR's performance under this Agreement, or in connection with any previous or future engagement with HUC-JIR's Affiliates, which relate to the business of HUC-JIR or its Affiliates, or which grows out of any work CONTRACTOR may do for or on behalf of HUC-JIR or its Affiliates, or information which CONTRACTOR receives from HUC-JIR or persons associated with HUC-JIR or its Affiliates during performance under this Agreement or any prior employment or engagement ("Inventions and Work Product"), CONTRACTOR shall promptly disclose such Inventions and Work Product to HUC-JIR and HUC-JIR (or its designee) shall be the sole and exclusive owner of all the right, title, and interest in/to the Inventions and Work Product and all trademarks, trade secrets, and copyrights and other rights therein (now existing or hereafter coming into existence), and all of the foregoing shall be deemed a work for hire.

In furtherance of the foregoing, CONTRACTOR agrees that HUC-JIR specifically commissioned the Inventions and Work Product for use as part of a [compilation / collective work / translation / supplementary work / compilation / instructional text], the Inventions and Work Products are works made for hire for HUC-JIR as defined in Section 101 of the Copyright Act of 1976, and HUC-JIR is and will be considered the sole author and exclusive owner of the Inventions and Work Product in perpetuity, throughout the universe, and for all purposes.

To the extent that any of the Inventions and Work Product does not qualify as a work for hire under the United States Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq., CONTRACTOR shall irrevocably transfer and assign, and, by executing this Agreement, does hereby transfer and assign to HUC-JIR (or its designee) all right, title and interest in/to all Inventions and Work Product, including patents and copyright interests (together with all extensions and renewals thereof, all reversion rights therein, and the right to register and sue to enforce any past, present, or future infringements thereof), as well as all exploitation rights therein. HUC-JIR (and any designee of HUC-JIR) shall have the right to obtain copyright and trademark registrations and renewals in the Inventions and Work Product in its own name (or the name of its designee) and exercise all rights and remedies thereunder. If CONTRACTOR has any such rights that cannot be assigned to HUC-JIR (or its designee), CONTRACTOR shall grant to HUC-JIR (and any HUC-JIR designee) an exclusive, irrevocable, perpetual, worldwide, fully paid license, with right to sublicense through multiple tiers, to such rights. CONTRACTOR waives all moral rights that CONTRACTOR may now have or hereafter have in the Inventions and Work Product, including, without limitation, the rights of attribution and integrity under Section 106A of the United States Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq., as amended by the Visual Artists' Rights Act of 1990. CONTRACTOR has no right or license to use, publish, reproduce, prepare derivative works based upon, distribute, perform, or display any Inventions and Work Product.

The provisions of this Section 5.2 shall remain in full force and effect during CONTRACTOR's engagement by HUC-JIR and at all times after CONTRACTOR ceases to be a consultant to HUC-JIR. Contactor shall require each of its employees, agents, and subcontractors (to the extent permitted by HUC-JIR) to execute written agreements securing for HUC-JIR the rights provided for in this Section 5.2 prior to such employee providing any Services under this Agreement.

5.3 **Dispute Resolution.** Any dispute regarding this Agreement will be submitted to arbitration, to be conducted by a single arbitrator in Hamilton County, Ohio, in accordance with the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitrator's ruling will be final. The prevailing party will be entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs.

SECTION 6
MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 **Force Majeure.** HUC-JIR shall not be liable to CONTRACTOR for any failure or delay caused by events beyond HUC-JIR's control, including, without limitation, sabotage, failure or delays in transportation or communication, failures or substitutions of equipment, labor disputes, accidents, pandemics or epidemics, natural disasters, acts of God, shortages of labor, fuel, raw materials or equipment, or technical failures.

6.2 **Governing Law; Venue.** This Agreement shall be governed and construed in all respects in accordance with the laws of Ohio, without regard to conflicts of law principles that would require the application of any other law. Subject to Section 5.3 hereof, HUC-JIR and CONTRACTOR agree that the federal or state courts located within Hamilton County, Ohio, which includes but is not limited to the United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio, shall have exclusive jurisdiction and venue over any disputes arising out of or relating to this Agreement. The parties hereby consent to in personam jurisdiction in such courts.

6.3 **Binding Effect; Assignment**. This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns; provided, however, that CONTRACTOR shall not assign or subcontract any part of CONTRACTOR's rights or duties under this Agreement without the prior written consent of HUC-JIR, which HUC-JIR may grant or withhold in its sole discretion, and any such assignment by CONTRACTOR without HUC-JIR's prior written consent shall be void and of no force or effect. In the event of a merger, sale, transfer, consolidation, or reorganization involving HUC-JIR, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect and shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, HUC-JIR's successors and assigns.

6.4 **Independent Contractor.** The parties have an independent contracting arrangement not an employment, agency, partnership, or joint venture arrangement. CONTRACTOR will determine the method, details, and means of performing Services. CONTRACTOR will have the right to perform work and services for others or for CONTRACTOR's own account, subject to confidentiality and restrictive covenants applicable to CONTRACTOR.

6.5 **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement regarding the parties' contractor relationship, and supersedes all prior representations, proposals, discussions, and communications, whether oral or in writing with CONTRACTOR. This Agreement may be modified only in a writing signed by both parties.

6.6 **Indemnification and Liability.** CONTRACTOR shall indemnify HUC-JIR and hold HUC-JIR harmless against any loss, claim, action or proceeding, whether third party or direct, brought against HUC-JIR any person or entity exclusively resulting from any action or inaction of CONTRACTOR, or any breach by CONTRACTOR of the terms of this Agreement. In the event CONTRACTOR is negligent or refuses to complete the Services agreed upon, CONTRACTOR will be responsible for any costs, expenses, losses, or damages incurred by HUC-JIR. This provision shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

6.7 **Counterparts**. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be deemed to be an original copy of this Agreement and all of which, when taken together, will be deemed to constitute one and the same agreement. The exchange of copies of this Agreement and of signature pages by facsimile or electronic mail transmission shall constitute effective execution and delivery of this Agreement as to the parties and may be used in lieu of the original Agreement for all purposes. Signatures of the parties transmitted by facsimile or electronic mail shall be deemed to be their original signatures for all purposes.

[*Signature Page Follows*]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed as set forth below.

HUC-JIR	**CONTRACTOR**
By: ____________________	____________________
NAME, TITLE	NAME, TITLE
Date: ____________________	Date: ____________________

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

EXHIBIT A

Sharon Liberman Mintz
300 West End. Avenue
New York, NY 10023

January 21, 2024

Dear Joshua,

I am following up on our recent conversation with this proposal to consult for the Klau Library. As a first phase in the ultimate goal of assessing and managing the entire special collections of the HUC-JIR Libraries, the scope of work under this contract shall include: 1) a review of the current catalogue and insurance lists with a view to advising on and appraising the top-value items in the collection; and 2) a physical examination of these top-value items to establish the security of this material. After reviewing the collection, I will prepare a written report and will advise on potential possibilities for HUC to pursue.

I propose traveling to Cincinnati with my colleague Shaul Seidler-Feller and reviewing the collection on March 11-14 and then delivering a written report by April 15. The fee for this project would be $16,000 plus expenses (travel, food and lodging for two people over four work days in Cincinnati).

In addition, I will provide a connection to the Sotheby's Communications team who will collaborate with HUC to craft the most appropriate messaging for the plans that HUC chooses to pursue.

Please let me know if this proposal meets your needs and expectations.

Cordially,

Sharon Liberman Mintz

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

<table>
<tr>
<td>STATE OF OHIO, ex rel.
DAVE YOST,
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL
Charitable Law Section
30 East Broad Street, 25th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215,

Plaintiff,

v.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE–JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION
3101 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Defendant.</td>
<td>Case No.: A2402430
COPY FILED
CLERK OF COURTS
HAMILTON COUNTY
Judge
JUN 03 2024
COMMON PLEAS COURTS

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER</td>
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Plaintiff the State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General filed a Complaint on DATE, 2024, seeking a permanent injunction, equitable relief, and other available relief against Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute for Religion (the "**College**" or "**Defendant**"). The Complaint alleged claims for breach of common law and statutory fiduciary duties, abuse of a charitable trust, deceptive acts or practices in charitable solicitations, and misleading persons as to material facts concerning solicitation. Together with the Complaint, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction ("**Motion**") to preserve the charitable assets held by Defendant at the Klau Library in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having considered Plaintiff's Motion, supporting Memorandum, and accompanying evidence, the Court hereby **GRANTS** Plaintiff's Motion based on the following **FINDINGS**:

1. This Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this case and all the parties thereto.
2. Venue in this court is proper.

3. There is good cause to believe that Defendant is an Ohio nonprofit corporation, is a "charitable trust" within the meaning of Ohio Revised Code Section 109.23 et seq. ("**Ohio Charitable Trust Act**"), is a "charitable organization" within the meaning of Ohio Revised Code Chapter 1716 ("**Ohio Charitable Organizations Act**"), and is an IRS 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

4. There is good cause to believe that, as part of its charitable mission and program, Defendant owns, operates, and controls the Klau Library at 3101 Clifton Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio (the "**Cincinnati Library**") as a preeminent institution that holds global and cultural treasures for the public good, including the greater Cincinnati community.

5. There is good cause to believe that Defendant unlawfully committed deceptive acts or practices in the course of its charitable solicitations and Plaintiff is likely to prevail on the merits of such claims. Per R.C. 1716.15(B), the Attorney General shall not be required to establish irreparable harm but only establish a violation of a provision of the Ohio Charitable Organizations Act or a rule adopted thereunder or that the requested order promotes the public interest.

6. There is good cause to believe that Defendant unlawfully misled persons as to material facts concerning the solicitation of contributions for a charitable organization or charitable purpose and Plaintiff is likely to prevail on the merits of such claims.

7. There is good cause to believe that Defendant unlawfully misled persons as to the use of donations and Plaintiff is likely to prevail on the merits of such claims.

8. There is good cause to believe that Defendant breached its fiduciary duties and failed to protect the charitable assets of the Cincinnati Library and Plaintiff is likely to prevail on the merits of such claims.

9. There is good cause to believe that immediate and irreparable damage to this Court's ability to grant effective final relief will occur due to Defendant's selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning items in the Cincinnati Library's collection unless Defendant is immediately restrained and enjoined by Order of this Court.

10. There is good cause to believe that entry of this temporary restraining order is in the public interest, and that no private interest of Defendant outweighs the public interest.

11. The Office of the Ohio Attorney General is an independent agency of the State of Ohio and no surety or bond is required for issuance of a restraining order under Civ.R. 65(C) and R.C. 109.19.

12. Considering Plaintiff's likelihood of success on the merits of its claims, likelihood of irreparable injury if immediate relief is not granted, and likelihood of harm to other parties, it is in the public interest to enter this temporary restraining order.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED as follows:

A. Defendant shall immediately provide a copy of this Order to its directors, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them.

B. Defendant and its directors, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them shall immediately and completely desist, and are immediately and completely prohibited, from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing of, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's collections without motion to and order of this Court.

C. Defendant and its directors, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them shall immediately and completely desist, and are immediately and completely prohibited, from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library that was inventoried, valued, or otherwise considered by Sharon Liberman Mintz or anyone acting with or in concert with her, including Shaul Seidler-Feller and/or Sotheby's.

D. Defendant and its directors, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them shall immediately and completely desist, and are immediately and completely prohibited, from using the proceeds from selling, transferring, removing from Ohio, disposing, or otherwise deaccessioning any item in the Cincinnati Library's collection without motion to and order of this Court.

E. Defendant shall preserve all records related to the collection of the Cincinnati Library, including relating to acquisition, maintenance, relocation, preservation, deaccession, sale, or other transfer of any items in the Cincinnati Library's collection.

F. Defendant shall, within seven days of service of this Temporary Restraining Order, provide to the Plaintiff:

1. An executed copy of Defendant's engagement or contract with Sharon Liberman Mintz or anyone acting with or in concert with her, including Shaul Seidler-Feller and/or Sotheby's, to value items in the collection of the Cincinnati Library, including any amendments;
2. A copy of any inventory, valuation, and/or report prepared by Sharon Liberman Mintz or anyone acting with or in concert with her, including Shaul Seidler-Feller

and/or Sotheby's, for the College pursuant to the engagement referenced in above paragraph 2;

3. A copy of the budget or proposed budget for the Cincinnati Library for the current fiscal year and the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024;
4. A copy of any minutes, notes, or other records of Board discussion or action since January 1, 2020
   i. regarding acquiring, maintaining, preserving, relocating, deaccessioning, removing from Ohio, selling, or otherwise transferring items from the collection of the Cincinnati Library; and
   ii. regarding use of proceeds from acquiring, maintaining, preserving, relocating, removing from Ohio, deaccessioning, selling, or otherwise transferring items from the collection of the Cincinnati Library; and,
5. An accounting of any items deaccessioned, sold, or otherwise transferred from the Cincinnati Library since January 1, 2023.
6. A copy of any communications since January 1, 2020 between Defendant and either the University of Cincinnati or The University of Chicago concerning the deaccession, sale, or other transfer of items in the collection of the Cincinnati Library.
7. A copy of any communications since January 1, 2020 involving the College concerning the deaccession, sale, or other transfer of items in the Cincinnati Library collection to the College's New York, Los Angeles, or Jerusalem campuses.

G. Service of this Temporary Restraining Order may be made in any manner provided under Civ.R. 65(E), including pursuant to this Order filing a copy of this order with a true and correct Certificate of Service certifying service by email upon all of the following:

Hebrew Union College-Jewish Inst. Religion c/o Michelle Solcum, Statutory Agent & Assistant VP, Finance 3101 Clifton Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 mslocum@huc.edu	
Martha J. Sweterlitsch Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 2600 Columbus, OH 43215-6164 msweterlitsch@beneschlaw.com	Nicholas P. Lacey Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 2600 Columbus, OH 43215-6164 nlacey@beneschlaw.com

H. This Temporary Restraining Order shall expire fourteen days after entry unless terminated earlier by the Court or extended according to Civ.R. 65(A).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Court shall retain jurisdiction of this matter for all purposes.

Date: ______________________________ ______________________________
Judge

Approved,

DAVE YOST
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO

Daniel Fausey (0079928)
William Sieck (0071813)
Deana Leffler (0082553)
Bret Baker (0101154)
Assistant Attorneys General
Ohio Attorney General's Office
Charitable Law Section
30 E. Broad St., 25^{th} Floor

Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614.644.8777
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Daniel.Fausey@OhioAGO.gov
William.Sieck@OhioAGO.gov
Deana.Leffler@OhioAGO.gov
Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov
Counsel for Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General Plaintiff, v. Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion Defendant.	Case No.: A2402430 Judge COPY FILED CLERK OF COURTS HAMILTON COUNTY JUN 03 2024 COMMON PLEAS COURTS

MOTION TO APPOINT PROCESS SERVER

Pursuant to Rule 4.1(B)-(d) of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff State of Ohio *ex rel.* Ohio Attorney General Dave Yost respectfully moves this Court for an Order designating Jeffery Lour, Major Case Investigator, Office of the Ohio Attorney General, Charitable Law Section, 30 East Broad Street, 25th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3400 to serve process, subpoenas, and any other documents in this case in the manner prescribed by law, including personal and residential service.

This motion is supported by the certification of Jeffrey Lour attached hereto and made a part hereof. A proposed entry granting this motion is being submitted contemporaneously.

Respectfully requested,

Daniel Fausey (0079928)
William Sieck (0071813)
Deana Leffler (0082553)
Bret Baker (0101154)
Assistant Attorneys General
Ohio Attorney General's Office
Charitable Law Section
30 E. Broad St., 25th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone: 614.644.8777
Fax: 844.255.4352
Daniel.Fausey@OhioAGO.gov
William.Sieck@OhioAGO.gov
Deana.Leffler@OhioAGO.gov
Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov
Counsel for Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General Plaintiff, v. Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion Defendant.	Case No.: Judge **CERTIFICATION OF JEFFREY LOUR IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO APPOINT PROCESS SERVER**

State of Ohio }
} SS
County of … }

NOW COMES JEFFREY LOUR, being first duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:

1. I am a Major Case Investigator in the Charitable Law Section of the Office of the Ohio Attorney General.
2. I am not less than eighteen years of age;
3. I am not a party to this proceeding, otherwise related to a party to the proceeding, and do not have a financial interest in the outcome of the proceeding;
4. I am a United States citizen or a legal resident of the United States;
5. I hold a valid government-issued identification card, passport, or driver's license;
6. I have not been convicted in the last ten years of any felony, offense of violence, or offense involving dishonesty or false statement, and not currently under community control sanctions, probation, post-release control, or parole;
7. I am not currently a respondent under any civil protection order;
8. I am familiar with the required procedure for service of process;
9. I will conduct themself in a professional manner.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAITH NAUGHT.

Jeffrey Lour

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED in my presence on 1/Jun 3, 2024.

NOTARY PUBLIC

NOTARIAL SEAL
STATE OF OHIO

Amy Lynn Kurlansky, Attorney At Law
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF OHIO
My commission has no expiration date
Sec. 147.03 R.C.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that, on June 3, 2024, a copy of the foregoing was served by regular United States mail, postage prepaid, upon the following:

Hebrew Union College-Jewish Inst. Religion,
c/o Michelle Solcum, Statutory Agent
3101 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Bret Baker

Daniel Fausey (0079928)
William Sieck (0071813)
Deana Leffler (0082553)
Bret Baker (0101154)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General Plaintiff, v. Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion Defendant.	Case No.: Judge **ORDER APPOINTING JEFFREY LOUR TO SERVE PROCESS**

Upon the Application of the Ohio Attorney General and pursuant to Rule 4.1(B)-(E) of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Jeffrey Lour, Major Case Investigator, Office of the Ohio Attorney General, Charitable Law Section, 30 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215 is designated to serve process, subpoenas, and any other documents in the above-captioned case in the manner prescribed by law.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

____
Judge

Submitted and Approved,

Daniel Fausey (0079928)
William Sieck (0071813)
Deana Leffler (0082553)
Bret Baker (0101154)
Assistant Attorneys General
Ohio Attorney General's Office
Charitable Law Section
30 E. Broad St., 25th Floor
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Phone: 614.644.8777
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Daniel.Fausey@OhioAGO.gov
William.Sieck@OhioAGO.gov

Deana.Leffler@OhioAGO.gov
Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov
Counsel for Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

State of Ohio, *ex rel.* Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General Plaintiff, v. Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion Defendant.	Case No.: A2402430 Judge **DOCUMENT TO BE SERVED & ITS FILED DATE**: Verified Complaint with Exhibits Filed on June 3, 2024

Plaintiff requests:

X	Certified Mail Service		Express Mail Service
X	Personal Service		Regular Mail Service
X	Process Service		Residence Service
	Registered International		Foreign Sheriff

ON:

Hebrew Union College-Jewish Inst. Religion c/o Michelle Solcum, Statutory Agent 3101 Clifton Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45220	

Respectfully requested,

Daniel Fausey (0079928)
William Sieck (0071813)
Deana Leffler (0082553)
Bret Baker (0101154)
Assistant Attorneys General
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Bret.Baker@OhioAGO.gov
Counsel for Plaintiff Ohio Attorney General