



**Kansas Legislative Research Department**

*Providing nonpartisan, objective research and fiscal  
analysis for the Kansas Legislature since 1934*

68-West-Statehouse | 300 SW 10th Ave. | Topeka, Kansas 66612-1504  
(785) 296-3181

[kslegres@klrd.ks.gov](mailto:kslegres@klrd.ks.gov)

<https://klrd.gov/>

February 11, 2025

## **LEGISLATION AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS: ANTISEMITISM AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

This memorandum provides information on legislation in other states, federal legislation, and executive orders pertaining to antisemitism and public educational institutions. Please note that these lists are not exhaustive.

### **2025 State Legislation**

Summarized below are bills in other states that have been introduced during the 2025 legislative session concerning antisemitism and public educational institutions.

#### ***Missouri***

HB 746 and HB 937 would define antisemitism as the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) on May 26, 2016, including the contemporary examples of antisemitism, and provide protections against discrimination and antisemitism in public schools and public postsecondary educational institutions.

[*Note:* The U.S. Department of State uses the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA.]

#### ***Nebraska***

LB 538 would define antisemitism as the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, including the contemporary examples of antisemitism, and require each school board and postsecondary educational institution to adopt a policy and provide training related to discrimination and antisemitism and provide for coordinators for activities related to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI).

#### ***New Jersey***

AB 4319 and SB 3340 would enact the Stop Antisemitism on College Campuses Act; define antisemitism as the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016; and prohibit the distribution of state aid to an institution of higher education that authorizes, funds, or supports antisemitic events or organizations or fails to punish acts of antisemitism on campus.

## **New York**

AB 4772 and SB 1954 would enact the Combating Campus Antisemitism Act. This act would define antisemitism as the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, including the contemporary examples of antisemitism, and prohibit the granting of tuition assistance awards to any student who has knowingly engaged in promoting antisemitism in a manner that is directed to or inciting or producing imminent lawless action and is likely to incite or produce such action.

AB 4797 would enact the Stop Anti-Semitism on College Campuses Act. The act would prohibit state aid from being granted to any college or university that authorizes, facilitates, provides funding for, or otherwise supports any event promoting antisemitism on campus.

[Note: Similar versions of these bills have been introduced in past sessions of the New York State Legislature.]

## **Pennsylvania**

HB 353 would amend the Public School Code of 1949 to require a public institution of higher education to adopt a policy on antisemitism. The bill would define antisemitism similarly to the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, without including the contemporary examples of antisemitism.

SB 126 would amend the Public School Code of 1949 to restrict state funding for any university in the state that authorizes, facilitates, or provides for or otherwise supports any event promoting antisemitism on the university campus. The bill would define antisemitism similarly to the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, including the contemporary examples of antisemitism.

## **Oklahoma**

SB 942 would define antisemitism as the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, including any amendments adopted by the IHRA; require the definition of antisemitism be integrated into student, faculty, and employee codes of conduct with penalties for violations identical to those for racism; prohibit antisemitic conduct at or by the institutions of higher education and public schools; encourage institutions of higher education to incorporate antisemitic awareness trainings for all students, faculty, administrators, and campus police and integrate Jewish American heritage curriculum for students; and require the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and the State Board of Education to monitor, assess, and report on the performance of institutions of higher education and public schools with antisemitic activity.

SB 954 would define antisemitism as the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, including any amendments adopted by the IHRA; require the definition of antisemitism to be integrated into student, faculty, and employee codes of conduct with penalties for violations identical to those for racism and to require the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and the State Board of Education to each designate a Title VI coordinator dedicated to monitoring antisemitic discrimination at institutions of higher education and public schools. The bill also would encourage institutions of higher education to incorporate antisemitic awareness trainings for all students, faculty, administrators, and campus police; to

integrate Jewish American heritage curriculum for students; and to place reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on speech.

### **Tennessee**

HB 1188 and SB 1209 would define antisemitism as the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, including the contemporary examples of antisemitism; require the definition of antisemitism be integrated into student, faculty, and employee codes of conduct; encourage institutions of higher education to incorporate antisemitic awareness trainings for all students, faculty, administrators, and campus police and integrate Jewish American heritage curriculum for students; and require the Department of Education and public institutions of higher education to designate Title VI coordinators to monitor antisemitic discrimination and harassment at public schools and public institutions of higher education. HB 800 and SB 0934 contain similar provisions.

### **Texas**

HB 2102 would prohibit discrimination and conduct motivated by antisemitism by public schools and institutions of higher education and would provide antisemitism awareness training and instruction at those schools and institutions.

HB 2391 and SB 326 would require consideration of the definition of antisemitism in Texas law when determining whether a student's behavior was motivated by antisemitism during a disciplinary action. [Note: In 2021 HB 3257, Texas adopted the working definition of antisemitism adopted by the IHRA on May 26, 2016, including the contemporary examples of antisemitism.]

## **Federal Legislation**

### **119<sup>th</sup> Congress (2025-2026)**

H.R. 406, the Promote Restoring Order To End Campus Targeting of Jewish Students and Faculty Act or PROTECT Jewish Students and Faculty Act, would amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to include a prohibition of antisemitic conduct in all documents relating to student or employee conduct. The bill would make this a condition of participation in programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act.

H.R. 1007 would provide for the consideration of a definition of antisemitism set forth by the IHRA for the enforcement of federal anti-discrimination laws concerning education programs or activities and for other purposes. [Note: The text of the bill is not yet available online.]

H.R. 1033 would require the Secretary of Education to establish a program to provide for antisemitism monitors at institutions of higher education. [Note: The text of the bill is not yet available online.]

## **118<sup>th</sup> Congress (2023-2024)**

H.R. 6090 and S. 3141, the Antisemitism Awareness Act of 2023, would have authorized the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education (DOE), to take into account the IHRA working definition of antisemitism when reviewing or investigating complaints of discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance. H.R. 6090 was passed by the House of Representatives on May 1, 2024, on a vote of 320 in favor and 91 against. No action was taken by the Senate before the conclusion of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress.

H.R. 3773 would have enacted the Stop Anti-Semitism on College Campuses Act. The act would have prohibited institutions of higher education that authorized antisemitic events on campus from participating in the student loan and grant programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act.

S. 4127, the Antisemitism Awareness Act of 2024, would have authorized the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. DOE, to take into account the IHRA working definition of antisemitism when reviewing or investigating complaints of discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance.

## **Executive Orders**

Executive Order 14188, "Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism," issued January 29, 2025, requires the head of each executive department or agency (agency) to submit a report to the President containing the following information:

- All civil and criminal authorities or actions within the jurisdiction of the agency, beyond those already implemented under Executive Order 13899, that might be used to curb or combat antisemitism; and
- An inventory and analysis of all pending administrative complaints against or involving institutions of higher education alleging civil rights violations related to or arising from post-October 7, 2023, campus antisemitism.

The report submitted by the Attorney General must also include:

- An inventory and analysis of all court cases against or involving institutions of higher education alleging civil rights violations related to or arising from post-October 7, 2023, campus antisemitism; and
- An indication of whether the Attorney General intends to or has taken any action with respect to such matters, including filing statements of interest or intervention.

The Executive Order encourages the Attorney General to employ the appropriate civil rights enforcement authorities to combat antisemitism.

The report submitted by the Secretary of Education must also include an inventory and analysis of all Title VI complaints and administrative actions, including in K-12 education, related to antisemitism, pending or resolved after October 7, 2023, within the DOE's Office for Civil Rights.

The Executive Order also requires the Secretary of State, Secretary of Education, and Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with each other, to include in their reports recommendations for familiarizing institutions of higher education with the grounds for inadmissibility under federal immigration law so that institutions may monitor for and report activities by alien students and staff.

Executive Order 13899, "Combating Anti-Semitism," issued December 11, 2019, requires all executive departments and agencies charged with enforcing Title VI to consider the following:

- The non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism adopted on May 26, 2016, by the IHRA; and
- The "Contemporary Examples of Anti-Semitism" identified by the IHRA, to the extent that any examples might be useful as evidence of discriminatory intent.

The Executive Order also required, within 120 days of the order, the head of each agency charged with enforcing Title VI to submit a written report to the President identifying nondiscrimination authorities within its enforcement authority with respect to which the IHRA definition could be considered.