

The Jewish American Security Act

On May 19, 2026, U.S. Senators Jacky Rosen (D-NV) and James Lankford (R-OK) introduced the *Jewish American Security Act* ([S. 4576](#)), the latest effort by Congress to address antisemitism in America. Senators Rosen and Lankford co-chair the Senate Bipartisan Task Force for Combating Antisemitism, a [task force](#) that includes more than half of the Senate. Congressmen Dan Goldman (D-NY) and Mike Lawler (R-NY) introduced a companion bill in the House of Representatives in mid-June.

This bipartisan, bicameral legislation focuses on combating antisemitism in K-12 and higher education as well as online, in addition to providing a significant increase in authorization of funding for physical security at houses of worship, faith-based schools, community centers, and other nonprofit institutions that face elevated risk of attacks. The legislation has wide support among Jewish groups, including the American Jewish Committee (AJC), the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), and the Jewish Council for Public Affairs (JCPA).

After a contentious markup held by the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions on April 30, 2025, two additional bills aimed at addressing antisemitism in education settings failed to advance out of committee.¹ Those bills—the *Antisemitism Awareness Act of 2025*, which would codify the consideration of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism for the enforcement of federal antidiscrimination laws concerning education programs or activities, and the *Protecting Students on Campus Act of 2025*, which would, among other things, mandate annual campus Title VI complaint reporting—do not appear likely to move this Congress.

The American Council on Education remains committed to working with the higher education community and partner organizations to address antisemitism, as well as other forms of hate and discrimination on our campuses.

Sec. 2. Findings.

This section of the bill highlights key findings of Congress on antisemitism in the United States, including statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on the rise of anti-Jewish hate crimes and ADL data on antisemitic incidents.

The findings section also notes that the Department of Education’s Office for Civil Rights (ED OCR) has a responsibility to ensure students’ civil rights are protected on campus but currently faces a significant pending backlog of discrimination complaints.

The findings also reference two executive orders that President Trump signed—[Executive Order 13899](#) of December 11, 2019, and [Executive Order 14188](#) of January 29, 2025—as well as President Biden’s first-ever [U.S. National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism](#) announced on May 25, 2023. Of note, Executive Order

¹ Blake, Jessica. (2025, May 1.) Senate Committee Postpones Vote on Antisemitism Awareness Act. *Inside Higher Ed*. <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/quick-takes/2025/05/01/senate-committee-postpones-vote-antisemitism-awareness-act>.

14188 directed federal agencies to consider the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, along with its list of contemporary examples, in their enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. However, the EO clarifies that in enforcing Title VI, “agencies shall not diminish or infringe upon any right protected under Federal law or under the First Amendment.”²

Sec. 3. Statement of Policy.

This section clarifies that it is the policy of the United States to raise awareness about “the history of Jewish Americans, the Holocaust, and antisemitism in all of its forms and manifestations;” provide resources to combat antisemitism; and implement whole-of-government and whole-of-society efforts to combat antisemitism.

Sec. 4. Protecting Jewish Students.

This section of the bill contains several provisions aimed at addressing antisemitism and other forms of discrimination in education settings. In particular:

- Subsection (b) would require, for each of the next five years, regional ED OCR offices to offer either in-person or virtual trainings to all colleges in their region that describe institutions’ responsibilities under Title VI, as well as those under subsection (g) of this bill (see below).
- Subsection (c) would require ED OCR to conduct a public awareness campaign for college students to help educate them of their rights under Title VI, as well as the responsibilities of their institutions to protect those rights.
- Subsection (d) would require ED to issue an annual written reminder to colleges of their responsibilities under Title VI and subsection (g) of this bill to address antisemitism, including specific examples of discrimination.
- Subsection (e) would require ED to designate an antisemitism coordinator, who would be responsible for overseeing ED’s efforts to counter antisemitism and conduct annual reviews of the agency’s work for a period of 10 years.
- Subsection (f) would amend the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* to require campus hate crime data to be disaggregated by subcategory, with the goal of better understanding trends in hate crimes reported on campus.
- Subsection (g) would require colleges to:
 - Designate a Title VI coordinator on campus and ensure they receive appropriate annual training; the Title VI coordinator may also perform other duties on campus;
 - Adopt and implement a nondiscrimination policy “on the basis of race, color, and national origin in any program or activity the recipient operates;”

² Executive Order 13899 of December 11, 2019, Combating Anti-Semitism.
<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/12/16/2019-27217/combating-anti-semitism>.

- Establish a grievance procedure that makes clear that anyone can report a complaint, details how to file a complaint, and provides the contact information for the Title VI coordinator. Campus procedures must include supportive measures to protect safety or restore access to programs or activities, and detail the investigation process and next steps after a determination has been made;
 - Post to its website the policies and procedures for reporting discrimination under Title VI;
 - Provide annual notification to all students, parents and guardians, employees, applicants, and unions and professional associations of the grievance procedure; and
 - Maintain records of Title VI complaints and investigations for a period of 7 years.
- Subsection (h) would require ED to create a Federal Title VI Clearinghouse, which would include Title VI best practices and recommendations relating to safety, security, and facilitating dialogue and mutual understanding.

Sec. 5. Securing Jewish Communities.

This section of the bill would reform and expand the existing Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP), increasing authorized program funding from \$360 million to \$1 billion annually. The bill would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide sufficient personnel and resources to the program, with the goal of streamlining the application and approval process for grants, increasing technical assistance for applicants, and more quickly disbursing grant funds. The program would also be modified to allow grantees to use funds for hiring security personnel, which were previously subject to percentage caps.

This section also requires joint annual threat assessments on antisemitic violent domestic extremism and antisemitic transnational violent extremism to be produced by the FBI, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the National Counterterrorism Center. It further directs the FBI to post declassified versions of these assessments on its public website, making this threat information publicly available.

Sec. 6. Documenting Online Antisemitism.

This section of the bill would require increased transparency from online platforms regarding their content moderation practices, specifically how they approach antisemitic content. The bill would require online platforms to publish and submit to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) a transparency report every six months, detailing the platform's content moderation practices and "efforts to detect, remove, and prevent the amplification of antisemitic content on the website or application of the online platform."