



1. What is the intent of SB 326?

*“Relating to the procedure for determining whether a student's violation of a public school's or public institution of higher education's student code of conduct was **motivated** by antisemitism.”*

2. What is the Texas **LEGALLY BINDING** law referenced in SB 326 and where did it come from?

TX Govt Code § 448.001 (2) "Antisemitism" means a certain **perception** of Jews that may be **expressed as hatred** toward Jews. The term includes *retorical and physical acts of antisemitism* directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals or their property or toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities. **Examples of antisemitism are included** with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's (IHRA) "Working Definition of Antisemitism" adopted on May 26, 2016  
... excerpt *“Adopt the following **NON-LEGALLY BINDING** working definition of antisemitism.”*

3. What examples are given for classic Antisemitism?

#9. Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., **claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel**) to characterize Israel or Israelis.

Luke 23:21 "But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him"

Matthew 27: 24-25 ... (Pilate), "I am innocent of the blood of this just person: see ye to it.

<sup>25</sup> Then answered all the people, and said, His blood be on us, and on our children.

4. What are current Supreme Court Rulings regarding free speech?

These rulings clearly define the protection of free speech to include:

A. Moody v. NetChoice, LLC (2024) Author: Elena Kagan

**“a state may not interfere with private actors’ speech to advance its own vision of ideological balance.”**

B. National Rifle Association of America v. Vullo (2024) Author: Sonia Sotomayor

Rulings go on to clarify protections that **“prohibits government officials from wielding their power selectively to punish or suppress speech.”**

5. **IS SB 326 A THOUGHT-POLICE BILL THAT VIOLATES CURRENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RULINGS ON FREE SPEECH?**

6. Do laws which reference this IHRA definition of antisemitism select and establish a protected class of citizens based upon race, religion, and nationality?

- Who determines how one is perceived?
- How does one defend themselves when accused of antisemitism?
- Who will be the Judge to determine if the readings from God's Holy Bible's New Testament scriptures meet the definition of Antisemitism and the law's associated penalties?

**“If you want to know who rules over you,  
just look for who you are not allowed to criticize.” — Voltaire**