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Mandate *for* Leadership

The Conservative Promise

25

RIPPING AWAY OUR FREEDOMS

**HOW HOUSE REPUBLICANS ARE WORKING TO IMPLEMENT
PROJECT 2025'S ASSAULT ON LGBTQI+ AMERICANS' RIGHTS**



PREPARED BY CEC STAFF, OCT 2024

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Message from the Chair

When Republicans took control of the House of Representatives last year, we saw an avalanche of attacks against the LGBTQI+ community. During the past two years, they forced more than 70 anti-LGBTQI+ votes on the House floor. And nearly every bill and amendment idea was ripped out of the pages of Project 2025's *Mandate for Leadership 2025: The Conservative Promise*.

A lot has been written about Project 2025's extreme power grab to give MAGA Republicans unlimited power in order to criminalize abortion nationwide, hurt the middle class, and gut our system of checks and balances. Many people, however, are unfamiliar with Project 2025's radical plan to rip away LGBTQI+ Americans' freedoms. The freedom to live life free from discrimination. The freedom to make health care decisions without government interference. The freedom to express yourself without government censorship.

Project 2025 demonizes LGBTQI+ people, especially transgender people, as a core pillar of the plan and calls for stripping away non-discrimination protections for our community. Its plans for our community are extreme and horrifying. All in all, it would undermine decades of hard-won protections for our community as part of a broader push to undermine our democracy.

People often talk about Project 2025 as a plan for the future, but the reality is there are members of Congress working to implement Project 2025 *right now*. The House has had numerous votes to undermine nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ people, restrict access to medically necessary care for transgender people, and censor LGBTQI+ books, culture, and art—and that's not even a comprehensive list of the anti-LGBTQI+ votes we've seen.

I hope this report, which builds on our previous report [*Obsessed: House Republicans' Relentless Attacks Against the LGBTQI+ Community in 2023*](#), helps illustrate to the public what we have seen in the halls of Congress these past 22 months—relentless efforts to implement Project 2025's dark vision for the LGBTQI+ community. House Republicans need to stop these efforts and instead do what the American public wants Congress to do—tackle the actual challenges facing everyday Americans.

Sincerely,



Congressman Mark Pocan

Chair

Congressional Equality Caucus

**IN THE 118TH CONGRESS, AS PART OF THEIR EFFORT TO
IMPLEMENT **PROJECT 2025**, HOUSE REPUBLICANS:**

- **HELD 70+ ANTI-LGBTQI+ VOTES ON
THE HOUSE FLOOR**
- **FILED 155+ ANTI-LGBTQI+
AMENDMENTS TO BILLS GOING TO THE
HOUSE FLOOR**
- **MADE, OR INVITED WITNESSES WHO
MADE, ANTI-LGBTQI+ REMARKS IN
75+ HEARINGS**
- **INTRODUCED 85+ ANTI-LGBTQI+ BILLS**

Efforts to Implement Project 2025's Anti-LGBTQI+ Agenda in the U.S. House of Representatives in the 118th Congress

Undermining and Ending Nondiscrimination Protections

Project 2025 seeks to end nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ people; it calls for the President to direct federal agencies to “rescind regulations interpreting sex discrimination provisions as prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, transgender status, sex characteristics” and calls out specific protections—including in education—for repeal. However, MAGA House Republicans are not waiting for a GOP administration to accomplish these goals. For example, they voted to repeal the Biden-Harris Administration’s rule that explicitly clarifies that Title IX prohibits discrimination in education on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics and voted to require public colleges and universities to recognize and fund student religious groups that discriminate against LGBTQI+ students and other minorities.

They have also used the appropriations process to target nondiscrimination protections for the LGBTQI+ community. The Republican Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2024 included provisions to block the Biden Administration from finalizing rules that explicitly clarify nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ people in education and healthcare; these provisions were also included in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 bill. The initial Republican Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Act, 2024 and the FY 2025 CJS appropriations bill included provisions to prevent DOJ from enforcing specific LGBTQI+ nondiscrimination protections and filing certain lawsuits to protect transgender people’s constitutional rights.

Moreover, nearly every appropriations bill introduced by Republicans in 2023 included language creating a “license to discriminate” against LGBTQI+ people, and every FY 2025 appropriations bill introduced by Republicans in 2024 included these provisions too. These provisions create a license for people and organizations, including those receiving taxpayer funds, to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people by preventing the federal government from adequately responding. For example, they prohibit the federal government from reducing or terminating a federal contract or grant with an organization that discriminates against LGBTQI+ people if the organization justifies their discrimination based on the belief that “marriage should only be between a man and a woman.” Similarly, those provisions prohibit the government from firing an employee who discriminates against LGBTQI+ people if they justify their discrimination based on the belief that marriage “should only be between a man and a woman.”

For example:

- If a security contractor for a Bureau of Indian Education-funded school refused to admit students’ same-sex parents into the school for a student play or other event open to parents, BIE could not terminate that contract.

- If a regional economic development commission, like the Appalachian Regional Commission, funded an organization that discriminates against same-sex couples, the regional commission would not be able to terminate the grant.
- If a benefits specialist refused to file paperwork for spousal benefits for a servicemember who is newly married to someone of the same sex, they could not be fired for failing to do their job.

House Republicans also [attempted to block the implementation of a HUD rule](#) that ensures that transgender people can access programs and shelters administered by or funded by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development consistent with their gender identity. Transgender people disproportionately face housing insecurity, and this rule is critical to ensuring they can access shelter and other services for the unhoused. Thankfully, the amendment to block the implementation of this rule was defeated when five Republicans joined every voting House Democrat to reject the amendment.

Republicans also [attempted to block funds from the Agriculture appropriations bill](#) from being used to implement several Executive Orders relating to LGBTQI+ nondiscrimination protections and equality and also held several votes to either cut funding for offices that enforce civil rights protections or the salaries of the people who lead those offices.

Lastly, in addition to voting to repeal Title IX protections for LGBTQI+ students, House Republicans have also sought to require discrimination under Title IX by passing [H.R. 734](#), a federal transgender and intersex sports ban. This bill would effectively ban all trans girls and trans women—as young as kindergarten—from participating on school sports teams, depriving them of an important opportunity to be part of their school community, learn sportsmanship, and challenge themselves. The bill would also limit the ability of non-binary and intersex students to participate in these programs. Debate over the bill illustrated that it was motivated by anti-trans animus: Republican members repeatedly refused to acknowledge the existence of transgender girls and one of the bill's champions—who claimed this bill was “needed to protect women's sports”—admitted that she was unaware of the fact that girls have [approximately 1.3 million fewer opportunities](#) than boys to participate in high school athletics, or that women [receive \\$252 million less in athletic scholarships](#) than men. Since the federal transgender and intersex sports ban passed the House, Republicans have not brought a single bill to the floor to address these disparities or other issues impacting girls' and women's sports.

However, banning transgender youth from school sports teams wasn't enough for House Judiciary Republicans. In March of 2024, they marked up [H.R. 7187](#), the so-called “Protection of Women in Olympic and Amateur Sports Act,” a sweeping ban on transgender women and girls participating in a range of amateur and elite sports, including youth clubs and adult recreational programs.

Restricting Access to Medically Necessary Care

Republicans' Project 2025 calls for restricting access to transition-related care for transgender people and falsely labels medical care for transgender people as

“dangerous” and inaccurately states that there is “insufficient scientific evidence” to support this care. The reality is, access to this healthcare is critical, medically necessary, and often lifesaving. This care takes many forms and is tailored to the age and unique needs of the individual in consultation with medical doctors, mental health professionals, and—in the case of youth seeking care—parents. Every major medical and mental health association in the U.S., representing [more than 1.3 million U.S. doctors](#), supports age-appropriate medical care for transgender people. This includes the [American Medical Association](#), the [American Academy of Pediatrics](#), the [American Psychological Association](#), the [American Psychiatric Association](#), the [American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry](#), and the [Endocrine Society](#), among other organizations.

Despite all of this, MAGA Republicans have sought to implement Project 2025’s demands to interfere in the medical decisions of individuals by restricting access to this care. In the first House-passed National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2024, Republicans [adopted two amendments](#) to restrict access to gender-affirming care for transgender servicemembers and their families. They [adopted similar amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2025](#) as well. [The majority of Republican appropriations bills for both FY 2024 and FY 2025](#) included language prohibiting funding from being used to provide this evidence-based care to transgender people.

Many bills have been introduced to prohibit this care, including [a bill by Marjorie Taylor Greene](#) that would throw parents and doctors in jail for providing this care to minors. In July 2023, Representative Mike Johnson [held a hearing on gender-affirming care](#) where Republicans and their witnesses attacked this medically necessary care and spread misinformation about what this care entails.

In 2023, Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee [marked up a bill](#) that would prohibit children’s hospitals that provide gender-affirming care from receiving critical federal funding to support the training of pediatricians. Established in 1999, the [Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education](#) (CHGME) program provides financial support to free-standing children’s hospitals to train medical residents and fellows, supporting the training of nearly half of all general pediatricians and more than half of all pediatric subspecialists. The program was most recently reauthorized in 2018 by a voice vote in the House and by unanimous consent in the Senate. However, Republicans’ new reauthorization bill, [H.R. 3887](#), would reauthorize the CHGME program but prohibit children’s hospitals that have provided gender-affirming care to people under 18 in the previous fiscal year from receiving payments under the program. The bill would also explicitly allow hospitals to continue to provide coercive and medically unnecessary surgeries on intersex infants and children. Even though the bill [was opposed by the Children’s Hospital Association](#), it was voted favorably out of committee and awaits a vote on the House floor.

Censoring LGBTQI+ Books, Symbols, Art, and Related Words

Project 2025 seeks to dictate what students can learn and what symbols government employees can display. Project 2025 not only classifies books that address gender

identity as “pornography” but also calls for people who produce and distribute such books to be imprisoned and for educators and librarians who share such books to be registered as sex offenders. Project 2025 also describes important LGBTQI+ symbols, like Pride flags, as a “divisive symbols” which have “no place...at our embassies.”

House Republicans also believe they should be able to dictate what books students can access and what symbols government employees can display. Republicans adopted multiple amendments to ban transgender-inclusive books, including [one to](#) ban transgender-inclusive books in Department of Defense Education Activity schools and [another](#) to prevent USDA from using funds to purchase certain transgender-inclusive books and study guides. A [second amendment](#) to ban transgender-inclusive books in Department of Defense Education Activity schools was so broadly written that it would prohibit teachers from including or showing materials that discuss animals, such as clownfish, that change their sex. They also voted to pass the [so-called “Parents Bill of Rights Act”](#) in order to empower people who seek to ban books at schools.

House Republicans have also included restrictions or bans on flying the Pride flags at certain government buildings in the majority of their appropriation bills for both [FY 2024](#) and [FY 2025](#), and voted twice to add similar restrictions to the National Defense Authorization Act—both [for FY 2024](#) and [FY 2025](#). Unfortunately, one of these restrictions, a restriction on flying Pride flags over U.S. embassies became law as part of the minibus that was signed into law earlier this year.

House Republicans have also voted [to ban certain words used by the LGBTQI+ community](#) from certain federal documents and have singled out an artform associated with the LGBTQI+ community—drag—for censorship and restrictions.

Ending U.S. Leadership on LGBTQI+ Human Rights Abroad

Project 2025 seeks to end U.S. leadership on advancing the human rights of LGBTQI+ people abroad. Project 2025 calls for all U.S. foreign policy to be aligned with the Geneva Consensus Declaration and the work of the U.S. Commission on Unalienable Human Rights—two Trump-Administration led efforts that sought to, among other things, exclude LGBTQI+ rights as a form of human rights. Project 2025 also calls for the U.S. to stop defending the human rights of LGBTQI+ people as part of its foreign policy in Africa, and, as discussed above, end the display of pride flags at U.S. embassies.

In addition to implementing the restriction on pride flags at embassies discussed earlier, House Republicans have taken other steps to implement Project 2025’s call to stop advancing LGBTQI+ human rights abroad. Their partisan State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriation bills for both [FY 2024](#) and [FY 2025](#) end funding for the Special Envoy to Advance the Human Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex Persons, and both bills seek to implement a trans gag rule—banning funding for organizations that support and affirm the existence of transgender people.

Ending Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and LGBTQI-Inclusive Efforts

Project 2025 is focused on ending all diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) programs within the federal government. For example, it calls for DOD to “abolish newly established diversity, equity, and inclusion offices and staff,” USAID to “cease promotion of the DEI agenda” and the Labor Department to eliminate projects related to DEI. Project 2025 makes clear that it is not just focused on offices and programs that ensure people of color can thrive; it also targets LGBTQI-inclusive programs as well. For example, it criticizes government agencies for acknowledging the existence of gender identity, criticizes HHS for “focusing on ‘LGBTQ+ equity,’” and describes USAID’s LGBTQI-inclusive DEI work as the “bullying LGBTQ+ agenda.” Project 2025 also directs the next President to “delet[e] the terms sexual orientation and gender identity (“SOGI”), diversity, equity, and inclusion (“DEI”), gender, gender equality, gender awareness, [and] gender-sensitive...out of every federal rule, agency regulation, contract, grant, regulation, and piece of legislation that exists.”

House Republicans have heeded Project 2025’s call to target any office or program focused on supporting or ensuring an inclusive workplace for marginalized communities. Nearly every Republican House appropriations bill for both [FY 2024](#) and [FY 2025](#) includes riders blocking implementation of President Biden’s LGBTQI-inclusive Executive Orders on diversity, equity, and inclusion. In addition to blocking funding for various DEI offices and initiatives, House Republicans also targeted programs because they support LGBTQI+ people. For example, they [voted to reduce funding for the office of the Chief Human Capital Officer at HUD](#) because they had affinity groups for minority employees, including LGBTQI+ employees, and they [tried to reduce funding for the John E. Fogarty International Center](#), because, among other reasons, the Center funded a program titled ‘Stigma Reduction and Gender Affirmation to Promote HIV Prevention/Testing in Trans Women.’

Demonizing LGBTQI+ People

In general, Project 2025 demonizes LGBTQI people, including by rejecting the validity of transgender people and gender identity, stressing that households with different-sex couples are the ideal family unit, and by calling for the federal government to not just rescind nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ people, but to also actively allow or even encourage discrimination against LGBTQI+ people.

Anti-equality Republicans in the U.S. House have spent the entire 118th Congress demonizing LGBTQI+ people. House Republicans and their witnesses have made anti-LGBTQI+ remarks in more than 75 committee hearings. House Republicans have refused to acknowledge the existence of transgender people, including by using offensive language in amendments discussing transgender girls, and even deadnaming trans people on the House floor. They’ve attempted to cut the salaries of openly LGBTQI+ federal officials, including the highest ranking openly trans official at the Department of Defense, to \$1. Their appropriation bills have included numerous provisions to create

licenses to discriminate, which would also undermine marriage equality. In addition, during the committee markup of the FY 2024 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, Republicans on the House Appropriations Committee took the unprecedented step of eliminating three community funding projects simply because the projects were LGBTQI+ related.

Conclusion

Project 2025 aims to turn LGBTQI+ people into second-class citizens by forcing federal agencies both to rescind protections for and initiatives that support LGBTQI+ people and to actively use their power to undermine LGBTQI+ equality. This Congress, House Republicans have tried to make Project 2025's radical plan to rip away LGBTQI+ people's freedom a reality, by introducing more than 85 anti-LGBTQI+ bills, filing more than 155 anti-LGBTQI+ amendments to bills going to the floor, and holding more than 70 anti-LGBTQI+ votes on the House floor. Members of the Congressional Equality Caucus, the largest caucus in the U.S. House, are committed to preventing these anti-LGBTQI+ bills and amendments from becoming law.

Appendices

Appendix A: Anti-LGBTQI+ Floor Votes

*In the 118th Congress, there were **more than 70 anti-LGBTQI+ floor votes**, including votes on bills and amendments to undermine or end nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ people; restrict access to medically necessary care for transgender people; censor LGBTQI+ books, symbols, art, and related words; end U.S. leadership on LGBTQI+ human rights abroad; end diversity, equity, and inclusion and LGBTQI+-inclusive programming; and demonize LGBTQI+ people. Many other bills and amendments also disproportionately impact the LGBTQI+ community, especially legislation and amendments targeting diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). The votes listed below are not meant to be a comprehensive list of every vote that would have impacted LGBTQI+ people; instead, they are limited to votes where the bill or amendment text specifically targeted the LGBTQI+ community or HIV funding and votes, including anti-DEI votes, where proponents of the measure being considered used anti-LGBTQI+ language or arguments.*

Part 1: Bill Votes (20)

Legislation Primarily Targeting the LGBTQI+ Community (2)

H.R. 734, the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act of 2023

This bill makes it a violation of Title IX for schools to permit transgender girls and women to participate in girls' and women's athletic programs or activities. Two amendments were adopted to the bill: one to ban transgender participation in all activities associated with an athletics team and another to require a study of the "adverse effects" of transgender inclusion. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of 219-203.

H.J.Res.165, Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5,

United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance".

This resolution would repeal the Biden-Harris Title IX rule, which, among other provisions, explicitly clarifies that Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics. The resolution would also prevent any future administration from enacting a rule that is substantially the same. The resolution was passed by a recorded vote of 210-205.

Legislation with Anti-LGBTQI+ Provisions (18)

H.R. 5, the Parents Bill of Rights Act

This bill opens the door to empowering certain parents to dictate what other

parents' children can or cannot read or learn in school. The bill includes numerous anti-LGBTQI+ provisions—some

of which were adopted as amendments on the House floor—including: two provisions that would require schools that take steps to respect a student's gender identity to forcibly out those transgender youth to their parents, even if this would put the youth in harm's way; the "Parents Opt-in Protection Act," which was introduced to limit the ability of students to fill out surveys that ask questions about sexual orientation or gender identity; a provision that would require schools, if asked, to share with parents their children's answers to surveys, potentially outing students if the survey asks questions about being LGBTQI; and provisions that require parental notification if transgender students are allowed to utilize facilities or participate on teams that align with their gender identity. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [213-208](#).

[H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024](#) (as engrossed in the House on July 14, 2023)¹ This bill, as engrossed in the House on July 14, 2023, included numerous anti-LGBTQI+ provisions—many of which were adopted as amendments on the floor—including a prohibition on Tricare covering gender-affirming care, a prohibition on gender-affirming care under the Exceptional Family Member Program, a ban on flying Pride flags at covered facilities, a drag show ban, and a transgender book ban. In addition to several anti-diversity provisions in the underlying bill text, several anti-diversity amendments were adopted on the House floor. These included several amendments where the amendments'

supporters used anti-LGBTQI+ language to justify the amendment, including amendments to prohibit the establishment of and hiring for positions relating to diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI); eliminate any office established to promote DEI and terminate any personnel employed by such offices; and prohibit funding from being used to establish positions similar to a Chief Diversity Officer or Senior Advisor for Diversity and Inclusion. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [219-210](#).

[H.R. 3724, the End Woke Higher Education Act](#)

Among other provisions, this bill would prohibit public colleges and universities from refusing to recognize or provide benefits, such as funding, to student religious groups because of the group's religious beliefs, practices, speech, leadership standards, or standards of conduct - thus requiring schools to recognize and fund student religious groups that discriminate against LGBTQI+ and other minority students. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [213-201](#).

[H.R. 4364, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [214-197](#).

[H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, prohibits flying pride

¹ This reflects the version of the National Defense Authorization Act that was passed out of the House of Representatives on July 14, 2023. A later version of the

National Defense Authorization Act did not include anti-LGBTQI+ riders in the bill text.

flags at covered facilities, and prohibits appropriated funds from being used for: “surgical procedures or hormone therapies for the purposes of gender-affirming care,” “a drag queen story hour for children or the use of drag queens as military recruiters,” and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill also includes amendments that were adopted on the House floor to prohibit the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) from covering or providing referrals for gender-affirming care and strike funding for the Marine Corps University’s Reynolds Scholars Program at the Krulak Center.² The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [218-210](#).

H.R. 4366, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (As passed by the House on July 27, 2023)

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, prohibits flying pride flags at covered facilities, and prohibits appropriated funds from being used for “surgical procedures or hormone therapies for the purposes of gender-affirming care” and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [219-211](#).

H.R. 4367, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against

LGBTQI+ people and prohibits appropriated funds from being used “to administer hormone therapy medication or perform or facilitate any surgery for any person in custody of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for the purpose of gender-affirming care” and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [220-208](#).

H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, prohibits flying pride flags at covered facilities, and prohibits appropriated funds from being used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill also includes amendments that were adopted on the House floor to prohibit funds from being used to implement three EOs relating to nondiscrimination protections and equality for LGBTQI+ people and to prohibit funds from being used for courses, books, or study guides relating to LGBTQI+ people and diversity more broadly. The bill failed by a recorded vote of [191-237](#).

H.R. 4394, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people and prohibits

² A proponent of the latter amendment used anti-LGBTQI+ remarks during debate; more details are provided in Part 2.

appropriated funds from being used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill also includes an amendment to prohibit funds for the Department of Energy Office of Science's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.³ The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [210-199](#).

H.R. 4665, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, prohibits flying pride flags at covered facilities, and prohibits appropriated funds from being used for drag queen workshops, performances, or documentaries, and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill also includes a broad gender-affirming care ban and a transgender gag rule; it prohibits funds for any domestic or international non-governmental organization or any related program, organization, or association that: 1) promotes puberty blockers or other medicines or substances that halt the onset of puberty or sexual development of minors; 2) "offers counseling" regarding gender-affirming surgeries; 3) "promotes" gender-affirming surgeries for any reason as an option; 4) conducts or subsidizes gender-affirming surgeries for minors; or 5) "promotes transgenderism." The bill also prohibits funding for various Special Envoy offices, including for the office of the U.S. Special Envoy to Advance the Human

Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [216-212](#).

H.R. 4821, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, prohibits flying pride flags at covered facilities, and prohibits appropriated funds from being used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [213-203](#).

H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025

This bill included numerous anti-LGBTQI+ provisions—all of which were adopted as amendments on the floor—including a prohibition on Tricare covering gender-affirming care, a prohibition on gender-affirming care under the Exceptional Family Member Program, a ban on flying Pride flags at covered facilities, a drag show ban, and a transgender book ban. In addition to several anti-diversity provisions in the underlying bill text, several anti-diversity amendments were adopted on the House floor. These included several amendments where the amendments' supporters used anti-LGBTQI+ language to justify the amendment, including amendments to prohibit the establishment of and hiring for positions relating to diversity, equity, and inclusion and to prohibit the promotion of critical race theory. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [217-199](#).

³ A proponent of this amendment used anti-LGBTQI+ remarks during debate; more details are provided in Part 2.

H.R. 8580, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, prohibits flying pride flags at covered facilities, and prohibits appropriated funds from being used for “surgical procedures or hormone therapies for the purposes of gender affirming care” and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of 209-197.

H.R. 8752, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people and prohibits appropriated funds from being used “to administer hormone therapy medication or perform or facilitate any surgery for any person in custody of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for the purpose of gender-affirming care” and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill also includes an additional amendment adopted on the floor that prohibits funds for TSA’s Inclusive Action Plan, which includes TSA’s Gender Identity Policy. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of 212-203.

H.R. 8771, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, prohibits flying pride flags over covered facilities, and prohibits appropriated funds from being used for drag queen workshops, performances, or documentaries, and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill also includes a broad gender-affirming care ban and a transgender gag rule; it prohibits funds for any domestic or international non-governmental organization or any related program, organization, or association that: 1) promotes puberty blockers or other medicines or substances that halt the onset of puberty or sexual development of minors; 2) “offers counseling” regarding gender-affirming surgeries; 3) “promotes” gender-affirming surgeries for any reason as an option; 4) conducts or subsidizes gender-affirming surgeries for minors; or 5) “promotes transgenderism.” The bill also prohibits funding for various Special Envoy offices, including for the office of the U.S. Special Envoy to Advance the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of 212-200.

H.R. 8774, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2025

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people and prohibits appropriated funds from being used for: “surgical procedures or hormone therapies for the purposes of gender affirming care,” “a drag queen story

hour for children or the use of drag queens as military recruiters,” and to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill also prohibits the Exceptional Family Member Program from covering or providing referrals for gender-affirming care. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [217-198](#).

[H.R. 8772, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against

LGBTQI+ people. This bill failed by a recorded vote of [205-213](#).

[H.R. 8998, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

This bill includes a provision creating a license to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people, a ban on medically necessary care for transgender people, a Pride flag ban, a drag ban, and a ban on implementing 3 LGBTQI+ inclusive DEI Executive Orders. The bill was passed by a recorded vote of [210-205](#).

[Part 2: Amendment Votes \(54\)](#)

Amendment Votes to End or Undermine Nondiscrimination Protections (8)

The following amendments allow discrimination against transgender people; block or impede nondiscrimination executive orders, policies, and regulations; cut funding for offices that enforce nondiscrimination protections; and cut the salary of executive branch officials partially because of their work to address anti-LGBTQI+ discrimination.

[H.Amdt. 170 to H.R. 734, the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act of 2023](#)

This amendment prohibits transgender inclusion in all programs and activities associated with participation on an athletics team. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

[H.Amdt. 203 to H.R. 277, REINS Act of 2023](#)

This amendment would have limited the implementation of President Biden's LGBTQI+ rights and nondiscrimination EOs and his LGBTQI+ inclusive EOs by requiring Congressional approval of any rule that referenced the EOs. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [217-219](#).

[H.Amdt. 306 to H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment would have reduced funding for the Office of Civil Rights in the USDA to 50% of FY23 levels. This office is in charge of enforcing civil rights protections, including for LGBTQI+ people. During debate of the amendment, Rep. Bob Good (R-VA) [stated](#) that “the Federal Government should be hiring and firing employees based on the quality of their performance or lack thereof, not based on the color of their skin or the gender they claim to be identifying as on whatever particular day.” The

amendment failed by a recorded vote of [175-254](#).

[H.Amdt. 349 to H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment prohibits funds appropriated in the bill from being used to implement three EOs relating to nondiscrimination protections and equality for LGBTQI+ people. This amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

[H.Amdt. 647 to H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment would have prohibited funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce HUD's "Equal Access in Accordance with an Individual's Gender Identity in Community Planning and Development Programs," which ensures that transgender people can access programs and shelters administered by or funded by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development consistent with their gender identity. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [212-217](#).

[H.Amdt. 771 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment would reduce the salary of Miguel Cardona, Secretary of

Education, to \$1. Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) [said this amendment was appropriate](#) because, among other reasons, the Secretary took actions to enforce Title IX to ensure transgender students can participate in school sports. She also made transphobic remarks. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [165-260](#).

[H.Amdt. 785 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment would have reduced the salary of Catherine E. Lhamon, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the Department of Education, to \$1. The amendment sponsor [criticized](#) Lhamon for her work to enforce Title IX, including by issuing a proposed rule to make clear that Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [157-268](#).

[H.Amdt. 794 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment prohibits funds appropriated by the bill from being used to carry out Secretary Becerra's "Gender Identity Non-Discrimination Inclusion Policy for Employees and Applicants" guidance. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

Amendment Votes to Restrict Access to Medically Necessary Care for Transgender People (6)

The following amendments restrict access to evidence-based, medically necessary care for transgender people.

[H.Amdt. 223 to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024](#)

This amendment bans coverage of gender-affirming care—specifically gender-affirming surgeries and hormone therapy—under TRICARE. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of [222-211](#).

[H.Amdt. 224 to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024](#)

This amendment prohibits the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) from covering or providing referrals for gender-affirming care—including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgeries—for servicemembers' dependent children. The amendment further prohibits servicemembers from being reassigned to a different duty station via EFMP in order to provide their dependents with gender-affirming care. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of [222-210](#).

[H.Amdt. 376 to H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to provide gender-affirming care—including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgeries—to a servicemember's child enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP), or to provide a referral for such care. The amendment further prohibits funds from being used to reassign servicemembers to a different duty station via EFMP to provide their

dependents with gender-affirming care. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

[H.Amdt. 986 to H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025](#)

This amendment bans coverage of gender-affirming care—specifically gender-affirming surgeries and hormone therapy—under TRICARE. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of [213-206](#).

[H.Amdt. 987 to H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025](#)

This amendment prohibits the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) from covering or providing referrals for gender-affirming care—including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgeries—for servicemembers' dependent children. The amendment further prohibits servicemembers from being reassigned to a different duty station via EFMP in order to provide their dependents with gender-affirming care. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of [218-205](#).

[H.Amdt. 1141 to H.R. 8998, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

This amendment prohibits the Indian Health Service from using appropriated funds to provide gender-affirming care. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

Amendment Votes to Censor LGBTQI+ Books, Symbols, Art, and Related Words (9)

The following amendments limit the display of Pride flags, ban LGBTQI-inclusive books, ban drag shows, and ban the use of the word Latinx in certain government contexts.

H.Amdt. 236 to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act

This amendment prohibits Pride flags from being displayed in any workplace, common access area, or public area of the Department of Defense. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 218-213.

H.Amdt. 237 to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act

This amendment prohibits funds for the Department of Defense Education Activity from being used to purchase or maintain school library books that include transgender characters or touch on topics related to gender identity. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 222-209.

H.Amdt. 341 to H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment prohibits funds appropriated by the bill from being used for courses, books, or study guides relating to LGBTQ+ people and diversity more broadly. The amendment lists 17 specific courses, books, and topics that are banned, including on understanding and supporting LGBTQ+ employees, creating inclusive environments for transgender employees, and being an ally to all. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 217-214.

H.Amdt. 382 to H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have prohibited funds appropriated by the bill from being

used to carry out the observance of Pride Month. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 202-231.

H.Amdt. 716 to H.R. 4664, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment prohibits funds appropriated by the bill from being used to produce documents containing the term “Latinx” (or “latin-x”), a gender-inclusive term in the Spanish language. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 222-198.

H.Amdt. 980 to H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year, 2025

This amendment prohibits funds for the Department of Defense Education Activity from being used to purchase or maintain school library books that include transgender characters or touch on topics related to gender identity. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 221-202.

H.Amdt. 983 to H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year, 2025

This amendment removes an exemption that allows military chain of command or senior civilian leadership to approve the display of certain flags in order to ban Pride flags from being displayed in any workplace, common access area, or public area of the Department of Defense. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 217-206.

H.Amdt. 988 to H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year, 2025

This amendment prohibits funding for drag shows, drag queen story hours, and similar events. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

H.Amdt. 1127 to H.R. 8998, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

This amendment prohibits funding for drag shows at the Smithsonian Institution. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

Amendment Votes to End U.S. Leadership on LGBTQ+ Human Rights Abroad (4)

The following amendments cut funding for international aid programs and institutions focused on peace and health because they are LGBTQI-inclusive.

H.Amdt. 437 to H.R. 4665, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have eliminated funding to the United States Institute of Peace. According to Rep. Eli Crane (R-AZ), this amendment was needed because, among other reasons, “the institute covers issue areas such as gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, and climate...” The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 134-298.

H.Amdt. 439 to H.R. 4665, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have reduced USAID funding by 50%. Rep. Eli Crane (R-AZ) claimed this was needed because USAID programs “promote distorted gender ideology”—an anti-LGBTQ+ term used by people who believe that sex is binary and that transgender people do not exist. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 102-326.

H.Amdt. 739 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have reduced funding for the John E. Fogarty International Center. When justifying his amendment, Rep. Matthew Rosendale (R-MT) criticized the Center for funding a program titled ‘Stigma Reduction and Gender Affirmation to Promote HIV Prevention Testing in Trans Women.’ The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 183-251.

H.Amdt. 1044 to H.R. 8771, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025

This amendment would have prohibited funding for USAID, which has numerous LGBTQI-inclusive programs. When speaking in support of the amendment, Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) also made numerous queerphobic remarks, including that there are only two genders, and criticized funding that combats HIV around the world. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 81-331.

Amendment Votes to End Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and LGBTQI-Inclusive Programming (21)

Diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives are important to fostering LGBTQI+ inclusive policies and practices across various sectors. Although all efforts to limit DEI negatively impact LGBTQI+ people, for the purposes of this report, the following list of amendments only includes DEI amendments where proponents of the amendment explicitly referenced LGBTQI+ issues. It also includes amendments to cut funding for LGBTQI-inclusive programs where the amendment proponents specifically highlighted LGBTQI-related programming or efforts or where the program disproportionately helps LGBTQI+ people (i.e., HIV-related programs).

H.Amdt. 232 to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act

This amendment prohibits funding from being used to establish positions similar to a Chief Diversity Officer or Senior Advisor for Diversity and Inclusion. In remarks supporting his amendment, Rep. Chip Roy (R-TX) claimed that DEI initiatives do not strengthen the military stating, “Do rainbow bullets and flags scare away folks?” The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 217-212.

H.Amdt. 235 to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act

This amendment eliminates any office established to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion within the Armed Forces and Department of Defense and terminates any personnel employed by such offices. In justifying his amendment Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC) stated that it was “stupid” that the Administration was “concerned about ensuring cadets use the right pronouns.” The amendment was by a recorded vote of 214-213.

H.Amdt. 253 to H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act

This amendment prohibits the Department of Defense from establishing new diversity, equity, and inclusion positions or filling current vacancies in such positions. In justifying his

amendment, Rep. Eric Burlison (R-MO) stated, “Instead of having a unified body of men and women who are ready to defend our Nation, we have a group of people who are fragmented into the belief of their gender identities.” The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 218-213.

H.Amdt. 278 to H.R. 3935, the Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act

This amendment would have prohibited funding for DEI officials and training. When advocating for this amendment, Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) stated that “efforts by the Biden Administration to factor race, gender, and sexual orientation into hiring and promotion decisions puts the traveling public at risk and deepens the staffing shortages we have seen throughout the FAA.” The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 181-254.

H.Amdt. 310 to H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have reduced funding for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NCRS). When Rep. Josh Brecheen (R-OK) explained his support for the amendment, he criticized

NRCS offices for having “a lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender special emphasis program manager position” for providing resources such as “Pride calendars, pronouns in the workplace guidance, and LGBTQ spotlights.” The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [86-343](#).

[H.Amdt. 333 to H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment would have prohibited funds for USDA’s Equity Commission. When supporting this amendment, Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) criticized USDA’s policy of prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in school lunch programs, falsely [claiming](#) that the “USDA is...holding school lunch money hostage to force a curriculum that sexualizes our children.” The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [210-216](#).

[H.Amdt. 363 to H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment would have reduced the salary of Norvel Dillard, Director of Diversity and Inclusion Management at the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion of the Department of Defense, to \$1. When justifying this cut, Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) [made transphobic remarks](#) that claimed that recognizing transgender people “erase[s] women” and falsely conflated transgender women with men in dresses and heels. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [184-248](#).

[H.Amdt. 383 to H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment strikes funding for the Marine Corps University Brute Krulak Center’s Reynolds Scholars Program. Rep. Chip Roy (R-PA), the amendment sponsor, [criticized the program](#) for, among other things, discussing how gender is different than sex assigned at birth. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

[H.Amdt. 517 to H.R. 4394, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment prohibits funds for the Department of Energy’s Office of Science’s Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. When speaking in support of this amendment. Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC), falsely [claimed](#) this Office “prioritize[d] hiring nonbinary nuclear officials.” The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of [207-204](#).

[H.Amdt. 621 to H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

This amendment reduces funding for the office of the Chief Human Capital Officer in order to, [according](#) to Rep. Glenn Grothman (R-WI), “express concern regarding the inherently divisive nature of the Diversity Council and the associated race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation-based Affinity or Employee Resource Groups.” The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of [213-210](#).

[H.Amdt. 625 to H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban](#)

Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have eliminated funding for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 144-282.

H.Amdt. 655 to H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have prohibited funds from being used to implement HUD's Equity Action Plan. When speaking in support of this amendment, Rep. Matt Rosendale (R-MT), argued that "these equity action plans direct the department to give special attention to individuals based on their race or if they identify as transgender or gender nonconforming." The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 211-219.

H.Amdt. 691 to H.R. 4664, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have prohibited funds from being used to pay the salary or expenses of an officer or employee of the White House Gender Policy Council or carry out the duties and responsibilities of the GPC. The amendment's sponsor used transphobic remarks to justify the amendment and referred to the council as a "pro-transgender policy council." The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 205-211.

H.Amdt. 746 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have eliminated funding in the bill for the Minority HIV/AIDS Fund. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 109-324.

H.Amdt. 762 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment prohibits funds from the bill from being used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce HHS's proposed rule "Safe and Appropriate Foster Care Placement Requirements for Titles IV-E and IV-B" which would require child welfare agencies to ensure that each child in their care who identifies as LGBTQI+ receives a safe and appropriate placement and services. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

H.Amdt. 787 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment prohibits funds to the World Health Organization (WHO). When speaking in support of her amendment, Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) claimed it was needed because WHO promotes "gender identity ideology," among other topics she opposes. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

H.Amdt. 788 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have prohibited funding for the Office of Population Affairs. To justify this amendment, Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) falsely claimed that the office is used "to promote gender transition procedures for children" and highlighted that the office released a

guide called “Gender Affirming Care and Young People.” The amendment failed by a recorded vote of [204-224](#).

[H.Amdt. 975](#) to [H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year, 2025](#)

This amendment establishes a permanent hiring freeze for diversity, equity, and inclusion jobs in the Department of Defense. When speaking in support of this amendment, Rep. Glenn Grothman (R-WI) [claimed that](#) “from transgender Pride patches on military uniforms to DEI steering committees at DODEA schools and a record \$162 million dedicated to DEI activities in the President’s FY25 budget, these activities continue to indoctrinate and divide.” The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of [216-206](#).⁴

[H.Amdt. 981](#) to [H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year, 2025](#)

This amendment prohibits the promotion of critical race theory. When speaking in support of the amendment, Rep. Cory Mills (R-FL) [claimed](#) “it is not through the ideas of pronoun training, where I can guarantee you that we can ‘out-pronoun’ all of our enemies but the he/him,

they/them, she/her is not going to make us a stronger military.” The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

[H.Amdt. 1014](#) to [H.R. 8752, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

This amendment prohibits funding for TSA’s Inclusion Action Committee. When speaking in support of the amendment, Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC) [stated](#) that the “committee was instrumental in creating a gender-neutral option for the TSA PreCheck to serve nonbinary and gender nonconforming passengers and allow applicants to select their gender based on self-attestation, regardless of the sex assigned at birth” and called this “flat-out insanity.” The amendment was agreed to by a voice vote.

[H.Amdt. 1101](#) to [H.R. 8997, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

This amendment prohibits funds from being directed towards the Department of Energy Office of Science’s Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. When justifying this amendment, Rep. Andrew Ogles (R-TN) [remarked](#) that diversity and inclusion efforts lead to the hiring of nonbinary officials. The amendment was agreed to by a voice vote.

Amendment Votes to Demonize LGBTQI+ People (6)

The following amendments use transphobic language to describe trans people, are intended to demonize trans people; and cut the salaries of openly LGBTQI+ officials.

[H.Amdt. 113](#) to [H.R. 5, the Parents Bill of Rights Act](#)

This amendment uses transphobic language to describe trans people and requires parents to be notified if a school

⁴ Although Rep. Landsman is recorded as voting “aye,” [he clarified in the Congressional Record](#) that he meant to have voted no on the Grothman No. 41 Amendment.

allows transgender girls to participate in athletic programs that align with their gender identity. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

H.Amdt. 114 to H.R. 5, the Parents Bill of Rights Act

This amendment uses transphobic language to describe trans people and requires parents to be notified if a school allows transgender women and girls to use restrooms, locker rooms, and other facilities that align with their gender identity. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

H.Amdt. 169 to H.R. 734, the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act of 2023

This amendment requires a study to be conducted detailing the “adverse psychological, developmental, participatory, and sociological results” of transgender inclusion in athletic programs but does not address the adverse impacts on transgender people of being excluded from athletic programs. The amendment was agreed to by a recorded vote of 216-205.

H.Amdt. 362 to H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have reduced the salary of Shawn Skelly, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Readiness, to \$1. Skelly is the highest-ranking openly

transgender official in the Department of Defense, and the amendment sponsor made transphobic remarks to justify the amendment. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 150-282.

H.Amdt. 636 to H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment reduces the salary of Pete Buttigieg, Secretary of Transportation, to \$1. Buttigieg is the first openly gay person confirmed to serve in a president’s cabinet, and the amendment sponsor used homophobic remarks when justifying the amendment. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

H.Amdt. 770 to H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

This amendment would have reduced the salary of Admiral Rachel Levine, Assistant Secretary for Health, to \$1. Levine is the first transgender federal official confirmed by the U.S. Senate and the first openly transgender person to hold a four-star admiral rank in any of the country’s uniformed services. The amendment sponsor made transphobic remarks to justify the amendment. The amendment failed by a recorded vote of 170-254.

Appendix B: Anti-LGBTQ+ Amendments Filed

When a bill is announced for House floor consideration, Representatives often have the opportunity to file amendments to the bill with the House Rules Committee. The Rules Committee then decides which amendments will receive votes. In the 118th Congress, there were **more than 155 anti-LGBTQ+ amendments filed to bills proceeding to the House floor**. This includes amendments that specifically targeted the LGBTQ+ community, amendments targeting HIV funding, and amendments where the proponents used anti-LGBTQ+ language to justify their support. Many other amendments also disproportionately impact the LGBTQ+ community, especially those targeting diversity, equity, and inclusion. The amendments listed below are not meant to be exhaustive and are limited to where the amendment text specifically targeted the LGBTQ+ community or HIV funding or where proponents of the amendment used explicitly anti-LGBTQ+ language when justifying their amendment. This list does not include amendments that were withdrawn.

H.R. 5, Parents Bill of Rights Act

Rules Amendment #46 (Boebert)

This amendment requires parents to be notified if a school allows transgender girls to participate in athletic programs that align with their gender identity.

women and girls to use restrooms, locker rooms, and other facilities that align with their gender identity.

Rules Amendment #47 (Boebert)

This amendment requires parents to be notified if a school allows transgender

Rules Amendment #48 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits federal funds from being used for research or publications relating to gender-affirming care for minors.

H.R. 277, the REINS Act of 2023

Rules Amendment #16 (Roy)

This amendment limits the implementation of President Biden's LGBTQ+ rights and nondiscrimination

EOs and his LGBTQ+ inclusive EOs by requiring Congressional approval of any rule that referenced the EOs.

H.R. 734, the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act of 2023

Rules Amendment #2 (Van Drew)

This amendment adds a sense of Congress that Emma Weyant was the "rightful winner" of the 2022 NCAA Division I Women's 500-Yard Freestyle in

swimming. This event was won by openly transgender swimmer, Lia Thomas.

Rules Amendment #7 (Mace)

This amendment requires a study to be conducted detailing the "adverse

psychological, developmental, participatory, and sociological results” of transgender inclusion in athletic programs but does not address the adverse impacts on transgender people of being excluded from athletic programs.

Rules Amendment #16 (Ogles)

This amendment prohibits transgender inclusion in all programs and activities associated with participation on an athletics team.

Rules Amendment #17 (Santos)

This amendment clarifies that “sex,” as used in the bill, is to be determined solely from an individual’s “reproductive biology and genetics.”

Rules Amendment #19 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits schools from allowing transgender girls and women to use locker rooms and changing rooms for athletic events and activities that correspond with their gender identity.

H.R. 2670, National Defense Authorization Act

Rules Amendment #30 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) from covering or providing referrals for gender-affirming care—including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgeries—for servicemembers’ dependent children. The amendment further prohibits servicemembers from being reassigned to a different duty station via EFMP in order to provide their dependents with gender-affirming care.

Rules Amendment #194 (Rosendale)

This amendment bans coverage of gender-affirming care—specifically gender-affirming surgeries and hormone therapy—under TRICARE.

Rules Amendment #223 (Harshbarger)

This amendment prohibits the display of Pride flags on any military, embassy, or consulate building.

Rules Amendment #305 (Gaetz)

This amendment prohibits the Secretaries of the military departments from changing a covered

servicemember’s station because a covered state discriminates against the servicemember’s dependent child on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Rules Amendment #310 (Roy)

This amendment prohibits funding from being used to establish positions similar to a Chief Diversity Officer or Senior Advisor for Diversity and Inclusion. In remarks supporting his amendment, Rep. Chip Roy (R-TX) claimed that DEI initiatives do not strengthen the military stating, “Do rainbow bullets and flags scare away folks?”

Rules Amendment #320 (Gaetz)

This amendment bans providing gender-affirming surgeries and treatments at DOD medical facilities and the payment of such surgeries and treatments at non-DOD medical facilities.

Rules Amendment #333 (Gaetz)

This amendment prohibits servicemembers from using facilities reserved for a specific gender if that

gender does not match the gender on their birth certificate.

Rules Amendment #448 (Davidson)

This amendment prohibits the display of Pride flags over any diplomatic or consular post.

Rules Amendment #694 (Miller)

This amendment would prohibit TRICARE and all other health benefits programs made available under subtitle A of title VII of the bill from providing “gender transition procedures,” including gender-affirming surgeries and medications.

Rules Amendment #995 (Crane)

This amendment condemns Lieutenant General DeAnna Burt for pro-equality statements made during the DoD LGBTQ+ Pride Event.

Rules Amendment #1345 (Burlison)

This amendment prohibits the Department of Defense from establishing new DEI positions or filling current vacancies in such positions. In justifying his amendment, Rep. Eric Burlison (R-MO) stated, “Instead of having a unified body of men and women who are ready to defend our Nation, we have a group of people who are fragmented into the belief of their gender identities.”

Rules Amendment #1386 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds for the Department of Defense Education Activity from being used to purchase or maintain school library books that include transgender characters or touch on topics related to gender identity.

Rules Amendment #1392 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits the General Services Administration from considering access to gender-affirming care when selecting any federal site and building locations.

Rules Amendment #1464 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits Pride flags from being displayed in any workplace, common access area, or public area of the Department of Defense.

Rules Amendment #1465 (Norman)

This amendment eliminates any office established to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion within the Armed Forces and Department of Defense and terminates any personnel employed by such offices. In justifying his amendment Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC) stated that it was “stupid” that the Administration was “concerned about ensuring cadets use the right pronouns.”

H.R. 3935, Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act

Rules Amendment #203 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding authorized by the bill from being used for any policy, statement, event, initiative, communication, publication, hiring practice, educational program, or public campaign that supports the LGBTQ+ community.

Rules Amendment #207 (Miller)

This amendment prohibits funding for DEI officials and training. When advocating for this amendment, Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) stated that “efforts by the Biden Administration to factor race, gender, and sexual orientation into hiring and

promotion decisions puts the traveling public at risk and deepens the staffing

shortages we have seen throughout the FAA.”

H.R. 4364, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act 2024

Rules Amendment #10 (Miller)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to acquire or display Pride flags or pennants.

Rules Amendment #27 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits the House

Child Care Center from purchasing or maintaining any book in a school library that “espouses radical gender ideology”—an anti-LGBTQI+ term used by people who believe that sex is binary and that transgender people do not exist.

H.R. 4365, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #22 (Miller)

This amendment prohibits funds for gender-affirming surgeries.

Rules Amendment #49 (Luna)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used for bathrooms or showers that are open to both cisgender and transgender people consistent with their gender identity.

Rules Amendment #74 (Boebert)

This amendment reduces the salary of Shawn Skelly, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Readiness, to \$1. Skelly is the highest-ranking openly transgender official in the Department of Defense, and the amendment sponsor made transphobic [remarks](#) to justify the amendment.

Rules Amendment #75 (Boebert)

This amendment reduces the salary of Norvel Dillard, Director of Diversity and Inclusion Management at the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion of the Department of Defense, to \$1. When justifying this cut, Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) made transphobic [remarks](#) that

claimed that recognizing transgender people “erase[s] women” and falsely conflated transgender women with men in dresses and heels.

Rules Amendment #154 (Crane)

This amendment prohibits funds for programs, projects, and activities that advance “sexual orientation and gender initiatives” and diversity, equity, and inclusion in the Armed Forces.

Rules Amendment #169 (Roy)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to carry out the observance of Pride Month.

Rules Amendment #202 (Ogles)

This amendment enacts H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act, as engrossed in the House on July 14, 2024. This bill included numerous anti-LGBTQI+ provisions.

Rules Amendment #227 (Ogles)

This amendment prohibits funds for various materials, including materials that claim the gender of a person can differ from their “biological sex” and

materials that “promote[] gender critical theory.”

Rules Amendment #257 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to provide gender-affirming care—including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgeries—to a servicemember’s child enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP), or to provide a referral for such care. The amendment further prohibits funds from being used to reassign servicemembers to a different duty

H.R. 4366, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #27 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding from being used or transferred to another Federal agency for any gender-affirming surgeries in a facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

Rules Amendment #67 (Rosendale)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to promote any LGBTQ events or “adult cabaret performances.”

H.R. 4367, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #187 (Boebert)

This amendment would prohibit funds to modify TSA’s standard operating

station vis EFMP to provide their dependents with gender-affirming care.

Rules Amendment #319 (Roy)

This amendment strikes funding for the Marine Corps University Brute Krulak Center’s Reynolds Scholars Program. Rep. Chip Roy (R-PA), the amendment sponsor, criticized the program for, among other things, discussing how gender is different than sex assigned at birth.

Rules Amendment #81 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to carry out the Department of Veterans Affairs training, “Managing Gender Diversity in the Department of Veterans (VA),” which is LGBTQI-inclusive.

Rules Amendment #97 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds for the VA’s LGBTQ+ Health Program.

procedures to remove sex-based screening procedures from security screening.

H.R. 4368, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #34 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for any State or local government agency, board, or commission that either directly or indirectly funds or supports the

distribution, sale, or use of puberty blockers and hormone therapy for individuals under 18.

Rules Amendment #36 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for any State or local government agency, board, or commission that either directly or indirectly funds or supports gender-affirming surgeries for individuals under 18.

Rules Amendment #37 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for independent hospitals or hospital systems that provide puberty blockers or gender-affirming hormone therapy for individuals under 18.

Rules Amendment #39 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for independent hospitals or hospital systems that support gender-affirming surgeries for individuals under 18.

Rules Amendment #40 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for medical research at any public or private organization that develops, seeks, or supports the development of any puberty blockers or other gender-affirming hormone therapy and medications for individuals under 18.

Rules Amendment #42 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for medical research at any public or private organization that develops, seeks, or supports the development of any drug for use in support of gender-affirming surgeries for individuals under 18.

Rules Amendment #83 (Good)

This amendment reduces funding for the Office of Civil Rights in the USDA to 50% of FY23 levels. During debate of the amendment, Rep. Bob Good (R-VA) stated that “the Federal Government should be hiring and firing employees based on the quality of their

performance or lack thereof, not based on the color of their skin or the gender they claim to be identifying as on whatever particular day.”

Rules Amendment #108 (Gooden)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to implement Executive Orders 14075 and 13988, which relate to combating discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation.

Rules Amendment #109 (Gooden)

This amendment prohibits funds for any program, activity, or purpose relating to gender-affirming care.

Rules Amendment #136 (Brecheen)

This amendment reduces funds for the Natural Resources Conservation Service. When Rep. Josh Brecheen (R-OK) explained his support for the amendment, he criticized NRCS offices for having “a lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender special emphasis program manager position” for providing resources such as “Pride calendars, pronouns in the workplace guidance, and LGBTQ spotlights.”

Rules Amendment #145 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds for the USDA’s Equity Commission. When supporting this amendment, Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) criticized USDA’s policy of prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in school lunch programs, falsely claiming that the “USDA is...holding school lunch money hostage to force a curriculum that sexualizes our children.”

Rules Amendment #146 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used for courses, books, or study

guides relating to LGBTQ+ people and diversity more broadly. The amendment lists 17 specific courses, books, and topics that are banned, including on understanding and supporting LGBTQ+ employees, creating inclusive environments for transgender employees, and being an ally to all.

Rules Amendment #150 (Tenney)⁵
This amendment prohibits funding for DEI trainings and defines DEI to include concepts relating to sexual orientation and gender identity, among others.

Rules Amendment #188 (Good)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used to implement three EOs relating to nondiscrimination protections and equality for LGBTQ+ people.

H.R. 4394, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #6 (Norman)
This amendment prohibits funds for the Department of Energy Office of Science's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. When speaking in

Rules Amendment #192 (Nehls)
This amendment prohibits funds to grants that provide funding on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, or sexual orientation.

Rules Amendment #196 (Mooney)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used pursuant to two EOs relating to LGBTQ+ equality and nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQ+ people. Rep. Mooney introduced this amendment to block enforcement of a USDA Food and Nutrition Service policy that clarified that the laws that USDA FNS enforces that prohibit sex discrimination also prohibit sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination.

support of this amendment, Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC), falsely **claimed** this Office "prioritize[d] hiring nonbinary nuclear officials."

H.R. 4664, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #68 (Salazar)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used to produce documents containing the term "Latinx" (or "latin-x"), a gender-inclusive term in the Spanish language.

Rules Amendment #178 (Harshbarger)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used to pay the salary or expenses of an officer or employee of the White House Gender Policy Council or carry out the duties and responsibilities of the GPC. The amendment's sponsor used transphobic **remarks** to justify the

⁵ The Rules website lists this amendment as being submitted by Rep. Tenney, though the amendment text states the amendment was offered by Rep. Banks.

amendment and referred to the council as a “pro-transgender policy council.”

H.R. 4665, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #101 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used for the State Department’s Global Equality Fund, which supports local initiatives abroad that are spearheaded by human rights defenders and civil society organizations working to protect LGBTQI+ people from violence, abuse, criminalization, discrimination, and stigma.

Rules Amendment #123 (Crane)

This amendment reduces USAID funding by 50%. Rep. Eli Crane (R-AZ) claimed this was needed because USAID programs “promote distorted gender ideology”—an anti-LGBTQI+ term used by people who believe that sex is binary and that transgender people do not exist.

Rules Amendment #134 (Biggs)

This amendment eliminates funding to the United States Institute of Peace. According to Rep. Eli Crane (R-AZ), this amendment was needed because, among other reasons, “the institute covers issue areas such as gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, and climate...”

Rules Amendment # 173 (Roy)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order 14975, relating to advancing equality for LGBTQI+ individuals.

Rules Amendment #175 (Ogles)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to pay Jessica Stern, U.S. Special Envoy to Advance the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons, a salary that exceeds \$1.

H.R. 4820, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #4 (Greene)

This amendment reduces the salary of Pete Buttigieg, Secretary of Transportation, to \$1. Buttigieg is the first openly gay person confirmed to serve in a president’s cabinet, and the amendment sponsor used homophobic remarks when justifying the amendment.

Rules Amendment #6 (Self)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to implement HUD’s Equity Action Plan. When speaking in support of

this amendment, Rep. Matt Rosendale (R-MT) argued that “these equity action plans direct the department to give special attention to individuals based on their race or if they identify as transgender or gender nonconforming.”

Rules Amendment #13 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce HUD’s “Equal Access in Accordance with an Individual’s Gender Identity in Community Planning and

Development Programs,” which ensures that transgender people can access programs and shelters administered by or funded by HUD’s Office of Community Planning and Development consistent with their gender identity.

Rules Amendment #37 (Davidson)

This amendment eliminates funding for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program.

House Amendment #47 (Grothman)

This amendment reduces funding for the office of the Chief Human Capital Officer in order to, according to Rep. Glenn Grothman (R-WI), “express concern regarding the inherently divisive nature of the Diversity Council and the associated race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation-based Affinity or Employee Resource Groups.”

H.R. 4821, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #131 (Brecheen)⁶

This amendment prohibits funds from

being used to carry out the observance of Pride Month.

H.R. 5893, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #99 (Steube)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used by the Bureau of Prisons for gender-affirming surgeries for prisoners.

related to sexual orientation and gender identity to the 2024 American Community Survey.

Rules Amendment #125 (Crawford)

This amendment expands the underlying bill’s prohibition on using funds to assign transgender individuals who are incarcerated to facilities that align with their gender identity. The underlying bill’s prohibition applies only to the Bureau of Prison and this amendment would apply this prohibition to any entity receiving funding appropriated by the bill.

Rules Amendment #209 (McCormick)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to bring civil action against a state or local government over any law relating to education standards or curriculum, including laws that prohibit the teaching of sexual orientation or gender identity. It also prohibits funds from being used to intervene or file an amicus brief in such a case.

Rules Amendment #207 (McCormick)

This amendment prohibits the Census Bureau from using funds to add questions

Rules Amendment #249 (Grothman)

This amendment prohibits funds from being provided to law enforcement agencies that do not include individuals’ sex assigned at birth in arrest records.

⁶ This amendment was filed to H.R. 4821, but the text of the amendment inaccurately states it’s an amendment to H.R. 4891.

H.R. 5894, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

Rules Amendment #1 (Greene)

This amendment reduces the salary of Admiral Rachel Levine, Assistant Secretary for Health, to \$1. Levine is the first transgender federal official confirmed by the U.S. Senate and the first openly transgender person to hold a four-star admiral rank in any of the country's uniformed services. The amendment sponsor made transphobic remarks to justify the amendment.

Rules Amendment #3 (Greene)

This amendment reduces the salary of Miguel Cardona, Secretary of Education, to \$1. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) said this amendment was appropriate because, among other reasons, the Secretary took actions to enforce Title IX to ensure transgender students can participate in school sports. She also made transphobic remarks.

Rules Amendment #27 (Bost)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to require schools to allow individuals to use bathrooms consistent with their gender identity; specifically, it prohibits funds from being used to mandate that schools allow individuals to use bathrooms for a gender that is different than the gender listed on their birth certificate.

Rules Amendment #28 (Crenshaw)

This amendment prohibits funds made available for the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment (CHGME) program from being used by hospitals that provide gender-affirming care to minors.

Rules Amendment #29 (Miller)

This amendment would reduce the salary of Catherine E. Lhamon, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the Department of Education, to \$1. The amendment sponsor criticized Lhamon for her work to enforce Title IX, including by issuing a proposed rule to make clear that Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics.

Rules Amendment #42 (Crenshaw)

This amendment prohibits funds made available for carrying out the CHGME program from being used to make a payment to a hospital that provides gender-affirming care to minors.

Rules Amendment #46 (Miller)

This amendment prohibits funds to the World Health Organization (WHO). When speaking in support of her amendment, Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) claimed it was needed because WHO promotes "gender identity ideology," among other topics she opposes.

Rules Amendment #47 (Miller)

This amendment prohibits funding for the Office of Population Affairs. To justify this amendment, Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) falsely claimed that the office is used "to promote gender transition procedures for children" and highlighted that the office released a guide called Gender Affirming Care and Young People."

Rules Amendment #55 (Hern)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used for extracurricular activities or events at institutions of higher education that “contribute to gender dysphoria.”

[Rules Amendment #102](#) (Brecheen)

This amendment prohibits funds from the bill from being used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce HHS’s proposed rule “Safe and Appropriate Foster Care Placement Requirements for Titles IV-E and IV-B” which would require child welfare agencies to ensure that each child in their care who identifies as LGBTQI+ receives a safe and appropriate placement and services.

[Rules Amendment #124](#) (Good)

This amendment eliminates funding for the Minority HIV/AIDS Fund.

[Rules Amendment #152](#) (Rosendale)

This amendment reduces funding for the John E. Fogarty International Center. When justifying his amendment, Rep. Matthew Rosendale (R-MT) [criticized](#) the Center for funding a program titled ‘Stigma Reduction and Gender Affirmation to Promote HIV Prevention Testing in Trans Women.’

[Rules Amendment #190](#) (Pfluger)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used for drag shows.

[Rules Amendment #265](#) (Ogles)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to carry out Secretary Becerra’s “Gender Identity Non-Discrimination Inclusion Policy for Employees and Applicants” guidance.

[Rules Amendment #278](#) (Ogles)

This amendment prohibits funds from the bill from being used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce HHS’s proposed rule “Safe and Appropriate Foster Care Placement Requirements for Titles IV-E and IV-B” which would require child welfare agencies to ensure that each child in their care who identifies as LGBTQI+ receives a safe and appropriate placement and services.

[Rules Amendment #279](#) (Greene)

This amendment prohibits the CDC from conducting research on gender-affirming hormone therapy and puberty blockers for minors.

[Rules Amendment #283](#) (Steube)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used by an officer of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service to perform gender-affirming surgeries.

[Rules Amendment #292](#) (Green)

This amendment provides that none of the funds made available by the bill may be used to limit or restrict assistance to a State because that State has laws or policies that define an individual’s sex based on “biological sex.”

[H.R. 6611, FISA Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2023](#)

[Rules Amendment #3](#) (Norman)

This bill prohibits queries under section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act for the purpose of

“disadvantaging or harming such United States person based on their ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, or religion,” and this amendment removes

“gender and sexual orientation” from this list and replaces it with “sex.”

H.R. 8070, Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025

Rules Amendment #21 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for hormone therapies and surgeries for the purpose of “changing the body of such individual to correspond to a sex that differs from one’s biological sex.”

Rules Amendment #34 (Rosendale)

This amendment bans coverage of gender-affirming care—specifically gender-affirming surgeries and hormone therapy—under TRICARE.

Rules Amendment #188 (Banks)⁷

This amendment established a permanent hiring freeze for diversity, equity, and inclusion jobs in the Department of Defense. When speaking in support of this amendment, Rep. Glenn Grothman (R-WI) **claimed that** “from transgender Pride patches on military uniforms to DEI steering committees at DODEA schools and a record \$162 million dedicated to DEI activities in the President’s FY25 budget, these activities continue to indoctrinate and divide.”

Rules Amendment #195 (Hageman)

This amendment prohibits a servicemember from being reassigned for the purpose of providing themselves or their dependents with access to “gender transition procedures.”

Rules Amendment #253 (Davidson)

This amendment prohibits the display of Pride flags over any diplomatic or consular post.

Rules Amendment #425 (Steube)

This amendment prohibits Units of the Armed Forces’ websites and social media accounts from promoting, advocating, celebrating, or acknowledging Pride Month or any holiday or time period celebrating LGBTQ+ activity.

Rules Amendment #471 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) from covering or providing referrals for gender-affirming care—including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgeries—for servicemembers’ dependent children. The amendment further prohibits servicemembers from being reassigned to a different duty station via EFMP in order to provide their dependents with gender-affirming care.

Rules Amendment #1081 (Gosar)

This amendment prohibits drag events on military bases and facilities and at military events.

Rules Amendment #1120 (Steube)

This amendment prohibits funds for the Department of Defense Education Activity from being used to purchase or maintain materials that include

⁷ Although the amendment lists Rep. Grothman as the sponsor, according to the Rules website and the Rules

Committee Report, Mr. Banks filed the amendment originally.

transgender characters or touch on topics related to gender identity.

Rules Amendment #1134 (Brecheen)

This amendment prohibits funding for drag shows, drag queen story hours, and similar events.

Rules Amendment #1244 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds for the Department of Defense Education Activity from being used to purchase or maintain books that include transgender characters or touch on topics related to gender identity.

Rules Amendment #1245 (Boebert)

This amendment requires the Department of Defense to produce a report regarding the amount of taxpayer dollars spent on Pride Month celebrations and on Veterans Day and Memorial Day celebrations.

Rules Amendment #1247 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits transgender people from serving in the military.

Rules Amendment #1248 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits the General Services Administration from considering access to gender-affirming care when selecting any federal site and building locations.

Rules Amendment #1321 (Luna)

This amendment prohibits the promotion of critical race theory. When speaking in support of the amendment, Rep. Cory Mills (R-Fl) claimed “it is not through the ideas of pronoun training, where I can guarantee you that we can ‘out-pronoun’ all of our enemies but the he/him, they/them, she/her is not going to make us a stronger military.”

Rules Amendment #1328 (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funding from being used for Department of Defense Education Activity Pride Month celebrations and related instruction.

Rules Amendment #1382 (Mills)

This amendment removes an exemption that allows military chain of command or senior civilian leadership to approve the display of certain flags in order to ban Pride flags from being displayed in any workplace, common access area, or public area of the Department of Defense.

Rules Amendment #1383 (Brecheen)

This amendment prohibits funding from being used for any activity promoting or recognizing Pride Month or any event with a similar theme.

H.R. 8752, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025

Rules Amendment #71 (Brecheen)

This amendment prohibits funding for promoting or recognizing Pride Month or any similar event.

Rules Amendment #79 (Pfluger)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used for the Office of Civil Rights

and Civil Liberties, which enforces nondiscrimination protections, including for LGBTQI+ people.

Rules Amendment #213 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits funding for TSA’s Inclusion Action Committee. When speaking in support of the amendment,

Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC) [stated](#) that the “committee was instrumental in creating a gender-neutral option for the TSA PreCheck to serve nonbinary and gender nonconforming passengers and allow applicants to select their gender based on self-attestation, regardless of the sex assigned at birth” and called this “flat-out insanity.”

[Rules Amendment #241](#) (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to grant an “X” gender marker option in the TSA PreCheck program application.

[Rules Amendment #248](#) (Boebert)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, which enforces nondiscrimination protections, including for LGBTQI+ people.

[H.R. 8771, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

[Rules Amendment #1](#) (Greene)
This amendment reduces the salary of David Pressman, United States Ambassador to Hungary, to \$1. Ambassador Pressman is openly gay.

[Rules Amendment #5](#) (Greene)
This amendment prohibits funding for USAID, which has numerous LGBTQI-inclusive programs. When speaking in support of the amendment, Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) also made numerous queerphobic [remarks](#), including that there are only two genders, and criticized funding that combats HIV around the world.

[Rules Amendment #81](#) (Brecheen)⁸
This amendment prohibits funds from being used to promote or recognize Pride Month or similar events.

[Rules Amendment #147](#) (Steube)
This amendment prohibits funds for USAID to provide grants to “any LGBTQ+ legal assistance group.”

[Rules Amendment #160](#) (Mast)
This amendment reduces funds for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor to \$0. DRL includes the Global Equality Fund and the Office of the Special Envoy to Advance the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons.

[Rules Amendment #162](#) (Mast)
This amendment prohibits funding for programs that have not been reauthorized in FY25 which would include the Global Equality Fund and USAID’s LGBTQI+ programs, among others.

[H.R. 8774, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

[Rules Amendment #3](#) (Norman)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used to provide gender-affirming

care—including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgeries—to a servicemember’s child enrolled in the

⁸ The amendment text lists the amendment as an amendment to Committee Print 118-40, but it was submitted as an amendment to H.R. 8771, which was Committee Print 118-39.

Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP), or to provide a referral for such care. The amendment further prohibits funds from being used to reassign servicemembers to a different duty station via EFMP to provide their dependents with gender-affirming care.

[Rules Amendment #35](#) (Brecheen)
This amendment prohibits funds for observing Pride Month.

[Rules Amendment #71](#) (Pfluger)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used to put a Pride flag on the

uniform of a member of the Armed Forces.

[Rules Amendment #333](#) (Gosar)
This amendment prohibits funding for drag events on military bases, during military events, or within any military facility.

[Rules Amendment #366](#) (Steube)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence for “Pride” or “LGBTQ+ employee resource group activities.”

[H.R. 8772, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

[Rules Amendment #27](#) (Boebert)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used by the House of

Representatives Child Care Center to obtain material that espouse “radical gender ideology.”

[H.R. 8773, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2025](#)

[Rules Amendment #4](#) (Tenney)
This amendment reduces the salary of Karine Jeanne-Pierre, White House Press Secretary, to \$1.

[Rules Amendment #62](#) (Norman)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order 14020, titled “Establishment of the White House Gender Policy Council.”

[Rules Amendment #67](#) (Gosar)
This amendment prohibits funds from being used under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program for insurance contracts that provide coverage services,

drugs, or supplies related to gender transitions.

[Rules Amendment #71](#) (Greene)
This amendment prohibits funding for the Gender Policy Council.

[Rules Amendment #126](#) (Gosar)
This amendment prohibits funds to be used for the salaries and expenses of the DC Mayor’s Office of LGBTQ Affairs.

[Rules Amendment #159](#) (Ogles)
This amendment prohibits funds to be used to pay the salary and expenses of Karine Jean-Pierre, White House Press Secretary.

Rules Amendment #186 (Mace)

This amendment prohibits funding for the implementation or enforcement of DC's

regulations prohibiting discrimination based on gender identity or expression.

H.R. 8998, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

Rules Amendment #14 (Brecheen)

This amendment prohibits the Indian Health Service from using appropriated funds to provide gender-affirming care.

Rules Amendment #156 (Bice)

This amendment prohibits funding for drag shows at the Smithsonian Institution.

H.R. 8997, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

Rules Amendment #113 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits funds from being directed towards the Department of Energy Office of Science's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity,

and Inclusion. When justifying this amendment, Rep. Andrew Ogles (R-TN) remarked that diversity and inclusion efforts lead to the hiring of nonbinary officials.

H.R. 9026, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

Rules Amendment #93 (McCormick)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to implement questions relating to sexual orientation and gender identity on the 2024 American Community Survey.

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to prosecute Dr. Eithan Haim, a Dallas surgeon accused of illegally obtaining and sharing private information on pediatric patients who received transgender care at a Texas children's hospital, or to impose any civil penalties for conduct related to the charges filed in the case.

Rules Amendment #206 (Roy)

H.R. 9027, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

Rules Amendment #3 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits appropriated funds from being used to enforce nondiscrimination protections on the basis of sexual orientation and gender

identity under Title IX and the Food and Nutrition Act.

Rules Amendment #31 (Norman)

This amendment prohibits funds appropriated by the bill from being used

for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Equity Commission.

[Rules Amendment #33](#) (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds appropriated by the bill from being used for courses, books, or study guides relating to LGBTQ+ people and diversity more broadly.

[Rules Amendment #150](#) (Boebert)

This amendment prohibits funds appropriated by the bill from being used for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Equity Commission.

H.R. 9028, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

[Rules Amendment #4](#) (Greene)

This amendment reduces the salary of Pete Buttigieg, Secretary of Transportation, to \$1.

H.R. 9029, Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

[Rules Amendment #2](#) (Greene)

This amendment reduces the salary of Rachel Levine, Assistant Secretary for Health, to \$1.

described in the document titled “Gender-Affirming Care and Young People.”

[Rules Amendment #18](#) (Miller)

This amendment reduces the salary of Rachel Levine, Assistant Secretary for Health, to \$1.

[Rules Amendment #80](#) (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to promote or provide resources to minors regarding LGBTQ issues.

[Rules Amendment #23](#) (Miller)

This amendment prohibits funding for the Office of Population Affairs. When arguing in support of the same amendment the previous year, Rep. Mary Miller (R-IL) falsely [claimed](#) that the office is used “to promote gender transition procedures for children” and highlighted that the office released a guide called “Gender Affirming Care and Young People.”

[Rules Amendment #107](#) (Rosendale)

This amendment reduces funding for the John E. Fogarty International Center. When justifying the same amendment last year, Rep. Matthew Rosendale (R-MT) [criticized](#) the Center for funding a program titled ‘Stigma Reduction and Gender Affirmation to Promote HIV Prevention Testing in Trans Women.’

[Rules Amendment #45](#) (Crenshaw)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used to carry out the policies

[Rules Amendment #125](#) (Steube)

This amendment reduces funding for the HHS Office for Civil Rights, which enforces nondiscrimination protections, including for LGBTQ+ people.

Rules Amendment #128 (Steube)

This amendment prohibits funding for “Transgender Day of Visibility” celebrations at the Department of Health and Human Services.

Rules Amendment #153 (Steube)

This amendment prohibits funds from being used by the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps to provide gender-reassignment surgeries to people in their care.

Appendix C: Hearings with Anti-LGBTQI+ Remarks

Republicans and their witnesses **made anti-LGBTQI+ remarks** or asked questions motivated by opposition to LGBTQI+ policies and equality **at more than 75 hearings in the 118th Congress**. The list below is not meant to be comprehensive but rather is meant to give readers a sense of the wide range of hearings where opponents of LGBTQI+ equality brought up LGBTQI+ issues. This list does not include committee markups or meetings of the House Rules Committee.

["American Education in Crisis,"](#)
Committee on Education and the
Workforce (Feb. 8, 2023).

["Protecting Speech from Government
Interference and Social Media Bias, Part
1: Twitter's Role in Suppressing the
Biden Laptop Story,"](#) Committee on
Oversight and Accountability (Feb. 8,
2023).

["Federal Pandemic Spending: A
Prescription for Waste, Fraud and
Abuse,"](#) Committee on Oversight and
Accountability (Feb. 1, 2023).

["The Pressing Threat of the Chinese
Communist Party to U.S. National
Defense,"](#) Committee on Armed Services
(Feb. 7, 2023).

["Oversight of Our Nation's Largest
Employer: Reviewing the U.S. Office of
Personnel Management,"](#) Committee on
Oversight and Accountability (Mar. 9,
2023).

["Senior Enlisted Leader Perspective,"](#)
Subcommittee on Military Personnel,
Committee on Armed Services (Mar. 9,
2023).

["TikTok: How Congress Can Safeguard
American Data Privacy and Protect
Children from Online Harms,"](#) Committee
on Energy and Commerce (Mar. 23, 2023)

["Free Speech: The Biden
Administration's Chilling Of Parents'
Fundamental Rights,"](#) Subcommittee on
the Constitution and Limited
Government, Committee on the Judiciary
(Mar. 23, 2023).

["President's Fiscal Year 2024 Budget
Request,"](#) Committee on the Budget
(Mar. 23, 2023)

["Budget Hearing - Fiscal Year 2024
Request for the Department of State,"](#)
Subcommittee on State, Foreign
Operations, and Related Programs,
Committee on Appropriations (Mar. 23,
2023).

["Diversity, Equity, And Inclusion: Impacts
To The Department Of Defense And The
Armed Services,"](#) Subcommittee on
Military Personnel, Committee on Armed
Services (Mar. 23, 2023)

["Ensuring Force Readiness: Examining
Progressivism's Impact on an All-
Volunteer Military,"](#) Subcommittee on
National Security, the Border, and

Foreign Affairs, Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Mar. 28, 2023).

["Budget Hearing - Fiscal Year 2024 Request for the Department of Health and Human Services,"](#) Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations (Mar. 28, 2023).

["President Biden's Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request with Health and Human Services Secretary Becerra,"](#) Committee on Ways and Means (Mar. 28, 2023).

["Preserving Free Speech and Reining In Big Tech Censorship,"](#) Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, Committee on Energy and Commerce (Mar. 28, 2023).

["Budget Hearing - Fiscal Year 2024 Request for the Department of Veterans Affairs,"](#) Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations (Mar. 29, 2023).

["School Choice: Expanding Educational Freedom for All,"](#) Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education, Committee on Education and the Workforce (Apr. 18, 2023).

["Budget Hearing - Fiscal Year 2024 Request for the United States Department of Education,"](#) Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations (Apr. 18, 2023).

["Budget Hearing - Fiscal Year 2024 Request for the United States Agency for International Development,"](#) Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Committee on Appropriations (Apr. 18, 2023).

["Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request,"](#) Committee on Armed Services (Apr. 19, 2023).

["The Consequences of School Closures: Intended and Unintended, Part 2: The President of The American Federation Of Teachers, Ms. Randi Weingarten,"](#) Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Apr. 26, 2023).

["Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request,"](#) Committee on Armed Services (Apr. 28, 2023).

["Examining the Mineral Wealth of Northern Minnesota,"](#) Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, Committee on Natural Resources (May 2, 2023).

["ESG PART I: An Examination of Environmental, Social, And Governance Practices With Attorneys General,"](#) Committee on Oversight and Accountability House of Representatives (May 10, 2023).

["Assessing The Shortage Of United States Mariners And Recruitment And Retention In The United States Coast Guard,"](#) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, Committee on

Transportation and Infrastructure (May 11, 2023).

["Exposing the Woke, Wasteful, and Bloated Bureaucracy,"](#) Committee on the Budget (May 11, 2023).

["Overdue Oversight of the Capital City: Part II,"](#) Committee on Oversight and Accountability (May 16, 2023).

["'Mostly Peaceful': Countering Left-Wing Organized Violence,"](#) Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Accountability, Committee on Homeland Security (May 16, 2023).

["Examining The Policies And Priorities Of The Department Of Education,"](#) Committee on Education and the Workforce (May 16, 2023).

["The State Of American Influence In 2023: Great Power Competition And Persistent Crises In An Era Of Budget Constraints,"](#) Committee on Foreign Affairs (May 17, 2023).

["The Impacts of FEMA's Strategic Plan On Disaster Preparedness And Response, Economic Development, Public Buildings, And Emergency Management,"](#) Committee On Transportation and Infrastructure (May 17, 2023).

["ESG Part II: The Cascading Impacts of ESG Compliance,"](#) Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Energy Policy, and Regulatory Affairs, Committee on Oversight and Accountability (June 6, 2023).

["Examining The Fiscal Year 2024 Bureau Of Consular Affairs Budget,"](#)

Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability, Committee on Foreign Affairs (June 7, 2023).

["Examining the Fiscal Year 24 State Department Diversity Equity Inclusion and Accessibility Budget,"](#) Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability, Committee on Foreign Affairs (June 13, 2023).

["Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Department of Health and Human Services,"](#) Committee on Education and the Workforce (June 13, 2023).

["Assessing U.S. Efforts To Counter China's Coercive Belt And Road Diplomacy,"](#) Committee on Foreign Affairs (June 14, 2023).

["Examining Proposals That Provide Access To Care For Patients And Support Research For Rare Diseases,"](#) Subcommittee on Health, Committee on Energy and Commerce (June 14, 2023).

["Legislative Hearing on H.R. 386, H.R. 1318, H.R. 2717, H.R. 3448 and H.R. 4377,"](#) Subcommittee on Federal Lands, Committee on Natural Resources (Jul. 13, 2023).

["The Dire State of Religious Freedom Around the World,"](#) Subcommittee on Global Health, Global Human Rights and International Organizations, Committee on Foreign Affairs (July 18, 2023).

[“Admissions, Curriculum, And Diversity Of Thought at the Military Service Academies,”](#) Subcommittee on Military Personnel, Committee on Armed Services (July 19, 2023).

[“Stopping the Exploitation of Migrant Children: Oversight of HHS' Office of Refugee Resettlement,”](#) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, Committee on Energy and Commerce (July 26, 2023).

[“The Dangers And Due Process Violations Of ‘Gender-Affirming Care’ For Children,”](#) Subcommittee on the Constitution and Limited Government, Committee on the Judiciary (July 27, 2023).

[“Meritocracy in the Military Services: Accession, Promotion, and Command Selection,”](#) Subcommittee on Military Personnel, Committee on Armed Services (Sept. 20, 2023).

[“Examining Irregularity in the Strategic Basing Process for U.S. Space Command,”](#) Committee on Armed Services (Sept. 28, 2023).

[“Protecting Kids: Combating Graphic, Explicit Content in School Libraries,”](#) Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education, Committee on Education and the Workforce (Oct. 19, 2023).

[“Faith Under Fire: An Examination of Global Religious Persecution,”](#) Subcommittee on National Security, the Border, and Foreign Affairs, Committee

on Oversight and Accountability (Oct. 25, 2023).

[“Member Day,”](#) Committee on the Judiciary (Nov. 3, 2023).

[“Oversight of the Bureau of Prisons,”](#) Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance, Committee on the Judiciary (Nov. 7, 2023).

[“The High North: How Us Arctic Strategy Impacts Homeland Security,”](#) Committee on Homeland Security (Nov. 29, 2023).

[“The Importance of Protecting Female Athletics and Title IX,”](#) Subcommittee on Health Care and Financial Services, Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Dec. 5, 2023).

[“Looking Ahead Series: Oversight of the Smithsonian Institution,”](#) Committee on House Administration (Dec. 12, 2023).

[“The Risks of Progressive Ideologies in the U.S. Military,”](#) Subcommittee on National Security, the Border, and Foreign Affairs, Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Jan. 11, 2024).

[“The Myth of the New Cuban Entrepreneurs: An Analysis of the Biden Administration’s Cuba Policy,”](#) Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Committee on Foreign Affairs (Jan. 18, 2024).

[“America’s Report Card: Oversight of K-12 Public Education,”](#) Subcommittee on Health Care and Financial Services,

Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Jan. 30, 2024).

["A Review of Defense Secretary Austin's Unannounced Absence,"](#) Committee on Armed Services (Feb. 29, 2024).

["Implementation of the Recommendations of the Accountability and Transparency Review and Efforts to Ease Coast Guard Manpower Shortages,"](#) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (Mar. 6, 2024).

["Divisive, Excessive, Ineffective: The Real Impact of DEI on College Campuses,"](#) Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Development, Committee on Education and the Workforce (Mar. 7, 2024).

["Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for the Department of Health and Human Services,"](#) Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations (Mar. 20, 2024).

["Accountable Assistance: Reviewing Controls to Prevent Mismanagement of Foreign Aid,"](#) Subcommittee on National Security, the Border, and Foreign Affairs, Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Mar. 21, 2024).

["Assessing State Department Compliance with Oversight,"](#) Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability, Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mar. 21, 2024).

["Examining CBP One: Functions, Features, Expansion, and Risks,"](#) Subcommittee on Border Security and Enforcement and Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Accountability, Committee on Homeland Security (Mar. 21, 2024).

["Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for the Department of Education,"](#) Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations (Apr. 10, 2024).

["USAID's Foreign Policy and International Development Priorities in the Era of Great Power Competition,"](#) Committee on Foreign Affairs (Apr. 10, 2024).

["U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Budget Request for Fiscal Years 2025 and 2026,"](#) Committee on Veterans Affairs (Apr. 11, 2024).

["Fiscal Year 2025 Department of Health and Human Services Budget,"](#) Subcommittee on Health, Energy and Commerce Committee (Apr. 17, 2024).

["Military Department Personnel Chiefs: Personnel Posture,"](#) Subcommittee on Military Personnel, Committee on Armed Services (Apr. 17, 2024).

["Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request,"](#) Committee on Armed Services (Apr. 30, 2024).

["Examining the Education Department's Policies, Priorities, and FY 2023 Financial](#)

Audit Failure,” Committee on Education and the Workforce (May 7, 2024).

“Examining the Fiscal Year 2025 State and Foreign Operations Budget Request for Africa,” Subcommittee on Africa, Committee on Foreign Affairs (May 15, 2024).

“Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Department of Health and Human Services,” Committee on Education and the Workforce (May 15, 2024).

“Money is Policy: Assessing Shortcomings in the State Department’s Foreign Assistance Grants Process,” Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability, Committee on Foreign Affairs (June 4, 2024).

“Great Power Competition in the Western Hemisphere,” Committee on Foreign Affairs (June 12, 2024).

“Examining the Censorship-Industrial Complex and its Impact on American Small Business,” Committee on Small Business (June 26, 2024).

“Standing Up for the Rule of Law: Ending Illegal Racial Discrimination and Protecting Men and Women in U.S. Employment Practices,” Committee on Oversight and Accountability (June 27, 2024).

“Collusion in the Global Alliance for Responsible Media,” Committee on the Judiciary (July 10, 2024).

“A Legacy of Incompetence: Consequences of the Biden-Harris Administration’s Policy Failures,” Committee on Oversight and Accountability (Sept. 19, 2024)

“Oversight of Extremism Policies in the Army,” Subcommittee on Military Personnel, Committee on Armed Services (Sept. 19, 2024).

“Weaponization of the Federal Government,” Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government, Committee on the Judiciary (Sept. 25, 2024).

Appendix D: Anti-LGBTQI+ Bills Introduced

More than 85 anti-LGBTQI+ bills were introduced in the 118th Congress that undermine the rights of LGBTQI+ people, target LGBTQI+ people for discrimination or exclusion, or use transphobic language. The list below is not meant to be comprehensive of every anti-LGBTQI+ bill introduced in the 118th Congress but rather to give readers a sense of the wide range of bills that were introduced to attack LGBTQI+ people's rights or used anti-queer reasoning to support the legislation's goal.

H.R. 5, the Parents Bill of Rights Act

H.R. 146, the Old Glory Only Act

H.R. 216, the My Child, My Choice Act of 2023

H.R. 429, the No Tax Breaks for Radical Corporate Activism Act

H.R. 734, the Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act of 2023

H.R. 736, the PROTECT Kids Act

H.R. 935, the Safety and Opportunity for Girls Act

H.R. 985, the Productivity Over Pronouns Act

H.R. 1064, the Ensuring Military Readiness Act of 2023

H.R. 1094, the Parents Opt-in Protection Act

H.R. 1112, the Ensuring Military Readiness Act of 2023

H.R. 1276, the Protecting Minors from Medical Malpractice Act

H.R. 1399, the Protect Children's Innocence Act

H.R. 1490, the Preventing Violence Against Female Inmates Act of 2023

H.R. 1506, the Advisory Committees Free of ESG Act of 2023

H.R. 1585, the Prohibiting Parental Secrecy Policies in Schools Act of 2023

H.R. 1816, the Equal Campus Access Act of 2023

H.R. 2712, the Work Not Woke Act

H.R. 2906, the Reject Latinx Act

H.R. 3102, the Traditional Screening Application Act

H.R. 3131: To prohibit the use of funds to seek membership in the World Health Organization or to provide assessed or voluntary contributions to the World Health Organization

H.R. 3328, the Protecting Children From Experimentation Act of 2023

H.R. 3329, the End Taxpayer Funding of Gender Experimentation Act of 2023

H.R. 3462, the Empower Parents to Protect Their Kids Act of 2023

H.R. 3612, the No ESG at TSP Act

H.R. 3887, the Children's Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act of 2023

H.R. 4196, the One Flag for All Act

H.R. 4364, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 4366, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 4367, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 2024

H.R. 4368, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Act, 2024

H.R. 4394, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 4398, the Patriotism Not Pride Act

H.R. 4664, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 4665, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 4821, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 5108, To abolish the United States Agency for International Development, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5327, the Empowering Parents Act

H.R. 5579, the Preserve Military Recognition Act of 2023

H.R. 5636, the Protect Children's Innocence Act

H.R. 5893, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 5894, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

H.R. 5981, To prohibit the use of Federal funds to be used to support drag theater performances

H.R. 6040, the Protecting Our Kids from Harmful Research Act

H.R. 6133, the Protecting Religious Freedom for Foster Families Act

H.R. 6177, the No Taxpayer Funding for Researchers Who Prey on Children Act

H.R. 6258, the Guaranteeing Unalienable and Anatomical Rights for Dependents (GUARD) Act

H.R. 6339, the States Choose Common Sense Act of 2023

H.R. 6432, the Safeguarding Honest Speech Act

H.R. 6485, the Child Welfare Provider Inclusion Act

H.R. 6658, the Sensible Adoption for Every (SAFE) Home Act

H.R. 6728, the Save Women's Sports Act of 2023

H.R. 7183, the Protecting Resources of Taxpayers to Eliminate Childhood Transgender Surgeries (PROTECTS) Act of 2024

H.R. 7187, the Protection of Women in Olympic and Amateur Sports Act

H.R. 7683, the Respecting the First Amendment on Campus Act

H.R. 7783, to nullify certain documents issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission relating to gender-based workplace discrimination.

H.R. 7937, the DEI DOA Act

H.R. 8580, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 8706, the Dismantle DEI Act of 2024

H.R. 8752, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 8771, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 8772, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 8773, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 8774, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 8997, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

H.R. 8998, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 9026, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 9027, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 9028, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 9029, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025

H.R. 9218, the Defining Male and Female Act of 2024

H.R. 9586, the Stopping Transgender Operation Payments and Wacky Expenses for Illegal Residents and Detainees (STOP WEIRD) Act

H.R. 9874, the Childhood Genital Mutilation Prevention Act

H.Res. 115, Establishing a Women's Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law.

H.Res. 518, Pushing back against the labeling of attempts by parents to ensure school curriculum and sports are age and sex appropriate as extreme.

H.Res. 536, Supporting the designation of the week including June 23, 2023, as "National Women's Sports Week" to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of Title IX and the growth of women's sports.

H.Res. 575, Urging the House of Representatives to restore the Department of Defense's superior warfighting principles of recruiting, assigning, training, promoting, and

retaining personnel solely based on merit and ensuring such personnel maintain and display a warrior ethos and crediting Florida legislature for passing the Florida Senate Memorial SM 1382.

H.Res. 769, Expressing support for the designation of October 10, 2023, as "Real Women's Day".

H.Res. 1223, Designating October, 10, 2024, as "American Girls in Sports Day"

H.J.Res. 61, Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the final rule of the Department of Labor relating to "Rescission of Implementing Legal Requirements Regarding the Equal Opportunity Clause's Religious Exemption Rule".

H.J.Res. 92, Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Food and Nutrition Service relating to "Application of

Bostock v. Clayton County to Program Discrimination Complaint Processing-Policy Update."

H.J.Res 160, Providing for congressional disapproval under Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities."

H.J.Res.165, Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance".

H.J.Res 182, Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Designated Placement Requirements for LGBTQI Plus Children"