



OBSESSED:

HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS
AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

Table of Contents

Message from the Chair	3
By the numbers	4
Major Anti-LGBTQ+ Trends in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2023	5
Targeting Transgender Youth	5
Restricting Access to Medically Necessary Care	5
Encouraging Discrimination Against LGBTQ+ People	6
Hijacking Traditionally Bipartisan Bills to Attack LGBTQ+ People	7
Electing an Anti-LGBTQ+ Extremist as House Speaker	8
Appendices	9
Appendix A: Anti-LGBTQ+ Floor Votes	9
Appendix B: Anti-LGBTQ+ Amendments Filed	20
Appendix C: Hearings with Anti-LGBTQ+ Remarks	31
Appendix D: Anti-LGBTQ+ Bills Introduced	34

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

Message from the Chair

House Republicans are obsessed. Not with lowering healthcare costs. Not with growing the middle class. Not with making life easier for working families. No, they're obsessed with attacking the LGBTQI+ community, especially kids.

When Republicans took control of the House of Representatives last year, we saw an avalanche of attacks against the LGBTQI+ community. In one year, they forced more than 50 anti-LGBTQI+ votes on the House floor.

One of Republicans' top priorities going into the 118th Congress was to ban trans girls as young as kindergarten from playing on school sports teams with their friends. That's right—their priority wasn't addressing the fact that girls have more than 1 million fewer opportunities than boys to participate in high school athletics or that women receive \$252 million less in athletic scholarships than men. No, instead their priority was targeting young trans girls who just want to learn sportsmanship, challenge themselves, and be part of a team with their friends.

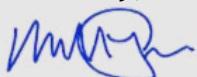
The cruelty is the point. You expect bullies in school, but yet there are bullies walking around the halls of Congress. These elected officials target LGBTQI+ youth, especially trans youth, because it helps increase their clout with a small slice of their base.

These House Republicans are also focused on restricting and banning access to medically necessary care for transgender people. I make my healthcare decisions between myself and my doctor, and when it comes to young people, those decisions should still be driven by the patient, with the support of their parents and their healthcare professionals. Republicans think otherwise. Not only have they passed numerous amendments to restrict access to medically necessary care, but 46 Republicans have signed on to a Marjorie Taylor Greene bill to throw doctors and parents in jail for providing evidence-based care to transgender youth. They seem to think that healthcare decisions should be made between families, their doctors, and Marjorie Taylor Greene.

The reality is the American people support LGBTQI+ people. The public—including Democrats, Republicans, and independents—have supported nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ people for decades. And attacking the LGBTQI+ community is not a priority for the public, though that's what House Republicans have been doing.

I hope this report helps illustrate to the public what we saw in the halls of Congress in 2023—relentless attacks by our Republican colleagues on the LGBTQI+ community. House Republicans need to stop their obsession with attacking our community 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 2023...

- **HOUSE REPUBLICANS HELD MORE THAN 50 ANTI-LGBTQI+ VOTES ON THE HOUSE FLOOR.**
- **HOUSE REPUBLICANS FILED MORE THAN 95 ANTI-LGBTQI+ AMENDMENTS TO BILLS GOING TO THE HOUSE FLOOR.**
- **HOUSE REPUBLICANS & THEIR WITNESSES MADE ANTI-LGBTQI+ REMARKS IN MORE THAN 40 COMMITTEE HEARINGS.**
- **INTRODUCED MORE THAN 55 ANTI-LGBTQI+ BILLS.**

Major Anti-LGBTQI+ Trends in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2023

Targeting Transgender Youth

In 2023, House Republicans repeatedly targeted transgender youth, including through legislation and amendments that discriminate against them and by making transphobic remarks. In March, Republicans passed [H.R. 5](#), the so-called “Parents Bill of Rights,” or more appropriately, the “Politics Over Parents Act.” Among this bill’s harmful provisions, it included two provisions to 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. House Republicans also adopted two amendments on the floor which included offensive language to describe transgender people and were intended to both misinform parents about who trans kids are and spur parents to oppose trans-inclusive policies.

In April, Republicans passed a federal transgender and intersex sports ban, [H.R. 734](#). 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. The 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.

House Republicans have also used the amendment process to further target trans youth, including by adopting both [an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act](#) and [an amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024](#) to limit access to medically necessary care for transgender youth. Republicans also adopted multiple amendments to ban transgender-inclusive books—[one to](#) ban transgender-inclusive books in Department of Defense Education Activity schools and [the other](#) to prevent USDA from using funds to purchase certain transgender-inclusive books and study guides.

Restricting Access to Medically Necessary Care

House Republicans have focused on restricting access to gender-affirming care this Congress—for both young people and adults. In the first House-passed National Defense Authorization Act, Republicans [adopted two amendments](#) to restrict access to gender-affirming care for transgender servicemembers and their families. In addition, [the](#)

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

majority of Republican appropriations bills included language prohibiting funding from being used to provide gender-affirming care.

Access to gender-affirming care is critical, medically necessary, and often lifesaving. Gender-affirming 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. While not all transgender people access this care, many do over the course of their lifetimes.

Every major medical and mental health association in the U.S., representing more than 1.3 million U.S. doctors, supports age-appropriate gender-affirming 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 this, Republicans have doubled down on their efforts to spread lies about this care. 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.

Many bills have been introduced to prohibit gender-affirming care, including a bill by Marjorie Taylor Greene that would throw parents and doctors in jail for providing this care to minors.

Attacks on this care are likely to continue in 2024; in 2023, 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. This bill could be brought to the House floor at any time in 2024.

Encouraging Discrimination Against LGBTQI+ People

Nearly every appropriations bill introduced by Republicans in 2023 included language creating a "license to discriminate" against LGBTQI+ people. These provisions create a license for people and organizations, especially 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." It similarly prohibits 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:

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- 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.

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.

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. The [Republican Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#) also included provisions to prevent DOJ from enforcing certain nondiscrimination protections and filing certain lawsuits to protect transgender people's rights. Lastly, Republicans attempted to [block funds from the Agriculture appropriations bill](#) from being used to implement several Executive Orders relating to LGBTQI+ nondiscrimination protections and equality.

Hijacking Traditionally Bipartisan Bills to Attack LGBTQI+ People

House Republicans turned traditionally-bipartisan bills into tools to attack the LGBTQI+ community in 2023. The annual National Defense Authorization Act traditionally draws strong support from both Democrats and Republicans, but the [first version House Republicans passed in 2023](#) included several provisions undermining the rights of LGBTQI+ people, including two gender-affirming care bans, a drag ban, a book ban, and a Pride flag ban.

Similarly, many government funding bills traditionally draw strong bipartisan support. However, in 2023, Republicans introduced 12 hyper-partisan bills that included [more than 45 anti-LGBTQI+ provisions](#). The majority of the 12 bills included provisions creating licenses to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people; gender-affirming care restrictions; pride flag bans; and bans on implementing several LGBTQI+ inclusive diversity, equity, and inclusion Executive Orders, among other riders. During the floor amendment process, Republicans held votes on dozens of additional amendments to further target and restrict the rights of LGBTQI+ people. In addition, during the committee markup of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, Republicans on the House Appropriations Committee took the unprecedented step of

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

[eliminating three community funding projects](#) simply because the projects were LGBTQI+ related.

Republicans also hijacked the [Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education \(CHGME\)](#) program reauthorization to target medical care for transgender youth. Established in 1999, the 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.

Electing an Anti-LGBTQI+ Extremist as House Speaker

In October 2023, House Republicans elected Rep. Mike Johnson as the new Speaker of the House. Congressman Mike Johnson has a demonstrated career in attacking LGBTQI+ people across the country and pushing extreme anti-equality legislation. Before becoming a member of Congress, Johnson worked as a lawyer for the Alliance Defending Freedom, [a known anti-LGBTQI+ hate group](#). During this time, Mike Johnson [advocated for throwing gay people in prison if they engage in consensual sexual activity](#), [worked with a pro-conversion therapy group, Exodus](#), and [worked on an event to counterprotest the "Day of Silence"—a day in schools where students raise awareness of anti-queer bullying](#).

Rep. Johnson has introduced several anti-LGBTQI+ bills at both the state and federal levels, including [a state license to discriminate bill](#) in Louisiana and [a federal 'Don't Say LGBTQ+' bill](#). He has consistently voted against pro-LGBTQI+ bills, such as the [Equality Act](#) and [Respect for Marriage Act](#), and for anti-equality bills, such as [the federal trans and intersex sports ban](#). He is also a cosponsor of several anti-equality bills introduced this Congress, [including Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene's federal gender-affirming care ban](#). Before being elected as speaker, he served as Chair of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on the Constitution and Limited Government, where he held [a hearing focused on attacking and spreading misinformation about gender-affirming care](#).

These actions illustrate how Speaker Johnson has dedicated his career to undermining the rights of LGBTQI+ people and criminalizing them just because of who they are.

Appendices

Appendix A: Anti-LGBTQI+ Floor Votes

*In 2023, there were **more than 50 anti-LGBTQI+ floor votes**, including votes on bills and amendments that specifically targeted the LGBTQI+ community, broader bills with anti-LGBTQI+ provisions, amendments targeting HIV funding, and amendments where the proponents used anti-LGBTQI+ language to justify their support. 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 where proponents of the measure being considered used anti-LGBTQI+ language or arguments.*

Part 1: Bill Votes

Legislation Exclusively Targeting the LGBTQI+ Community (1)

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**.

Legislation with Anti-LGBTQI+ Provisions (10)

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 agreed to by a recorded vote of **213-208**.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act (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 agreed to by a recorded vote of 219-210.

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 agreed to 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 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

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.

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.

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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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

This bill includes a provision that would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQ+ 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 LGBTQ+ inclusive DEI EOs. The bill 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 LGBTQ+ 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 LGBTQ+ 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 LGBTQ+ people and to prohibit funds from being used for courses, books, or study guides relating to LGBTQ+ 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 LGBTQ+ people and prohibits appropriated funds from being used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Orders 13985, 14035, and 14091, three LGBTQ+ 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 agreed to 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 LGBTQ+ 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 LGBTQ+ 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

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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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 passed by a recorded vote of [216-212](#).

[H.R. 4821, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024](#)

Part 2: Amendment Votes

Anti-LGBTQI+ Healthcare Votes (3)

The following amendments restrict access to gender-affirming care.

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

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

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

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

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 agreed to by a recorded vote of [213-203](#).

to provide their dependents with gender-affirming care. The amendment was adopted 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 adopted by voice vote.

Votes Relating to Transgender People’s Access to Facilities and Activities (5)

The following amendments relate to transgender individuals’ ability to access restrooms, locker rooms, athletics programs, or other activities or facilities that align with their gender identity.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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 allows transgender girls to participate in athletic programs that align with their gender identity. The amendment was adopted 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 adopted 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 adopted by a recorded vote of 216-205.

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 adopted 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.

LGBTQI+ Nondiscrimination Votes (3)

The following amendments relate to enforcing nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ people; this list excludes amendments relating to nondiscrimination in the context of accessing facilities, as those votes are included in the previous section.

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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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.

Anti-LGBTQ+ Holman Rule Votes (6)

The following amendments utilized the Holman rule to reduce the salary of federal employees due to their LGBTQ+ status or because of their support of LGBTQ+ rights.

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. 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. 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 LGBTQ+ people. This amendment was adopted by voice vote.

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 adopted 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.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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.

Censorship Votes (5)

The following amendments restrict access to LGBTQ+ content, ban the display of pride flags, or limit discussion and programming with LGBTQ+ themes.

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 adopted 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 adopted 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 adopted 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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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 adopted by a recorded vote of [222-198](#).

Votes Prohibiting Implementation of Guidances or Policies Intended to Ensure Inclusive Environments for LGBTQ+ People (2)

The following amendments prohibit the implementation of a guidance to support transgender employees and a rule to ensure LGBTQ+ foster youth are placed in an affirming environment.

[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 LGBTQ+ receives a safe and appropriate

placement and services. The amendment was adopted by voice vote.

[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 adopted by voice vote.

Votes Restricting Funding to LGBTQ+ Inclusive Offices, Organizations, and Programs (9)

The following amendments end or restrict funds to offices, organizations, and programs because of their LGBTQ-related content.

[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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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. 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 adopted by voice vote.

[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. 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 adopted by a recorded vote of [207-204](#).

[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. 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 adopted by voice vote.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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.

Anti-LGBTQI+ Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Votes (6)

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.

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 adopted 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 adopted 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 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.” The amendment was adopted 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. 621 to H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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 adopted by a recorded vote of [213-210](#).

[H.Amdt. 655 to H.R. 4820, the Transportation, Housing and Urban](#)

HIV and AIDS Funding Votes (3)

The HIV and AIDS epidemic disproportionately impacts the LGBTQI+ community, and there is a long history of elected officials refusing to address the epidemic because it disproportionately impacts LGBTQI+ people. This list includes amendments to cut or reduce funds that address the HIV epidemic.

[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. 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

[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](#).

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. 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](#).

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

Appendix B: Anti-LGBTQI+ 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 2023, there were **more than 95 anti-LGBTQI+ amendments filed to bills proceeding to the House floor**. This includes amendments that specifically targeted the LGBTQI+ community, amendments targeting HIV funding, and amendments where the proponents used anti-LGBTQI+ language to justify their support. Many other amendments also disproportionately impact the LGBTQI+ 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 LGBTQI+ community or HIV funding or where proponents of the amendment used explicitly anti-LGBTQI+ 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 LGBTQI+ rights and nondiscrimination

EOs and his LGBTQI-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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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.”

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

(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 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.

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 #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 #67 (Rosendale)

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

Rules Amendment #97 (Boebert)

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

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

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.

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 #36 (Greene)

Rules Amendment #37 (Greene)

This amendment prohibits funding for independent hospitals or hospital systems that provide puberty blockers or gender-

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

Rules Amendment #150 (Tenney)⁴

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 LGBTQI+ people.

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 LGBTQI+ equality and nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQI+ 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.

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

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.

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."

Rules Amendment #178 (Harshbarger)

This amendment prohibits funds from

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

⁴ The Rules website lists this amendment as being submitted by Rep. Tenney, though the amendment text states the amendment was offered by Rep. Banks.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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 LGBTQ+ 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-LGBTQ+ 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 LGBTQ+ 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 LGBTQ+ 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)

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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)⁵
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.

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

⁵ This amendment was filed to H.R. 4821, but the text of the amendment inaccurately states it’s an amendment to H.R. 4891.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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."

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 40 hearings in 2023*. 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).

[“Oversight of Our Nation’s Largest
Employer: Reviewing the U.S. Office of
Personnel Management,”](#) Committee on
Oversight and Accountability (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)

[“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).

[“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).

[“Fiscal Year 2024 Request for the
Department of Veterans Affairs,”](#)
Subcommittee on Military Construction,

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations (Mar. 29, 2023).

["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).

["Fiscal Year 2024 Budget 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).

["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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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).

["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).

["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).

Appendix D: Anti-LGBTQI+ Bills Introduced

More than 55 anti-LGBTQI+ bills were introduced in 2023 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 2023 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. 2712, the Work Not Woke 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

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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

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

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.

OBSESSED: HOUSE REPUBLICANS' RELENTLESS ATTACKS AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN 2023

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.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."