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POWER OF THE PURSE: ANTI-LGBTQ+ EXTREMISM IN THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We are now in the third year of a relentless and coordinated legislative campaign targeting LGBTQ+ people and our families. What began as scattered policy skirmishes has hardened into a strategic, sustained effort — and nowhere is that clearer than in the annual appropriations process.

What used to be a technical exercise in funding our government has become a vehicle for culture war attacks, loaded with riders designed to block gender-affirming care, strip nondiscrimination protections, dismantle DEI, and even cut off critical community funding.

These aren't isolated amendments. They are part of a multiyear strategy — a focused effort to roll back protections, silence our stories, and weaken the infrastructure that supports our communities. Meeting this moment requires clarity: these attacks are legislative, intentional, and demand an equally coordinated response.

Make no mistake — the appropriations fight is not just about numbers. The FY2025 bills once again recycle and intensify anti-LGBTQ+ riders designed to restrict health care, silence our community voices, and make LGBTQ+ lives politically invisible. Yes, these are the same attacks we fought in FY2024 — but this year, they're more organized, more targeted, and part of a longer-term strategy. In total, we count 52 anti-LGBTQ+ riders across the appropriations bills.

What's even more alarming? The rescissions process is now being used to claw back money that was already secured for LGBTQ+ health, HIV prevention, housing, violence prevention, and community-based services. They're not just trying to block new gains — they're trying to dismantle the infrastructure that our communities have fought to build.

This year, the attacks haven't come from just one place — they've been everywhere. In addition to appropriations riders, we've seen a flood of standalone bills and amendments: banning trans kids from sports, policing bathrooms, censoring inclusive education, and trying to gut nondiscrimination protections across federal programs. It's not a coincidence. It's a strategy — a multi-front effort to weaken protections that have been secured since *Bostock v Clayton County*, to shrink our legal visibility, and to recast LGBTQ+ identities as politically unacceptable.

This report connects those dots. It places appropriations riders alongside the NDAA debates, the weaponized rescissions process, and broader legislative attacks — showing how these efforts are coordinated, escalating, and increasingly embedded in federal policymaking.

The takeaway is clear: These are not symbolic fights. They are attempts to rewrite federal law, redirect public funding, and permanently weaken the infrastructure that protects health, equity, and democracy. Our advocacy must be equally strategic, equally bold, and rooted in coalition.



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THE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS AND THE ESCALATING DANGERS FOR LGBTQ+ PEOPLE IN CONGRESS THIS YEAR

Under the Constitution, Congress holds the power of the purse — determining how federal dollars flow and shaping which programs, communities, and priorities move forward. In practice, the annual appropriations process has become one of the most powerful levers Congress uses to influence public policy — and this year, it has also become one of the most dangerous arenas for LGBTQ+ people.

The Landscape: A Congress Increasingly Hostile to LGBTQ+ People

Across both chambers, we've seen an alarming escalation in rhetoric targeting LGBTQ+ people. Some lawmakers have made demonizing queer and trans people a core political strategy — fueling misinformation, stoking fear, and using LGBTQ+ people as a wedge to advance their own political agendas. This rhetoric has translated directly into legislative action: bills that police gender identity, restrict sexual orientation from curricula and data, weaponize “parental rights,” and strip away nondiscrimination protections.

That animus now thoroughly permeates the appropriations process.

Appropriations as a Conduit for Anti-LGBTQ+ Attacks

Every year, 12 appropriations bills fund the federal government — from health care and education to defense and housing. Traditionally, these bills focus on funding levels and program priorities. But now, for the third year in a row, the House of Representatives has loaded up their appropriations bills with extreme ideological amendments known as riders, including 52 anti-LGBTQ+ riders.

If enacted, these riders would become a significant vehicle for undermining LGBTQ+ equality.

The Threat: Anti-LGBTQ+ Riders at Unprecedented Scale

In this year's process, congressional Republicans have embedded a wave of sweeping anti-LGBTQ+ riders across multiple spending bills. These harmful provisions seek to:

- Block access to gender-affirming care
- Erase sexual orientation and gender identity from federal data collection
- Prohibit or impede enforcement of nondiscrimination protections
- Restrict the ability of agencies to support LGBTQ+ youth, families, and service members
- Target global LGBTQ+ rights, HIV programs, and critical public health efforts
- Interfere with medical decision-making by inserting politicians between patients, parents, and providers
- Limit LGBTQ+ participation in public life — from sports to education to civic service

These riders turn what should be a routine process into a high-stakes effort to legislate LGBTQ+ people out of public life.

A New Layer of Risk: Rescissions and Administrative Rollbacks

This year's danger is not limited to appropriations riders alone. Congressional Republicans have also used the rescissions process (A progress Congress officially takes back money it had already approved for government spending because it decides that money is no longer needed) to claw back funding for programs the Biden administration had restored



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or strengthened — programs that have been lifelines for LGBTQ+ people, particularly transgender youth, low-income households, and people living with or vulnerable to HIV.

At the same time, the administration's refusals to spend congressionally appropriated funding and subjecting programs to ideological reviews for so-called “woke” or “wasteful” spending has created new vulnerabilities and weaponized U.S. federal funding. Combined, these dynamics mean:

- LGBTQ+ programs are being attacked from both the legislative and administrative angles.
- Protections once seen as foundational are increasingly fragile.
- Funding that underpins nondiscrimination, public health, housing, and civil rights is at risk of being gutted.

Appropriations should be simple: keep the government funded. Instead, it has become the frontline of a larger campaign to attack LGBTQ+ people — through discriminatory riders, funding clawbacks, and policies designed to shrink our visibility and silence our communities.

The budget process has been turned into a political weapon. When health care, civil rights enforcement, community centers, and basic protections become bargaining chips, it's not just governance — it's harm.

This is not just a funding fight. It's a fight over who gets to be seen, who gets to be safe, and who gets to have their rights protected in this country.

Appropriations Attacks – FY2026

What used to be a technical exercise — funding our government — has become one of the most powerful, sustained, and coordinated attacks on LGBTQ+ people. Appropriations bills have always had political riders, but in FY2026, we are seeing a continued, growing trend. Across the 12 spending bills, we are not just seeing partisan language — we're seeing a deliberate strategy to regulate our bodies, erase our identities, and strip away civil rights protections under the guise of federal budgeting.

Attacks on Gender-Affirming Care

Half the bills include language restricting gender-affirming care: banning funding for medical procedures and hormone therapy, punishing providers, prohibiting insurance coverage, and even applying a global gag rule across U.S. foreign assistance programs. Some target minors, others extend to transgender adults. All are discriminatory, dangerous, and deeply harmful.

Gender-affirming care is not experimental, fringe, or political — it is medical care, backed by decades of research and endorsed by every major medical association representing more than 1.3 million U.S. doctors. It integrates physical, behavioral, and mental health care to help transgender and nonbinary people live safely, authentically, and healthily. This care reduces anxiety, depression, and suicidality. Blocking it doesn't protect anyone — it puts people in danger.

A License to Discriminate

Ten bills include provisions modeled on the so-called “First Amendment Defense Act,” allowing individuals, businesses, universities, and even federally funded agencies to refuse services to LGBTQ+ people in the name of personal belief. These aren't religious protections — they are legalized discrimination.



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Under these riders, a shelter could deny housing to a same-sex couple in crisis. A federally funded adoption agency could turn away LGBTQ+ parents. Colleges could allow clubs to exclude LGBTQ+ students — with no consequences. These proposals take taxpayer dollars and use them to subsidize discrimination.

Drag Bans

Provisions in the Defense and State–Foreign Operations bills attempt to ban drag performances on military bases and within U.S. foreign aid programming — describing drag as “bringing discredit upon the military.” This is despite the long history of drag performances in the U.S. military, including official drag show guides published and distributed during World War II.

Drag has always been about expression, resilience, and community. These bans are not about protecting institutions — they are about erasing culture and silencing voices that have sustained LGBTQ+ movements for generations.

Bans on Pride Flags

Several bills would bar the display of any flag other than the U.S. flag on federal properties — an attempt to quietly remove Pride flags from military bases, embassies, public buildings, and even hospitals.

Yes, it's symbolic. But symbols matter. The Pride flag tells LGBTQ+ people: you belong here. Banning it sends the opposite message: you don't.

Blocking Civil Rights Enforcement

Some of the most dangerous provisions don't look like discrimination at first glance — they're buried in administrative language that blocks federal agencies from enforcing LGBTQ+ civil rights protections.

In the Labor–HHS bill, agencies would be barred from enforcing Title IX protections for LGBTQ+ students, applying *Bostock v. Clayton County* to protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, or implementing Section 1557 protections in health care.

The Commerce Justice Science bill even tries to block the DOJ from challenging laws that target transgender people — effectively giving states the green light to pass discriminatory bills without federal oversight.



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APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE	GENDER AFFIRMING CARE	LICENSE TO DISCRIMINATE	DRAG	PRIDE FLAG	BLOCKING NON- DISCRIMINATION	DEI
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Adminis- tration, and Related Agencies				X		X
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Relat- ed Agencies	X	X			X	X
Defense	X	X	X			X
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies		X		X		X
Financial Services and General Government	X	X		X		X
Homeland Security	X	X				X
Interior, Environ- ment, and Related Agencies		X				X
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	X	X		X	X	X
Legislative Branch		X				X
Military Construc- tion, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	X					
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	X	X	X	X		X
Transportation and Housing, and Urban Development, and Related Agencies		X		X		X



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Rolling Back Equity Infrastructure

Nearly every FY2026 bill takes aim at diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) efforts — because opponents know these structures are where marginalized communities begin to gain power.

The bills would:

- Defund offices responsible for enforcing civil rights
- Prohibit work to address barriers facing LGBTQ+ people, people of color, disabled individuals, religious minorities, and rural communities
- Eliminate key federal leadership posts, including the Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTQI+ Persons, whose entire mission is to confront global violence and persecution.

This is more than a policy disagreement — it is an effort to dismantle the infrastructure that protects fairness and justice.

THE THREAT OF RESCISSION PACKAGES FOR THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY

The Trump Administration has weaponized the rescissions process, a legislative clawback of funds that Congress has already approved. Prior rescissions were bipartisan efforts to adjust previously appropriated funds based on new priorities. However, the Trump Administration has taken a cudgel to longstanding, bipartisan programs, labelling them as “woke” or “wasteful,” and has attempted to use the appropriations process to greenlight their destruction of programs that serve marginalized communities, including LGBTQ+ people.

In the current Congress, House Republicans have leaned into the Trump Administration’s attacks on specific funding and have repeatedly denigrated programs serving LGBTQ+ people. As a result, the first rescission package was adopted on a partisan basis. The second “pocket rescission,” a practice in which the President asks Congress to cancel funding so close to the end of the fiscal year that Congress is unable to act, was also full of anti-LGBTQ+ priorities.

U.S. Foreign Assistance: The Destruction of Global LGBTQI+ Programming

The assault on global LGBTQI+ programming began just hours after President Trump took office on January 20 when he signed Executive Order 14169, titled “Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid.” This action began one of the most unrelenting and aggressive attacks on U.S. foreign assistance programs and wreaked havoc on LGBTQI+ communities around the globe.

The Executive Order paused all foreign assistance for 90 days and subjected each program to agency review, claiming that many U.S. foreign assistance programs were “not aligned with American interests,” “antithetical to American values,” and promoted “ideas in foreign countries that are directly inverse to harmonious and stable relations....” Leveraging the anti-transgender and anti-DEI executive orders, the administration cancelled longstanding, bipartisan programs that served LGBTQI+ communities around the world. Human rights, democracy, and development programming for LGBTQI+ persons through the State Department’s Global Equality Fund and USAID’s Inclusive Development Hub alongside HIV treatment and prevention programming for key populations in PEPFAR were prime targets.

Though the Trump Administration claimed that it would provide waivers for life-saving programs, anti-LGBTQI+ animus persisted. For example, though PEPFAR was able to reinstate



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PrEP for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, programs that provided PrEP to LGBTQI+ persons remained terminated.

The White House elevated cancelled LGBTQI+ programs as justification for the wholesale destruction of U.S. foreign aid. In its cover letters and communications regarding the terminated programming and rescissions packages, the Administration prominently featured LGBTQI+ programs as “woke, weaponized, and wasteful spending.” House Republicans amplified this messaging, using anti-LGBTQI+ talking points to defend the foreign aid disruptions and further entrench anti-LGBTQI+ policies in U.S. foreign assistance programs.

Amid the backdrop of this review, the Trump Administration - under the direction of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) - began to dismantle USAID in February. Staff were suddenly placed on administrative leave, contracts were cancelled, and missions overseas vanished that had previously supported LGBTQI+ communities. The Trump Administration officially shuttered USAID on July 1, transferring any remaining foreign assistance programs to the State Department. That same month, the State Department conducted a reorganization that eliminated policy and program offices with expertise in protecting the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons.

The results of these assaults on the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons in foreign assistance have been devastating. Global LGBTQI+ civil society organizations have been forced to lay off staff, reduce services, or close their doors due to the sudden lack of funding. Programs monitoring violence and other human rights abuses have decreased and LGBTQI+ people are increasingly unable to access safe, supportive, and welcoming health care services, especially in countries where criminalization statutes exist. Safety and security continues to be of concern for LGBTQI+ human rights defenders who received U.S. foreign assistance funds, particularly those who operate in countries with authoritarian leaders, as their information may have been shared outside of the United States Government.

Today, no programs are designed to specifically target or reach LGBTQI+ persons, leaving huge gaps in protection around the world.

What Could Be Targeted in Future Packages

Given past behavior, we expect the next rounds to potentially include:

- Direct attacks on civil rights enforcement — Office of Civil Rights, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Health and Human Services
- Cuts to HIV prevention and care, especially programs the community previously had to mobilize to protect (PrEP, Ryan White, testing, housing)
- Threats to data collection (SOGI data across HHS, Education, HUD, DOJ)
- Funding for LGBTQ+ community centers, youth homelessness, and mental health

These are not confirmed cuts — but they are pattern-based threats that the administration has signaled openness to, and which could easily appear in cherry-picked, ideologically driven rescissions.

General Legislative Attacks (Past Year)

This year has included several anti-LGBTQ bills that reflect the same themes and lines of attack we've seen in the appropriations process. These standalone bills as an additional category of threats — separate from those embedded in appropriations.



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BILL TITLE	BILL #	SPONSOR	PURPOSE/IMPACT
Protect Children's Innocence Act (Reintroduced)	H.R. 480	Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA)	Criminalizes gender-affirming care for minors; felony charges for providers and possible penalties for parents
Fairness in Women's Sports Act	H.R. 683	Rep. Greg Steube (R-FL)	Redefines Title IX to exclude transgender girls from school sports nationwide
Old Glory Only Act	H.R. 98	Rep. Jeff Duncan (R-SC)	Bans Pride flags at embassies, military bases, and all federal buildings
Stop the Sexualization of Children Act (Federal Don't Say Gay)	H.R. 195	Rep. Mike Johnson (R-LA)	Bans LGBTQ-inclusive educational materials, Pride events, and health programming in federally funded settings
Women's Bill of Rights	S. 325	Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (R-MS)	Defines "sex" in federal law only as biology at birth, undermining Bostock, Section 1557, and Title IX protections
End Taxpayer Funding of Gender Experimentation Act	H.R. 436	Rep. Ralph Norman (R-SC)	Blocks Medicaid, Medicare, DoD, VA, and HHS funding for gender-affirming care for minors and adults
Defund the LGBTQI+ Special Envoy Act	H.R. 219	Rep. Scott Perry (R-PA)	Eliminates the State Department's LGBTQI human rights role, halting global anti-violence diplomacy
Stop the DOJ from Suing States Act	H.R. 798	Rep. Jim Banks (R-IN)	Blocks federal enforcement of civil rights violations against anti-trans state laws
No Pride in Taxpayer-Funded Institutions Act	H.R. 923	Rep. Jeff Duncan (R-SC)	Explicitly bans Pride flags on federal property and embassy grounds
Protect Minors from Medical Malpractice Act	S. 112	Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-LA)	Opens litigation against providers who offer gender-affirming care — even when medically recommended

These standalone bills are not just symbolic gestures or messaging bills. They are policy prototypes — designed to establish the language, legal framing, and political justification for rolling back LGBTQ+ protections in health care, education, and civil rights. Even when they don't pass, they serve a strategic purpose: they plant the seeds that later grow into appropriations riders, regulatory attacks, and funding restrictions.



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We are already seeing this blueprint migrate into appropriations attacks:

- Attempts to block Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement for gender-affirming care are now paired with efforts to restrict PrEP, HIV testing, and sexual health services, especially for transgender and LGBTQ+ people.
- Efforts to redefine “sex” as strictly biological in standalone bills are now showing up in riders that would gut Section 1557 protections, affecting access to HIV prevention, Ryan White services, Title X reproductive health, and even HOPWA housing protections.
- Bills that criminalize or stigmatize LGBTQ identity are now informing restrictions on community health education, HIV prevention campaigns, school-based health centers, and public health research funding at CDC and NIH.

These funding fights are running in parallel with policy attacks.

This strategy is clear, coordinated, and accelerating. Our response must be strategic, disciplined, and unapologetically rooted in health equity and dignity.

APPENDICES

- Appropriations riders
- Rescissions proposals

Ag, Rural, FDA

SEC. 755. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives, trainings, programs, offices, officers, policies, or any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

SEC. 777. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration to fly or display a flag over a facility of the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or the Farm Credit Administration other than the flag of the United States; the flag of a State, territory, the District of Columbia; the flag of an Indian Tribal Government; the official flag of a U.S. Department or agency; or the Prisoners of War/ Missing in Action flag.

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

SEC. 551. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used for diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives, training, programs, offices, officers, policies, or other executive agency functions.

SEC. 558. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to review, process, or approve applications for Federal grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, or other agreements by any individual or organization that educates or otherwise trains or informs Federal employees about diversity, equity, inclusion, critical race theory, implicit bias, unconscious bias, or culturally relevant teaching

SEC. 561. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to investigate, litigate, or advocate against any person or recipient, as currently defined at section 106.2 of



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title 34, Code of Federal Regulations, for defining “sex” as currently used in, inter alia, section 1681 of title 20, United States Code, and section 106.21, 22, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 18 44, and 45 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations, to mean biological sex, male or female, as determined by the type of gamete an individual produces; and for defining “boys and girls” to mean only biological boys, whose DNA consists of one X sex chromosome and one Y sex chromosome, and biological girls, whose DNA consists of two X sex chromosomes.

SEC. 573. None of the funds made available by this 10 or any other Act may be used to fund any sex-altering 11 surgical procedures in either a Federally owned facility or 12 a private facility leased or used by the Federal Govern¹³ ment.

SEC. 576. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to sue any State or local government over any law protecting single sex sports, single sex facilities, or limiting transgender medical procedures, including in insurance coverage and age limitations, or to intervene or file an amicus brief in such a case.

SEC. 577. (a) In general. — Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

SEC. 594. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Bureau of Prisons to assign an individual to a facility that does not correspond to such individual's biological sex.

SEC. 610. None of the funds made available by this act may be used for any social, psychological, behavioral, or medical intervention performed for the purposes of intentionally changing the body of such individual (including by disrupting the body's development, inhibiting its natural functions, or modifying its appearance) to no longer correspond to the individual's biological sex.

Defense

SEC. 8138. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used, with regards to a member of the Armed Forces with a minor dependent child enrolled in an Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) — (1) to provide gender transition procedures, including surgery or medication, to such child through such (2) to provide a referral for a procedure described in paragraph (1) to such child through such EFMP; or (3) to approve a change of duty station for such member through such EFMP for the purpose of providing such child with access to procedures described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 8139. (a) IN GENERAL. — Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

SEC. 8144. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to promote, host, facilitate, or support events on United States mili⁸ tary installations or as part of military recruiting programs that violate the Department of Defense Joint Ethics Regulation or bring discredit upon the military, such as a drag queen story hour for children or the use of drag queens as military recruiters.



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SEC. 8147. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Strategic Plan of the Department of Defense, or Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009, relating to advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government), Executive Order 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593, relating to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the Federal workforce), Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825, relating to further advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal government), or shall be used to execute activities that promote or perpetuate divisive concepts related to race or sex, such as the concepts that one race or sex is inherently superior to another, or that an individual's moral character or worth is determined by their race or sex.

SEC. 8148. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for any office of diversity, equity, or inclusion.

Energy & Water

SEC. 505. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives, training, programs, offices, officers, policies, or other executive agency functions, or to carry out any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

SEC. 506. (a) IN GENERAL. — Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of , United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to fly or display a flag over or within a facility of the federal government other than the flag of the United States, flag bearing an official U.S. Government seal or insignia, or POW/MIA flag

Financial Services and General Government

SEC. 638. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training or implementation

SEC. 641. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

SEC. 644. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fly or display a flag over or within a facility of the Federal Government other than the flag of the United States, a flag bearing an official U.S. Government seal or insignia, or the Prisoner of War/Missing in Action flag.

SEC. 761. None of the funds made available by this Act, or in any previous appropriation, may be provided for in insurance plans in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program to cover the cost of surgical procedures or puberty blockers or hormone therapy for the purpose of gender affirming care.



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SEC. 831. None of the funds provided by this Act or available for obligation or expenditure by the District of Columbia government under any authority shall be used in whole or in part to implement the provisions of D.C. Law 25-304, the Insurance Regulation Amendment Act of 2024, or to implement any rule or regulation promulgated to carry out such Act.

SEC. 761. None of the funds made available by this 18 Act, or in any previous appropriation, may be provided 19 for in insurance plans in the Federal Employees Health 20 Benefits program to cover the cost of surgical procedures 21 or puberty blockers or hormone therapy for the purpose 22 of gender affirming care.

Homeland Security

SEC. 223. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available 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

SEC. 544. (a) In general. — Notwithstanding section of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

SEC. 546. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives, training, programs, offices, officers, policies, or any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory, or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

SEC. 440. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training or implementation

SEC. 442. (a) In general. — Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

SEC. 243. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order 13988, entitled “Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation”, published by the Executive Office of the 12 President on January 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7023).

SEC. 244. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any social, psychological, behavioral, or medical intervention performed for the purposes of intentionally changing the body of an individual (including by disrupting the body’s development, inhibiting its natural functions, or modifying its appearance) to no longer correspond to the individual’s biological sex.

SEC. 245. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue or implement as a final rule the proposed rule entitled “Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities”



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published by the Department of Health and Human Services in the Federal or any successor or substantially similar rule

SEC. 311. None of the funds made available by this 21 Act may be used to provide financial assistance to an educational institution that allows an individual whose sex is male to participate in an athletic program or activity that is designated for women or girls. For the purpose of this 153 1 section, the term “sex” means the reproductive biology and genetics of an individual as determined solely at birth

SEC. 312. None of the funds provided in this Act to the Department of Education, or provided under a previous or subsequent appropriations Act to such Department, may be used to enforce any of the following rules or interpretations related to title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (1) The final rule titled, “Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance”, 89 Fed. Reg. 33474 (effective August 1, 2024). (2) The proposed rule titled, “Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance: Sex-Related Eligibility Criteria for Male and Female 17 Athletic Teams”, (88 Fed. Reg. 22860; published 18 April 13, 2023). (3) The notice of interpretation titled, “Enforcement of Title IX of the Education Amendments 21 of 1972 With Respect to Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Light of *Bostock v. Clayton County*”, (86 Fed. Reg. 32637; published June 22, 2021). (4) Any substantially similar rule or interpretation.

SEC. 313. None of the funds made available under this Act may be provided to any public institution of higher education that denies to a religious student organization any right, benefit, or privilege that is otherwise afforded to other student organizations at the institution (including full access to the facilities of the institution and official recognition of the organization by the institution) because of the religious beliefs, practices, speech, leadership standards, or standards of conduct of the religious student organization.

SEC. 530. (a) In general. — Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

SEC. 531. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, or Education, the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, or the head of any other agency funded in this Act to fly or display a flag over a Federal facility other than — (1) the flag of the United States; (2) the flag of a State, territory, or the District of Columbia; (3) the flag of an Indian Tribal Government; the official Flag of a Federal agency; (4) the POW/MIA flag; (5) the flag of the Public Health Service; or (6) the flag of the United States Surgeon General

SEC. 534. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives, training, programs, offices, officers, policies, or any program, 194 project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory, or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

Legislative Branch

SEC. 211. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training or implementation that promotes or perpetuates divisive concepts related to race or sex, such as the concepts that one



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race or sex is inherently superior to another, or that an individual's moral character or worth is determined by their race or sex.

SEC. 212. (a) IN GENERAL. — Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

SEC. 256. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for surgical procedures or hormone therapies for the purposes of gender affirming care.

National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs

SEC. 7064. (C)(4)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for support of a Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function unless such Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other position performing a similar function — (i) is expressly authorized by statute; or (ii) has affirmatively received the advice and consent of the Senate. (B) The limitations of this paragraph shall be construed to include the applicable office personnel and bureau managed funds of such office

SEC. 7068. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to fly or display a flag over a facility of the United States Department of State other than the — (1) United States flag; (2) Foreign Service flag pursuant to 2 FAM 154.2–1; (3) POW/MIA flag; (4) Hostage and Wrongful Detainee flag, pursuant to section 904 of title 36, United States Code; (5) flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia at domestic locations; (6) flag of an Indian Tribal government; (7) official branded flag of a United States agency; or (8) sovereign flag of other countries.

SEC. 7068. (b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for drag queen workshops, performances, or documentaries.

SEC. 7068. (f) None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be made available in contravention of Executive Order 14187, relating to Protecting Children From Chemical and Surgical Mutilation, or shall be used or transferred to another Federal agency, board, or commission to fund any domestic or international non-governmental organization or any other program, organization, or association coordinated or operated by such non-governmental organization that either offers counseling regarding sex change surgeries, promotes sex change surgeries for any reason as an option, conducts or subsidizes sex change surgeries, promotes the use of medications or other substances to halt the onset of puberty or sexual development of minors, or otherwise promotes transgenderism.

SEC. 7068. (i) (1) Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of



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one man and one woman. (2) As used in paragraph (1), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to — (A) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in paragraph (1); (B) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person; (C) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person; (D) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or (E) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech forum (including traditional, limited and nonpublic forum), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person. (3) The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in paragraph (1).

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

SEC. 422. (a) IN GENERAL. — Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

SEC. 425. No funds made available by this Act shall

17 be used in contravention of —

18 (a) Executive Order 14148, or any substantially similar rule or order;

20 (b) Executive Order 14168, or any substantially similar rule or order;

22 (c) Executive Order 14170, or any substantially similar rule or order;

24 (d) Executive Order 14171, or any substantially similar rule or order;

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1 (e) Executive Order 14173, or any substantially similar rule or order;

3 (f) 90 Fed. Reg. 8651, or any substantially similar

4 rule or order;

5 (g) Executive Order 14192, or any substantially similar rule or order;

7 (h) Executive Order 14215, or any substantially similar rule or order;

9 (i) Executive Order 14224, or any substantially similar rule or order;

11 (j) Executive Order 14236, or any substantially similar rule or order;



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13 (k) Executive Order 14238, or any substantially similar rule or order;

15 (l) Executive Order 14240, or any substantially similar rule or order;

17 (m) 90 Fed. Reg. 23467, or any substantially similar

18 rule or order;

19 (n) Presidential Memorandum entitled "Updating

20 Permitting Technology for the 21st Century" issued on

21 April 15, 2025.

22 (o) Executive Order 14303, or any substantially similar rule or order;

24 (p) Executive Order 14304, or any substantially similar rule or order;

1 (q) Executive Order 14305, or any substantially similar rule or order;

3 (r) Executive Order 14307, or any substantially similar rule or order;

SEC. 426. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to fly or display a flag over a facility of a Department or agency funded by this Act other than the flag of the United States; the flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia; the flag of a Federally recognized Tribal entity; the official flag of the Secretary of Transportation or the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; the official flag of a U.S. Department or agency; or the POW/MIA flag.

*Proud to have partnered with the Council for Global Equality
on the International portion of this report.*

