

street furnishings, pedestrian signals, parking, and other components of public rights-of-way;

Whereas the aim of the Board in developing new guidelines is to ensure that access for persons with disabilities is provided wherever a pedestrian way is newly built or altered, and that the same degree of convenience, connection, and safety afforded the public generally is available to pedestrians with disabilities;

Whereas, once the new guidelines developed by the Board are adopted by the Department of Justice, they will become enforceable standards under title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.); and

Whereas the United States was founded on principles of equality and freedom, and those principles require that all people, including people with disabilities, are able to engage as equal members of society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes that people in the United States with disabilities experience barriers to access on a daily basis;

(2) reaffirms its support of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and encourages full compliance with those Acts; and

(3) pledges to make universal and inclusive design a guiding principle for all infrastructure bills and projects and will continue working to identify and remove the barriers that prevent all people of the United States from having equal access to the services provided by the Federal Government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSGENDER DAY OF VISIBILITY

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARPER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 32

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility was founded in 2009 to honor the achievements and contributions of the transgender community;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is designed to be encompassing of a large community of diverse individuals;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the lives and achievements of transgender individuals around the world, and to recognize the bravery it takes to live openly and authentically;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is also a time to raise awareness of the discrimination and violence that the transgender community still faces, which make it difficult and even unsafe or fatal for many transgender individuals to be visible;

Whereas the transgender community has suffered oppression disproportionately in many ways, including—

(1) discrimination in employment and in the workplace;

(2) discrimination in health care and housing;

(3) discrimination in access to public services;

(4) discrimination in educational institutions; and

(5) violence;

Whereas forms of anti-transgender oppression are exacerbated for transgender individuals of color, individuals with limited resources, immigrants, individuals living with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and transgender youth;

Whereas a record number of anti-transgender State bills have been introduced in recent years, including more than 700 bills in 2021, 2022, and 2023 combined, targeting areas such as—

(1) education, including by prohibiting school staff from acknowledging or respecting transgender pupils, colleagues, and family members, and barring transgender students from accessing gender-appropriate programs and facilities;

(2) health care, including both medically necessary transition-related medical care and general health care services;

(3) public accommodations, such as safe access to public restrooms; and

(4) identification documents, including by restricting the ability to realign or correct birth certificates and other forms of identification;

Whereas the transgender community has made it clear that transgender individuals will not be erased and deserve to be accorded all of the rights and opportunities made available to all;

Whereas, before the creation of the United States, Indigenous two-spirit, transgender individuals existed across North America in many Native American communities, with specific terms in their own languages for these members of their communities and the social and spiritual roles they fulfilled, and while many were lost or actively suppressed by the efforts of missionaries, government agents, boarding schools, and settlers, two-spirit individuals have promoted increased public awareness in recent decades;

Whereas transgender individuals continue to tell their stories and push for full equity under the law;

Whereas the civil-rights struggle has been strengthened and inspired by the leadership of the transgender community;

Whereas transgender individuals in the United States have made significant strides in elected office and political representation;

Whereas at least 31 States and the District of Columbia have at least 1 transgender elected official at the State or municipal level;

Whereas there are at least 18 transgender, gender-nonconforming, or nonbinary elected officials in State legislatures, including—

- (1) Lorena Austin;
- (2) Gerri Cannon;
- (3) Brion Curran;
- (4) Emily Dievendorf;
- (5) Leigh Finke;
- (6) S.J. Howell;
- (7) Dominique Johnson;
- (8) Sarah McBride;
- (9) Samantha Montano;
- (10) Alissandra Murray;
- (11) DeShanna Neal;
- (12) Danica Roem;
- (13) James Roesener;
- (14) Abigail Salisbury;
- (15) Taylor Small;
- (16) Izzy Smith-Wade-El;
- (17) Brianna Titone; and
- (18) Mauree Turner;

Whereas voters in the State of Virginia elected Danica Roem to be the first openly transgender State legislator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of Delaware elected Sarah McBride as the first openly transgender State senator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of Oklahoma elected Mauree Turner as the first openly nonbinary State legislator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of New Hampshire elected James Roesener as the first openly transgender man State legislator in the United States;

Whereas 6 States have at least 1 transgender or gender-non-conforming jurist on the bench;

Whereas Admiral Rachel L. Levine, M.D., was the first openly transgender Federal official confirmed by the Senate and is the highest ranking openly transgender Federal Government official in the history of the United States;

Whereas more transgender individuals are appearing in movies, on television, and in all forms of media, raising awareness of their experiences and the importance of living authentically;

Whereas transgender individuals have created culture and history as artists, musicians, organizers, and leaders; and

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the transgender community around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe International Transgender Day of Visibility with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities;

(3) celebrates the accomplishments and leadership of transgender individuals; and

(4) recognizes the bravery of the transgender community as it fights for equal dignity and respect.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1781. Mr. TUBERVILLE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2882, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

SA 1782. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1783. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1784. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1785. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1786. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1787. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1788. Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1789. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1790. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2882, supra.

SA 1791. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1790 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 2882, supra.

SA 1792. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2882, supra.

SA 1793. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1792 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 2882, supra.

SA 1794. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1793 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 1792 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 2882, supra.

SA 1795. Mr. SCHMITT (for himself and Ms. ERNST) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2882, supra.

SA 1796. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1797. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1798. Mr. BUDD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1799. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1800. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1799 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1801. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1802. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1801 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1803. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1802 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1801 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1804. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. ERNST) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2882, supra.

SA 1805. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1806. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1807. Mr. BUDD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1808. Mr. LEE (for Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Ms. ERNST)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Lee to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1809. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1810. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her

to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1811. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1812. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1813. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1814. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1815. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1816. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1817. Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1818. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3613, to require Facility Security Committees to respond to security recommendations issued by the Federal Protective Service relating to facility security, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1781. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING ENTITIES THAT PERMIT CERTAIN STUDENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN GIRLS' OR WOMEN'S ATHLETICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated under any division of this Act may be used by a State, local educational agency, or institution of higher education, that permits any student whose biological sex (recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology at birth) is male to participate in an athletic program or activity designated for girls or women.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101 or 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001, 1002).

(2) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, STATE.—The terms “local educational agency” and “State” have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

SA 1782. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILD TAX CREDIT.—Subsection

(e) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(e) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to a taxpayer with respect to any qualifying child unless the taxpayer includes the social security number of the taxpayer (or the taxpayer's spouse, in the case of a joint return) and of such child on the return of tax for the taxable year. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘social security number’ means a social security number issued to an individual by the Social Security Administration, but only if the social security number is issued—

“(1) to a citizen of the United States or pursuant to subclause (I) (or that portion of subclause (III) that relates to subclause (I)) of section 205(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act, and

“(2) before the due date for such return.”.

(b) TEMPORARY RULE.—Paragraph (7) of section 24(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting “of the taxpayer (or the taxpayer's spouse, in the case of a joint return) and” before “of such child”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

(2) TEMPORARY RULE.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

SA 1783. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. Notwithstanding any other provision of any division of this Act, no funds made available under any division of this Act may be used to carry out any program of the Small Business Administration that—

(1) asks the owner of a business entity applying for assistance under the program to provide the race or ethnicity of that owner; and

(2) as part of determining eligibility for assistance under the program, considers whether an applicant for that assistance (including the owner of a business entity applying for that assistance) is socially disadvantaged.

SA 1784. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts appropriated under this Act may be used to issue or implement—

(1) as a final rule the rule proposed by the Department of Education relating title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) and described under the heading “Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance: Sex-Related Eligibility Criteria for Male and Female Athletic Teams” (88 Fed. Reg. 22860; published April 13, 2023), or

(2) any rule similar in substance to the proposed rule described in paragraph (1) that relates to eligibility criteria for participation on athletic teams.