Subpart B of this part <<(§36.201 through §36.213)>> sets forth the general principles of nondiscrimination applicable to all entities subject to this part. Subparts C <<(§36.301 through §36.310)>> and D <<(§36.405 through §36.406)>> of this part provide guidance on the application of the statute to specific situations. The specific provisions, including the limitations on those provisions, control over the general provisions in circumstances where both specific and general provisions apply.

§36.301 Eligibility criteria.
§36.302 Modifications in policies, practices, or procedures.
§36.303 Auxiliary aids and services.
§36.304 Removal of barriers.
§36.305 Alternatives to barrier removal.
§36.307 Accessible or special goods.
§36.308 Seating in assembly areas.
§36.309 Examinations and courses.
§36.310 Transportation provided by public accommodations.
§36.402 Alterations.
§36.403 Alterations: Path of travel.
§36.404 Alterations: Elevator exemption.
§36.405 Alterations: Historic preservation.
§36.406 Standards for new construction and alterations.

Appendix A to Part 36—Guidance on Revisions to ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities.

Appendix B to Part 36—Analysis and Commentary on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

Appendix C to Part 36—Guidance on ADA Regulation on Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities Originally Published on July 26, 1991.

Appendix D to Part 36—1991 Standards for Accessible Design as Originally Published on July 26, 1991.

Appendix E to Part 36—Guidance to Revisions to ADA Title II and Title III Regulations Revising the Meaning and Interpretation of the Definition of "Disability" and Other Provisions in Order to Incorporate the Requirements of the ADA Amendments Act.

Appendix F to Part 36—Guidance and Section-By-Section Analysis.

§2.104 Incorporated Regulations from 49 C.F.R. Parts 37 and 38.

The following regulations from 49 C.F.R. Parts 37 and 38 that are published in the Code of Federal Regulations on the effective date of these regulations are hereby incorporated by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§37.1 Purpose.
§37.3 Definitions.
§37.5 Nondiscrimination.
§37.7 Standards for accessible vehicles.
§37.9 Standards for accessible transportation facilities.
§37.13 Effective date for certain vehicle specifications.
§37.21 Applicability: General.
§37.23 Service under contract.
§37.27 Transportation for elementary and secondary education systems.
§37.31 Vanpools.
§37.37 Other applications.
§37.41 Construction of transportation facilities by public entities.
§37.43 Alteration of transportation facilities by public entities.
§37.45 Construction and alteration of transportation facilities by private entities.
§37.47 Key stations in light and rapid rail systems.
§37.61 Public transportation programs and activities in existing facilities.
§37.71 Purchase or lease of new non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.
§37.73 Purchase or lease of used non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.
§37.75 Remanufacture of non-rail vehicles and purchase or lease of remanufactured non-rail vehicles by public entities operating fixed route systems.
§37.77 Purchase or lease of new non-rail vehicles by public entities operating a demand responsive system for the general public.
§37.79 Purchase or lease of new rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.
§37.81 Purchase or lease of used rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.
§37.83 Remanufacture of rail vehicles and purchase or lease of remanufactured rail vehicles by public entities operating rapid or light rail systems.

§37.101 Purchase or lease of vehicles by private entities not primarily engaged in the business of transporting people.
§37.105 Equivalent service standard.
§37.161 Maintenance of accessible features: General.
§37.163 Keeping vehicle lifts in operative condition: Public entities.
§37.165 Lift and securement use.
§37.167 Other service requirements.
§37.169 Process to be used by public entities providing designated public transportation service in considering requests for reasonable modification.
§37.171 Equivalency requirement for demand responsive service operated by private entities not primarily engaged in the business of transporting people.
§37.173 Training requirements.

Appendix A to Part 37—Modifications to Standards for Accessible Transportation Facilities.

Appendix D to Part 37—Construction and Interpretation of Provisions of 49 CFR Part 37.

Appendix E to Part 37—Reasonable Modification Requests.

§38.1 Purpose.
§38.2 Equivalent facilitation.
§38.3 Definitions.
§38.4 Miscellaneous instructions.
§38.21 General.
§38.23 Mobility aid accessibility.
§38.25 Doors, steps and thresholds.
§38.27 Priority seating signs.
§38.29 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.
§38.31 Lighting.
§38.33 Fare box.
§38.35 Public information system.
§38.37 Stop request.
§38.39 Destination and route signs.
§38.51 General.
§38.53 Doorways.
§38.55 Priority seating signs.
§38.57 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.
§38.59 Floor surfaces.
§38.61 Public information system.
§38.63 Between-car barriers.
§38.71 General.
§38.73 Doorways.
§38.75 Priority seating signs.
§38.77 Interior circulation, handrails and stanchions.
§38.79 Floors, steps and thresholds.
§38.81 Lighting.
§38.83 Mobility aid accessibility.
§38.85 Between-car barriers.
§38.87 Public information system.
§38.171 General.
§38.173 Automated guideway transit vehicles and systems.
§38.179 Trams, and similar vehicles, and systems.
Figures to Part 38.

Appendix to Part 38—Guidance Material.

§2.105 Incorporated Standard from the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards ("ABAAS") (May 17, 2005).

The following standard from the ABAAS is adopted as a standard and hereby incorporated as a regulation by reference as though stated in detail herein:

§F202.6 Leases.

TRIBUTE TO JEFF WRASE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I pay tribute to Jeff Wrase, the U.S. Senate Finance Committee's deputy staff director and chief economist, who recently left the committee after more than 11 years of service.

For more than 20 years, Jeff served in what many consider to be the ''wonkiest'' committees in Congress: the Senate Finance, Banking, and Budget Committees, the Joint Economic Committee, and the House Budget Committee. Jeff's strong background in economics and career in academics made him a natural fit for each committee, with a unique skill set for thoroughly briefing and advising members on everything from macroeconomics, to international finance, to Federal debt management.

As a member of the Finance, Banking, and Budget Committees, I have had the opportunity to work closely with Jeff on many issues for more than a decade. When I became ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee at the onset of the 117th Congress, I knew I needed Jeff Wrase on my team. This decision proved invaluable over the next 2 years, as Jeff spent much of his time fighting to protect the pro-growth tax and regulatory changes that had been implemented by the Finance Committee in recent years.

Jeff was instrumental in reducing the scope and damage posed by multiple tax-and-spend packages proposed during the 117th Congress. From arguing before the Senate Parliamentarian about arcane budget rules or helping to educate members or the American people about pitfall-laden policy proposals, Jeff immersed himself in each issue, asking the tough, smart questions about the feasibility, purpose, and practicality of each proposal. He crafted several important pieces of legislation to protect hard-working taxpayers, usually countering edicts and government overreach from the executive branch. One provision would have stricken a directive included in the American Rescue Plan Act that forbids States from using relief funds to provide any form of tax relief. Jeff picked apart the vague, unenforceable nature of the legislation, noting its interference in a State's ability to provide tax relief to citizens to reduce the burden on hard-working families. It was a strong argument, as several lower courts have agreed.

Another Jeff-authored provision proved powerful in pushing back on Internal Revenue Service—IRS—overreach. When the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 was being debated, a key funding mechanism was to provide the IRS with a bloated, $80 billion 10-year budget to squeeze more money out of American taxpayers to finance Green New Deal priorities. Jeff knew the estimated revenue from additional enforcement would have to include taxpayers making less than $400,000 per year, thus breaking a campaign pledge from the Biden administration to not ''raise taxes one penny on anyone earning less than $400,000 a year.'' Congress's nonpartisan scorekeepers confirmed that individuals making under that amount would be swept up in new audits, and Jeff crafted legislation to prevent the IRS from using any new funding to increase audits on anyone under that threshold. While the legislation did not pass in a Democrat-controlled Senate, it sent a clear message that the President's pledge was bound to be broken.

One last example: Jeff may be single-handedly responsible for preventing the IRS from being able to snoop into the bank accounts of every American. Democrats proposed a new bank monitoring scheme to help track inflows and outflows on financial accounts, collecting more data on taxpayers in yet another effort to squeeze more funds out of them. Jeff helped to shine a spotlight on this idea before it could ever even become legislative language. Thanks to an aggressive educational campaign, Americans rightly rejected the idea before it could ever become law.

Even while Jeff was fighting these reconciliation battles, he managed to simultaneously perform diligent oversight of the executive branch, Departments, and Agencies within the committee's jurisdiction, from the Social Security Administration to the U.S. Department of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service. Jeff never missed a deadline, and each Agency knew it, whether it was the issuance of the Social Security Trustees Report, the President's budget, or responding to a letter by the requested deadline.

Jeff's Senate career stretches beyond the tumultuous years of the 117th Congress, with many accomplishments to count. In 2009, Jeff was working on the Senate Banking Committee when then-President Obama and Senate Democrats undertook an effort to overhaul the U.S. financial regulatory system—or what later became known as the Dodd-Frank Act. During Senate negotiations, Obama administration officials, the Federal Reserve, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—FDIC—launched an all-out campaign for blanket bailout authority that would have allowed them to bail out large financial institutions and insert greater Federal control over our Nation's private financial system. Jeff worked to ensure that provisions in Dodd-Frank covering section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act did not allow unfettered bailout authority for unelected government officials, but instead provided a role for Congress and its elected officials if ever the Federal Reserve and others in government acted to battle ''unusual and exigent circumstances'' and required the Fed to be accountable for whatever emergency activities it pursued during such circumstances. Having those provisions in the Federal Reserve Act to provide a role for Congress and to provide transparency in government turned out to be very valuable when the Fed was called to react to the economic shutdowns accompanying the COVID–19 pandemic.

In 2015, after years of short-term funding patches, Jeff worked to secure critical long-term funding for a bipartisan multiyear highway bill, the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, providing much-needed stability and certainty to our country's highway and transit programs. That same year, he developed legislative strategy and text for the Social Security provisions of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, which included the most significant changes to Social Security in more than 30 years.

When the coronavirus pandemic shook the world in early 2020, the Senate Finance Committee not only led on tax and health policy responses, but also key provisions to help those who were suddenly out of work, largely due to factors beyond their control. Jeff was instrumental in developing policy to provide much-needed temporary support for American workers impacted by the pandemic. Creating a temporary enhanced unemployment program that could be implemented quickly—and work across all 50 States—was no small feat. Jeff's work on the unemployment provisions included in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act provided a lifeline to the self-employed, gig workers and other Americans who could not work due to the coronavirus. Jeff remained engaged in implementation and oversight of these provisions in ensuing years, making sure the government acted as a good steward of taxpayer dollars.

The Finance Committee also has jurisdiction over the Federal debt limit, and Jeff has been directly involved in some of the toughest debt ceiling battles over the years. From 2011–2012, Jeff was the chief economist for the Budget Committee and the Finance Committee and successfully helped to prevent the United States from going over a ''fiscal cliff'' in 2013. While each effort by Congress to increase the debt limit involves contemplating staggeringly higher and higher numbers, Jeff was committed to pushing every administration to be more transparent and provide greater consultation with Congress about their debt management approaches. As conversations about how the United States will continue to pay its bills on time and how we should budget for the future, dominate the halls of Congress, I expect Jeff is experiencing a bit of deja vu. Unfortunately, for Jeff, we know where to find him.

Perhaps most consequential in Jeff's Finance Committee career is passage of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the most comprehensive tax overhaul in more than 30 years. This tax reform package delivered on Republicans' promise of creating and advancing pro-growth policies that lift the economy and build a better future for the American people. It created a tax code based in simplicity and fairness. It lowered rates across the board for all Americans. It ensured businesses of all sizes could better compete, bringing jobs and investment back to our shores. Prior to the pandemic, we were experiencing the strongest economy in many of our lifetimes, in no small part due to this landmark legislation. Jeff played an instrumental role in coordinating between the Budget and Finance Committees while this package came together, and I am not sure we would have succeeded without his prowess using Microsoft Excel, which was—and remains—a mystery to many of his colleagues. Sincerely, because of Jeff and many other's tireless efforts, tax reform did a lot of good for a great number of people throughout the country.

Jeff has been described by many as ''an institution,'' not just of the Finance Committee, but of the Senate. He is well-liked and respected by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and those who have worked with him can attest to his indispensable mentorship, good humor, and friendship. He will be missed in the halls of the Senate, but fortunately, he has not gone far. I thank him for his outstanding counsel and guidance and wish him all the best.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING KIM HELPER

• Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, today Tennesseans are mourning the loss of one of our most faithful public servants. On March 20, Williamson County District Attorney General Kim Helper passed away after a brief illness, leaving behind a legacy that prioritized family, community, and the pursuit of justice.

Before she died, Kim dedicated her life to the practice of law. She worked for the Volunteer State for 25 years, rising through the ranks at the State attorney general's office before her 2008 appointment to the position of district attorney general for the 21st Judicial District. The people of Tennessee were so pleased with the work she was doing that they elected her to the post three times, most recently last year.

When she wasn't doing her part to keep her community safe, Kim spent time improving it alongside the other members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lodge No. 41 of the Fraternal Order of Police, the Keep Tennessee