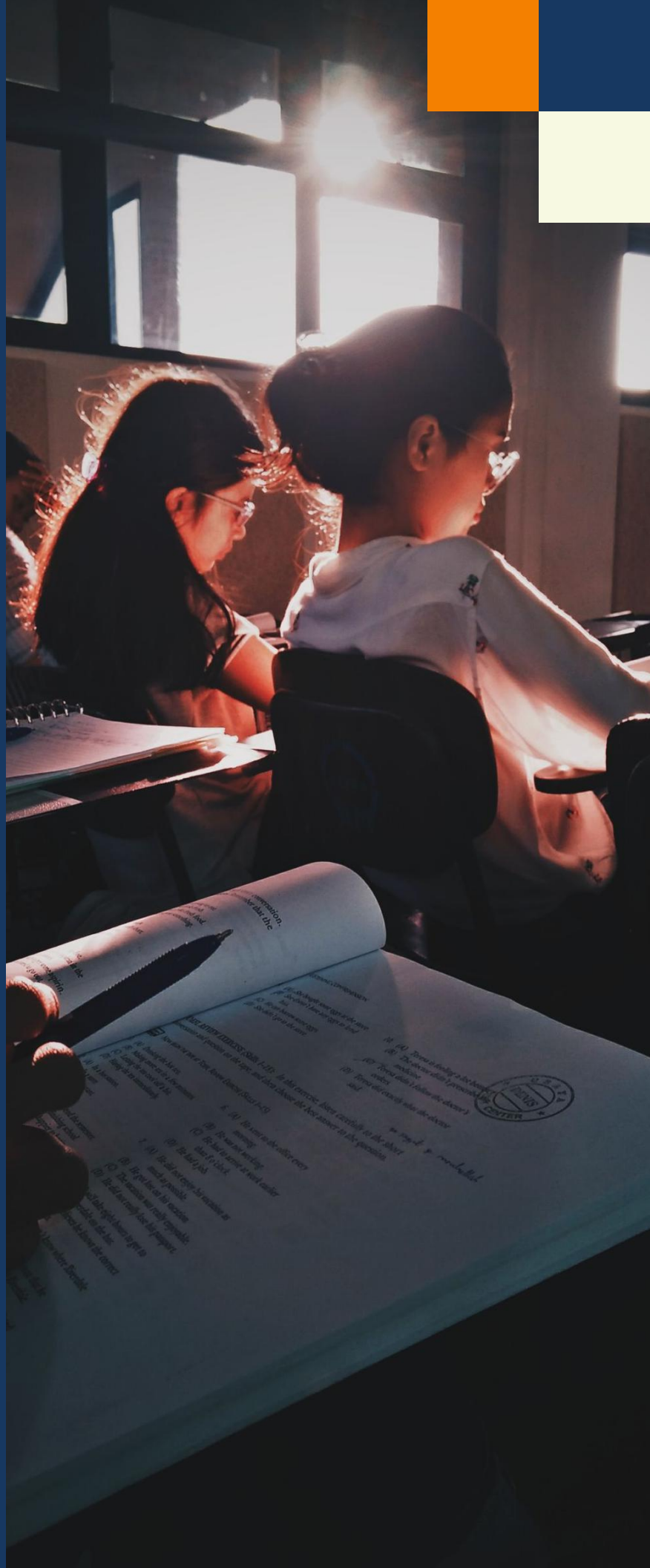


# Sex Ed State Legislative Mid-Year Report 2023



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# Executive

# Summary

**In the aftermath of the past year's unrelenting attempts to deconstruct our schools, society, and the future of young people in our country, the 2023 legislative session has set horrifying new records for the introduction and enactment of anti-sexual and reproductive freedom policy.**

In the aftermath of the past year's unrelenting attempts to deconstruct our schools, society, and the future of young people in our country, the 2023 legislative session has set horrifying new records for the introduction and enactment of anti-sexual and reproductive freedom policy.

Sexual and reproductive freedom advocates across the nation were challenged yet again with an avalanche of dangerous legislation set to rip away at the rights of youth, particularly their access to inclusive and affirming education. SIECUS tracked over 749 bills related to sex education, LGBTQIA+ rights, access to reproductive and gender affirming health care, access to honest education, and other related topics this year. Over 65% of the bills introduced this year were restrictive bills intended to roll back the human, civil, and reproductive rights of American youth. This includes a 24% increase from 2022 to 2023 in the filing of legislation that would seek to infringe upon the rights of young people, especially LGBTQIA+ youth, youth of color, and other vulnerable communities.

Overwhelmingly, 2023 has become one of the worst years in legislative attacks on LGBTQIA+ rights, with the [Americans Civil Liberties Union](#) tracking 491 anti-LGBTQIA+ bills across the country (ACLU, 2023). Additionally, there has been a 48.6% increase between 2022 to 2023 in parental rights bills. This is only at the midpoint of the year. With 13 state legislative sessions still active, this rate of bill introduction is likely to rise. Unfortunately, the opposition, which SIECUS refers to as the [Regressive Minority](#), has also learned from strategies it tried in 2022 to adjust their tactics in 2023, resulting in a slightly higher legislative success rate this year. In fact, about 13% of restrictive bills have passed in 2023 so far, compared to a success rate of 9.7% in 2022. Such a hostile legislative landscape is expected to serve as a voter flashpoint during this year's off-year elections and ramping up into the 2024 presidential election.

- **48.6%** increase between 2022 to 2023 in parental rights bills
- In fact, about **13%** of restrictive bills have passed in 2023 so far, compared to a success rate of 9.7% in 2022.
- SIECUS tracked over **749** bills related to sex education, LGBTQIA+ rights, access to reproductive and gender affirming health care, access to honest education
- Over **65%** of the bills introduced this year were restrictive bills
- A **24%** increase in hostile legislation from 2022 to 2023

Beyond classrooms, 2023 has also become a [record-breaking year](#) for both the introduction and passage of legislation that restricts youth access to critically necessary sexual and reproductive health services such as abortion and gender affirming care. At least 19 states have adopted policies that would [restrict access](#) to gender affirming care for young people (Choi and Mullery, 2023). In addition to restrictions on gender affirming care, many states pushed forward legislation that would limit young people's access to abortion care and in some states, like [Idaho](#) and [Nebraska](#), this legislation was successful.

As a result of these devious attacks, sex education advocates are being pulled in several directions at the state and national level working to defeat the onslaught of attacks by the Regressive Minority because we know that advancing sex education policy at the local, state, and federal level is the key to improving rights across our community. Increasing access to sex ed is the key to social change.

It is more critical than ever to pass legislation at the federal level to protect young people's access to safe and inclusive education. In May 2023, Sex Ed for All Month, The Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act (REAHYA) was [reintroduced](#). This federal legislation will be a critical step in ensuring access to sex education and sexual and reproductive health services for young people nationwide. Sex education advocates will need to focus on building bipartisan support for REAHYA and promoting its advancement amongst various movement partners. If enacted, this legislation will ensure all young people, especially LGBTQIA+ and racialized young people, have access to quality sexual health information and services that they have a right to.



# State of Play Across the Country

**The first half of 2023 has proven to be a particularly hostile legislative landscape for sexual and reproductive freedom, with conservatives building upon the onslaught of hate-based legislation in 2022.**



The first half of 2023 has proven to be a particularly hostile legislative landscape for sexual and reproductive freedom, with conservatives building upon the onslaught of hate-based legislation in 2022. Sexual and reproductive justice advocates have had to consistently defend against the [Regressive Minority's](#) attempts to dismantle human rights, strip away access to gender affirming healthcare and limit access to inclusive education programs, especially education that celebrates racial, sexual, and gender diversity and equity, including sex education.

There are many potential reasons influencing this increase. On April 10, 2023, President Joe Biden declared the [COVID-19 public health emergency to be over](#). As such, many legislative sessions resumed their sessions in-person with limited, if any, disruption. This allowed for a massive increase in the amount of legislation introduced and passed as a whole. While the majority of the restrictive legislative attempts failed in 2022, the renewed and heightened effort in 2023 was slightly successful in passing aggressively hostile bills. SIECUS observed that of the total **regressive bills introduced in 2022, only 9.7% passed** or were enacted. Comparatively, already at the midpoint of 2023, about **13% of regressive bills introduced have successfully passed**. This showcases the growing success rate of the Regressive Minority in pushing for legislation that meets their agenda.

- SIECUS observed that of the total regressive bills introduced in 2022, only **9.7%** passed or were enacted.
- Comparatively, already at the midpoint of 2023, about **13%** of regressive bills introduced have successfully passed.

The Dobbs v. Jackson's decision of 2022 clearly [influenced](#) the introduction of numerous state bills to either protect or restrict access to vital abortion care and other reproductive health services. It is clear that last year's Supreme Court decision of Dobbs v. Jackson has not only emboldened extremist policy makers to limit access to abortion, but also encouraged them to push for other restrictive policies despite overwhelming support by the American population for access to abortion, sex education, and other health care. Often, legislation seeking to restrict abortion care has included restrictions on the quality and implementation of sex education, as well.

Additionally, the conservative culture warriors galvanized by the Dobbs decision continue to capitalize on parental pandemic frustrations and education fears to pursue draconian restrictions on the public schools system. Many of these culture war bills were introduced under the guise of so-called "parental rights" bills, curriculum transparency, sexually explicit materials bans, or as unconstitutional attacks on LGBTQIA+ and transgender student rights, and sought to directly restrict or eliminate school-based sex education programs. This is a furtherance of the effort begun in 2022, where SIECUS tracked a **438% increase in anti-inclusive education** programs through so-called "divisive concept" and "Parental Rights" bills. Due to the interrelatedness of these coordinated attacks, we will be discussing these regressive bills and more in the following section.

- In 2022, SIECUS tracked a **438%** increase in anti-inclusive education programs through so-called "divisive concept" and "Parental Rights" bills.

While federal policy ensures the right to access public education that is provided in a safe and equitable environment – the concept of "local control", or the idea that local school districts should determine curriculum requirements and educational standards within schools – continues to prevent national standards in curriculum and content in the field of sex education. Without national standards, there is a patchwork of policies that determine what is taught, especially as it relates to sex education. This year, the extreme religious right has stepped up their effort to exploit this lack of a national standard, using sex education as a wedge issue in an attempt to enforce their religious doctrines on public institutions. Christian ideologues and extremists oppose sex education as part of their goal to eradicate access to birth control, STI testing and treatment, abortion care, safe and affirming school environments for LGBTQIA+ individuals, and honest and truthful instruction of our country's racial history.

In 2023, the Regressive Minority's aggressive attacks at the school board, state and federal level were backed by a coordinated media dis-information campaign that aimed to distort the truth, mislead the public, and ultimately eliminate access to vital programs in schools, sports, and libraries. Within the first three months of 2023, **494 anti-sexual freedom bills** were introduced as compared to 399 introduced in all of 2022. What's more, these bills sought to combine the most successful elements from the range of bills introduced in 2022, resulting in "omnibus"-style hate bills being rammed through state legislatures across the country.

- In 2023, **494** anti-sexual freedom bills were introduced as compared to 399 introduced in all of 2022.

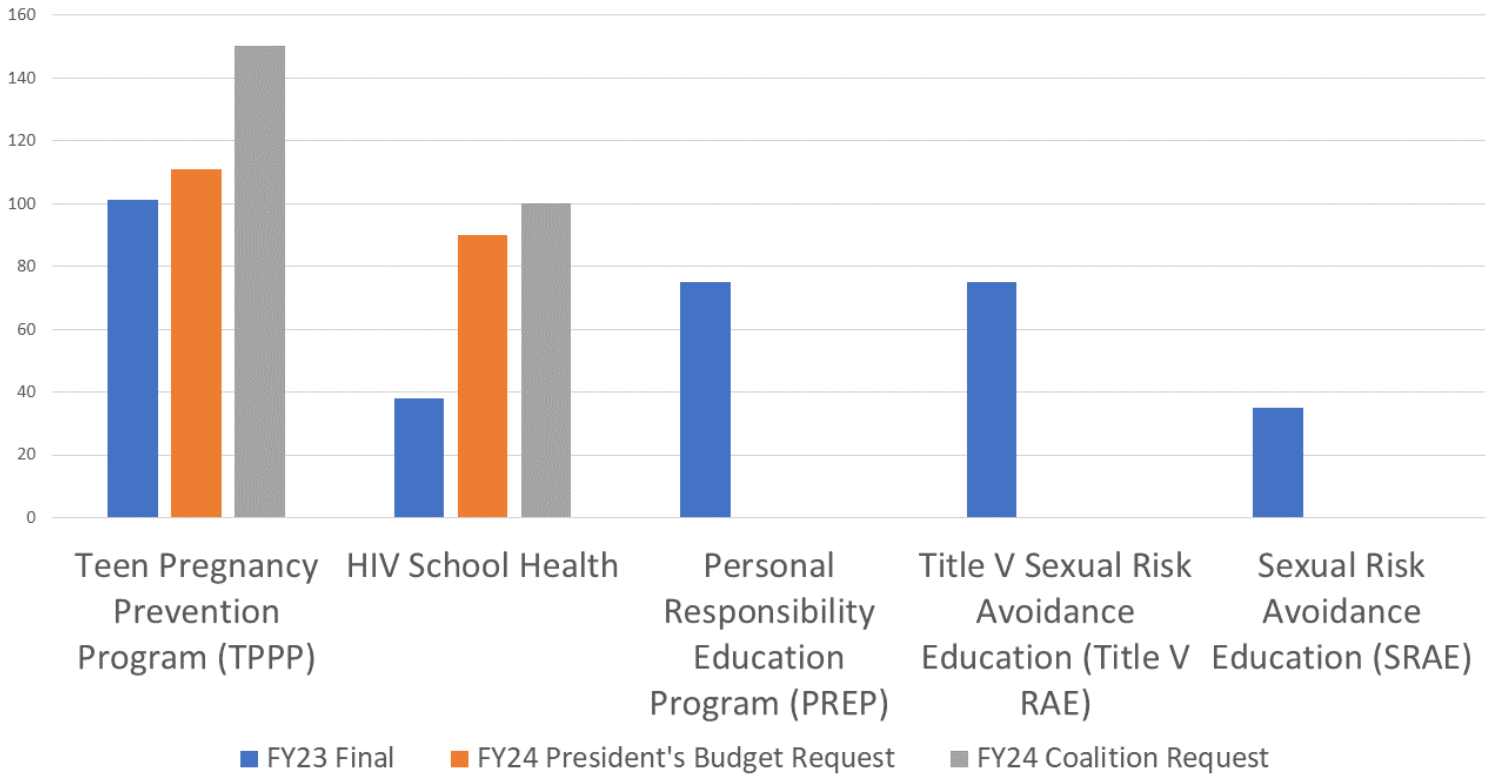


## Federal Impact

Due to the success of opposition-backed legislation at the state level, we are witnessing for the first time, anti-transgender and “parental rights” legislation gain traction in Congress with the [passage of HR 5](#) in the House, exemplifying the growing influence of the Regressive Minority in our political system. Fortunately, this hateful bill is not expected to even be considered in the Senate.

In December 2022, Congress passed the [“Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023”](#) which designates federal spending until September 30, 2023. Although specific funding for sex education programs does not exist, federal funding does exist for medically-accurate and evidence-based adolescent sexual health programs, such as the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), Division of Adolescent School Health (DASH), and Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP). Unfortunately, federal funding also exists for “sexual risk avoidance” programs, otherwise known as abstinence-only-until-marriage. Abstinence-centered programs have been [empirically proven](#) to be harmful for young people. Please find a chart below outlining federal programs, their purpose, the FY23 amount appropriated by Congress, the President’s budget request for FY24, and the amount SIECUS and coalition allies are seeking for FY24.

Budget Request for FY24



Program	FY23 Final	FY24 President's Budget request	FY24 Coalition request
<p><a href="#"><u>Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)</u></a> Administered by the Office of Population Affairs (OPA)</p>	\$101M	\$111M	\$150M
<p><a href="#"><u>HIV School Health:</u></a> Within the Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</p>	\$38M	\$90.1	\$100M
<p><a href="#"><u>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</u></a> Administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</p>	\$75M	Doesn't include PREP (not discretionary)	Doesn't include PREP (not discretionary)
<p><a href="#"><u>Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Title V SRAE) Program:</u></a> AOUM State Grant Program, Administered by FYSB, ACF</p>	\$75M	Doesn't include as this is mandatory funding, not discretionary	Seeking \$0 as it is reauthorized this year
<p><a href="#"><u>Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Title V SRAE) Program:</u></a> AOUM State Grant Program, Administered by FYSB, ACF</p>	\$75M	\$75M	\$0

Regardless, reliance on PREP, DASH, and TPPP is not enough to sustain access and provide sex education to youth across the country. In order to remedy this insufficiency, SIECUS, in collaboration with our Sex Ed Coalition partners, worked with Senators Booker and Hirono and Representatives Adams, Lee, and Jayapal to re-introduce the [Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act of 2023](#), also referred to as REAHYA, (S.1697/H.R 3583) to ensure that sex education programs that support and empower young people receive federal funding and problematic sexual risk avoidance education (SRA(E)) programming funding is eliminated.

**Upon introduction REAHYA was co-sponsored by 36 Representatives in the House and 14 in the Senate**, and supported by over 120 state and federal organizations. REAHYA would provide the first-ever federal funding for sex education and eliminate funding for failed abstinence-only “Sexual Risk Avoidance” programs. [REAHYA](#) helps to ensure that states and school districts have additional guidance on how to best support safe and healthy learning environments with regard to types of curricula that promote inclusivity, respect and critical thinking, and provides grants aimed at increasing access to sexual and reproductive health care and related services for marginalized young people, including young people of color, LGBTQAI+ youth, and youth with disabilities.

- Upon introduction REAHYA was co-sponsored by **36** Representatives in the House and **14** in the Senate, and supported by over 120 state and federal organizations.

SIECUS also worked with the Sex Ed Coalition and the Sex Ed Collaborative to support a resolution introduced by Representatives Jayapal, Adams and Lee to designate May as Sex Ed for All Month. The resolution replaces an outdated and ineffective National Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month, which places stigma upon teen parents, and instead emphasizes the importance of complete, accurate, and inclusive sexual health information and access to sexual and reproductive health care services for all young people.

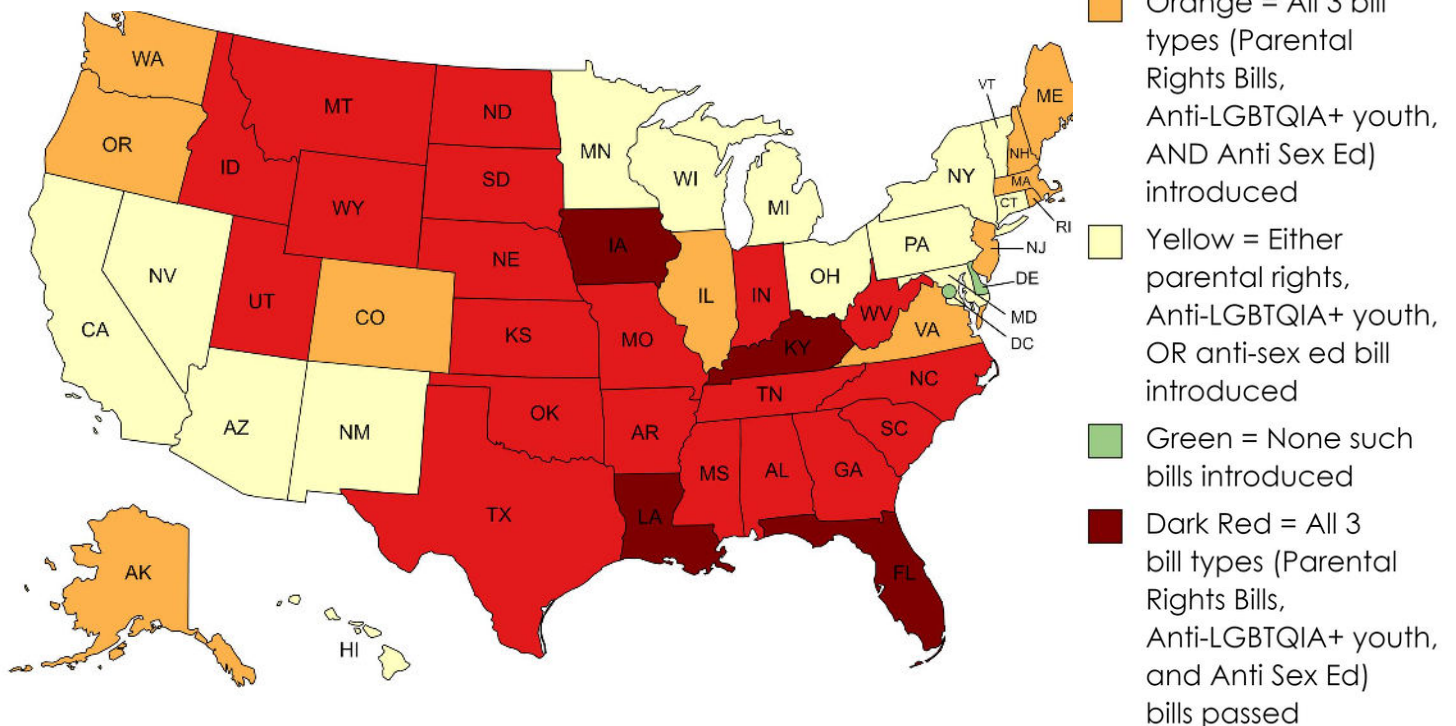
It is now more important than ever before that we push for sex education reform, not only to defend against the spread of such hate in our education system and society, but also to empower young people with the knowledge and resources to improve their own well-being and uplift those around them. Research continuously demonstrates that access to quality sex education propels social change, and creates a generation of more inclusive and empathetic individuals who affirm and protect each other from harassment, discrimination, and violence. In 2023, sex education advocates must come together to pass the Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act to ensure that all young people, regardless of who they are and where they live, receive the sex education they need and deserve.

Federal legislation and appropriations advocacy is critical to the advancement of diversity and equity in the United States. The time is now to invest in strategies that are proven to benefit the American public and it is more critical than ever for the federal government to implement protections given the recent SCOTUS decision and onslaught of attacks at the local level.

## State Impact

The vast impact of the Regressive Minority's efforts to restrict sex education and other inclusive education programs were most visible at the state legislatures. 27 states out of 50 had at least one anti-sex education bill introduced, but only in 7 states were they enacted or passed. Almost every state - 45 out of 50 states - had at least one "parental rights" bill introduced, and in 10 states, one or more of these parental rights bills were successful. In fact, in Louisiana alone, 3 such harmful pieces of legislation have passed. Additionally, 46 out of 50 states had legislation introduced that would seek to restrict the rights of LGBTQIA+ youth. Out of these, 22 states ended up passing anti-LGBTQIA+ youth legislation. These bills were often introduced in conjunction with anti-sex education bills as well or incorporated clauses that directly or indirectly impacted state sex education policy. Many state advocates and partners report that the influx of these types of hateful state legislation cause them to be perpetually on the defensive instead of being able to promote progressive legislation that would advance sexual health education and freedom for young people. For a closer look on the impact of harmful legislation at the state level, see map below.

- **27** states out of **50** had at least one anti-sex education bill introduced, but only in **7** states were they enacted or passed.
- **45** out of **50** states - had at least one "parental rights" bill
- **46** out of **50** states had legislation introduced that would seek to restrict the rights of LGBTQIA+ youth.
- **22** states ended up passing anti-LGBTQIA+ youth legislation.



## Landscape Focus on Sex Ed Legislation in 2023

As of May 24th, 2023, 25 state legislative sessions have adjourned. Below are the compiled statistics and analyzed data from these sessions at the midpoint of the year:

### Sex Education State Legislation Stats:

*SIECUS tracked legislation pertaining to sex education and more this year at the state and federal level. Below are the statistics of specifically sex education state-based legislation, as of June 2023:*

- **133** Sex Ed Bills introduced, a 64% increase from 2022
- **47** of these bills sought to advance sex education
- **91** of these sought to restrict sex education
- **6** bills were enacted, all of which sought to restrict sex education
- **2** more restrictive bills have passed state legislatures and are expected to be signed into law

In 2022, there was an even split between pro-sex education and anti-sex education bills introduced, even though the latter were slightly more successful. In 2023, however, the filing of regressive sex education bills largely outnumbered the number of progressive sex ed

bills introduced at the state level. **Between 2022 and the first half of 2023, there has been a 64% increase in bills introduced on sex education. The number of bills introduced to restrict sex education increased from 34 last year to 91 so far this year, a 167.7% increase in anti-sex ed**

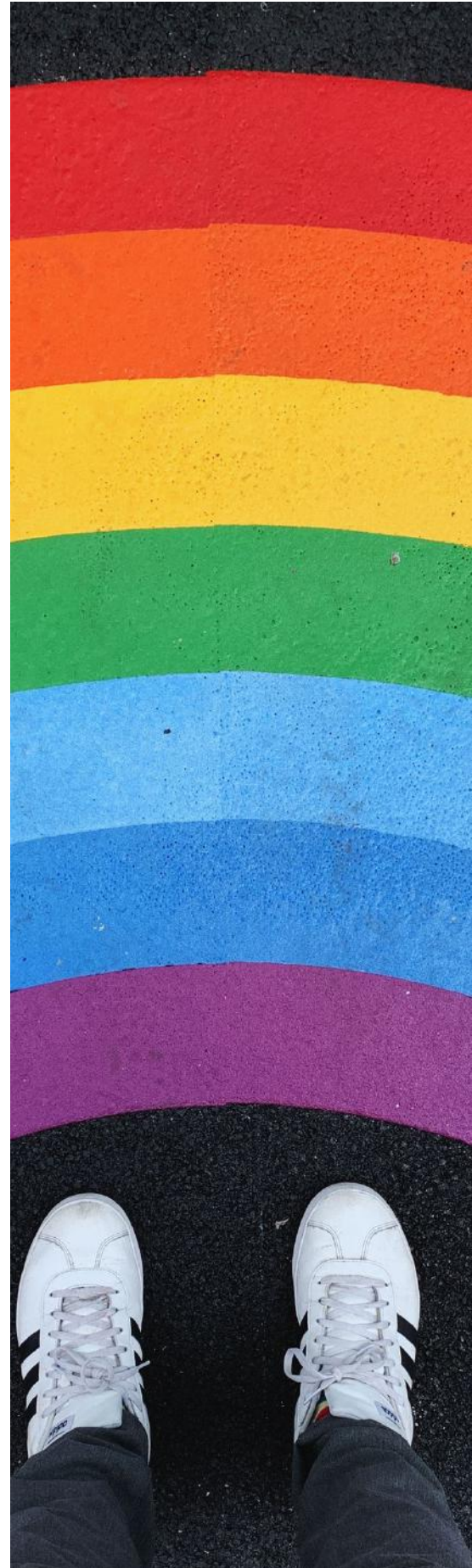
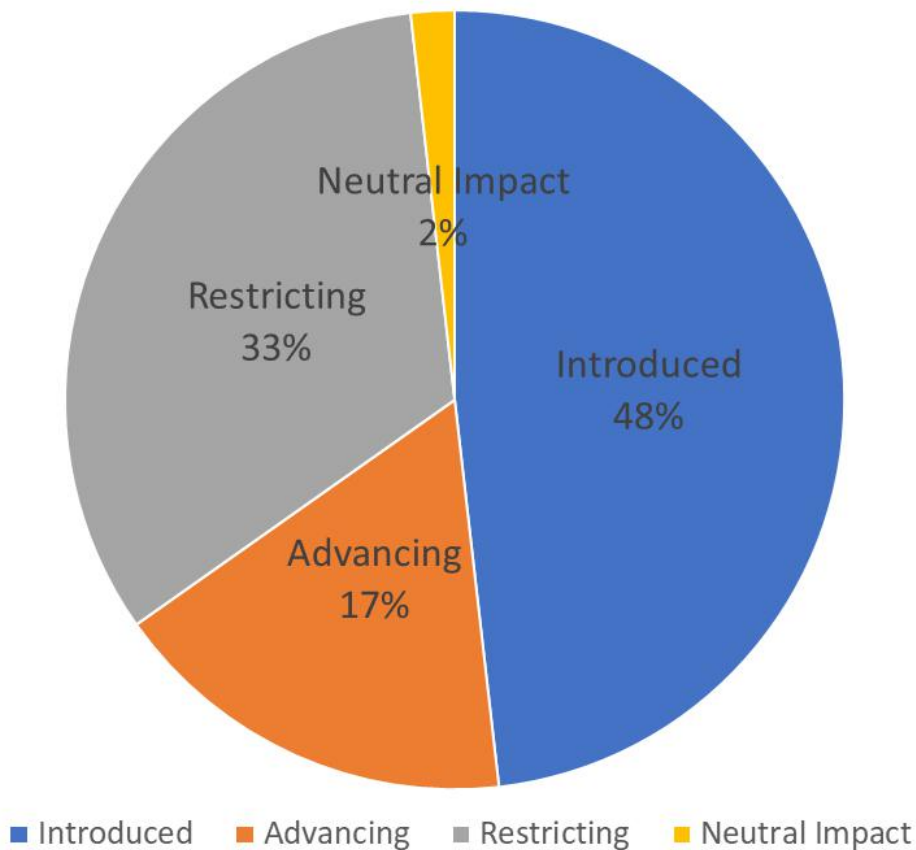
**legislation.** Further, this year's anti-sex education bills have been more successful than last year.

These restrictive bills target many aspects of sex education, including curriculum, instructional materials, and parental consent. **15 bills were introduced targeting sex education in elementary school.** Early childhood is a critical time period for sexual health and relationships education as, according to the [National Sex Education Standards \(NSES\)](#), curriculum encompasses body safety, empathy and appreciation of diversity, learning correct anatomical terminology, dispelling harmful gender stereotypes, and much more. However, the important distinction to note is that the majority of the restrictive sex ed bills, including 4 of those enacted, were not standalone bills. They also targeted the rights of LGBTQIA+ youth by restricting classroom discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity, banning books, or restricting access to necessary sexual and reproductive health services. Moreover, over 50% of restrictive bills introduced were under the guise of increasing parental involvement and so-called "parental rights" to limit sex education. For this reason, in the following section we will discuss overall trends in state legislation impacting the education, health, and overall well-being of our youth.

- Between 2022 and the first half of 2023, there has been a **64%** increase in bills introduced (**15** bills) on sex education.
- The number of bills introduced to restrict sex education increased from **34** last year to **91** so far this year, a **167.7%** increase in anti-sex ed legislation.

While this is discouraging and a key component of the opposition's strategy, it is important to note that there are also many positive trends that emerged among the introduced legislation. As of June 7th, 7 bills have been introduced and sought to mandate or require sex education to be taught in schools. At least 7 bills were specifically introduced to require instruction on consent or assault and abuse prevention education. 12 bills sought to re-define what quality sex education should be composed of, such as requiring it to be age appropriate or medically accurate. 13 bills were introduced that would seek to incorporate new topics within the existing sex education curriculum. Some of these bills required the development of academic standards and guidelines for schools to follow. A handful of bills attempted to repeal prohibitions on educators working at abortion care providers that prevented them from teaching sex education.

Stats on Sex Ed Bills





## What does quality Sex Education look like?

Sex education programs aim to build knowledge and skills in human development, relationships, decision-making, communication, and how to access sexual and reproductive health services. [Three decades of research](#) have shown that this form of sex education has the potential to improve physical, emotional, and mental health outcomes for young people. Ideally, according to the [National Sex Education Standards \(NSES\)](#), this education should begin in kindergarten and continue through 12th grade. This education is intended to be age-appropriate, medically-accurate, evidence-based, and culturally responsive. Further, instruction also encompasses sexual assault and violence prevention, mental health, sexual behavior, sexual orientation, gender identity, race and ethnicity, and the impact of media and societal norms.

## Additional characteristics of CSE programs according to the NSES include:

- Knowledge and skills that will promote health-enhancing behaviors and decisions
- Instruction on individual and group norms, stereotypes, and beliefs surrounding health behaviors
- Positive reinforcement of healthy attitudes and behaviors and increasing personal perception of risk behaviors
- Strategies that are trauma-informed, culturally responsive, inclusive, sex positive, and rooted in justice and equity
- Lessons on parent-child communication and parental engagement
- Planning and pedagogical techniques for educators and administrators to facilitate implementation

*These are the values and topic areas used by advocates to advance policies that support the future of America and the human rights of the young people in the United States.*

# DIVING DEEPER

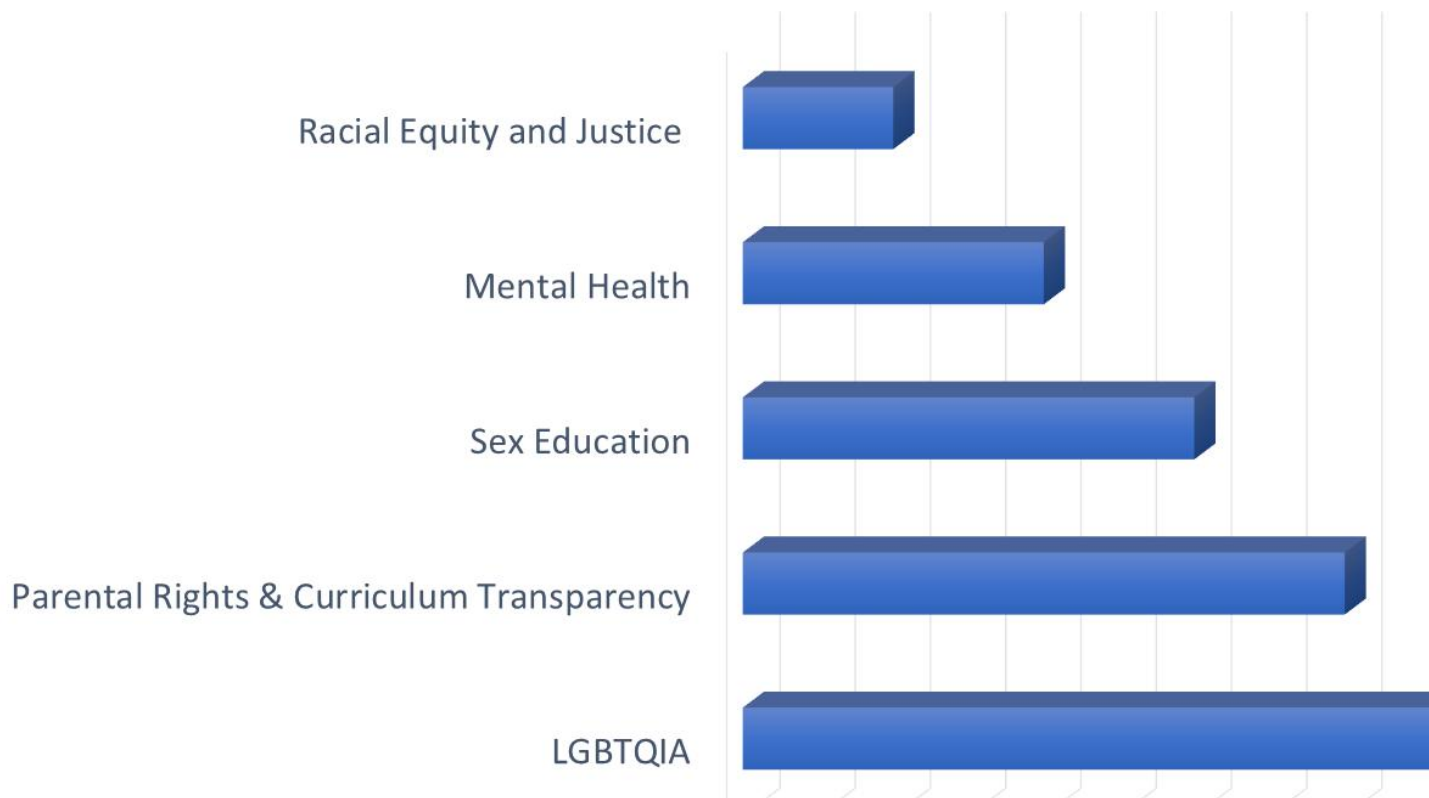
## State Legislation in 2023

**While SIECUS primarily tracks state legislation on sex education, we also track other progressive and regressive legislation that intersects with and has the potential to either directly or indirectly impact the advancement of sex education.**



While SIECUS primarily tracks state legislation on sex education, we also track other progressive and regressive legislation that intersects with and has the potential to either directly or indirectly impact the advancement of sex education. The 2023 legislative session, similar to last year's, has been overshadowed by efforts to eradicate the rights of LGBTQIA+ youth, racial equity and inclusion efforts, and the public education system, overall. This has all been in addition to the attacks on reproductive rights and access to sexual and reproductive health services, especially post-Dobbs.

This year, SIECUS tracked over 250 bills that would restrict the rights of LGBTQIA+ youth, specifically. Many bills introduced this session were attempts to censor classroom instruction and library access, with a clear agenda to eradicate anything that would promote diversity and inclusion and the development of critical values such as empathy and affirmation in young people. The many detrimental bills introduced include gender affirming bans, repealing protections for transgender students, transgender school sports bans, and bathroom bans, but one key trend that emerged this session was the conjunction of parental rights bills that also required the [forced outing](#) of LGBTQIA+ students. In fact, 36 "parental rights" bills include clauses that would enable or require schools to notify parents if their child may be LGBTQIA+. In a [2023 report](#) by The Trevor Project, the impact of these unrelenting legislative attacks on LGBTQIA+ youth is clear; 86% of transgender and non-binary youth expressed that the increase in anti-trans legislation is negatively impacting their mental health (The Trevor Project, 2023). For a comprehensive list of harmful bills impacting LGBTQIA+ individuals, check out the Equality Federation's [bill tracker](#).



Additionally, SIECUS tracked legislation introduced which sought to impede youth’s access to sexual and reproductive health services, including abortion care and gender affirming health care. This tsunami of legislative efforts to limit essential health care comes in the wake of the Supreme Court decision to reverse *Roe V. Wade*, upending five decades of precedent protecting the right to privacy over one’s own reproductive health. [According to the Guttmacher](#) Institute, at least 18 bills were introduced to restrict minor’s access to abortion care and over 120 bills were introduced to restrict a minor’s access to vital reproductive health care, including gender-affirming care (Guttmacher, 2023). Some of these bills introduced targeted both sex education and abortion simultaneously, with 7 bills seeking to stigmatize abortion care in sex education curriculum. Additionally, SIECUS tracked 9 bills restricting minor’s access to mental health services, STI testing, and family planning. For more in-depth tracking of abortion care-related state legislation, please refer to Guttmacher Institute’s State Legislation Tracker.



## Progressive Legislative Trends

Thus far the number of anti-sexual freedom state legislation greatly outnumbers progressive legislative efforts. Even so, many positive legislative trends emerged in state legislatures. SIECUS tracked at least **236 state bills seeking to advance access to inclusive and affirming education, including sex education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and protect the rights of LGBTQIA+ young people**. Legislative topics and positive trends that emerged include sex education mandates or requirements, improving the quality of sex education, increasing access to sexual and reproductive health services for young people, and many more interrelated topics explored further below.

### *Sex Education Mandates*

Currently, only 29 states and the District of Columbia require sex education to be taught in schools. While these states may require sex education, the quality of the education may vary state by state and does not necessarily align with the NSES. **7 bills (AK SB 43, MA H 455, NV SB 439, NY A 4064, NY A 3736, NY A 4370, and TX HB 4017) were introduced in 5 states (Alaska, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, and Texas)** that would mandate school districts to implement sex education. Some of these bills such as [SB 43](#) in Alaska would also require curriculum to align with the NSES developed by the Future of Sex Ed Initiative.

### *Advancing the Quality of Sex Education*

Quality sex education should be medically-accurate, evidence-based, age and developmentally appropriate, culturally relevant, and inclusive of all identities. 19 bills require sex education to be either medically accurate, age appropriate, research-based, or all of the above. Thus far, none of these have been enacted but one, [Nevada Assembly Bill 357](#), has passed the first chamber. Additionally, many of these bills, such as [MA H 544/S 268](#) (also known as the Massachusetts Healthy Youth Act) require sex education to incorporate topics like the effective use of contraceptives and barrier methods, relationship and communication skills, consent, and affirming gender identity and sexual orientation. Of the 19 bills, 3 bills (HI HB 1195, IL SB 1428, IL HB 3067) specifically call for more funding for sex education programming in schools. Funding is imperative to the implementation of quality sex education, as without it school districts have difficulty obtaining training for teachers and instructional materials for classrooms. Advocates in California and Illinois report that this has been the case for school districts in these states, even amongst advancements in sex education policy.

- **236** state bills seeking to advance access to inclusive and affirming education, including sex education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and protect the rights of LGBTQIA+ young people.
- **7** bills (AK SB 43, MA H 455, NV SB 439, NY A 4064, NY A 3736, NY A 4370, and TX HB 4017) were introduced in 5 states (Alaska, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, and Texas)

## Abuse and Assault Prevention

In 2013, Illinois was the first state to pass [“Erin’s Law”](#) which requires schools to implement child sexual abuse prevention instruction for K-12. Since then, 38 states have passed this piece of legislation. In 2023, SIECUS tracked 24 bills that were introduced to require instruction or develop programming in assault, abuse and violence prevention. 3 of these bills (CA AB 1071, MI SB 66, FL H 379) passed. 6 of these (HI SB 1216, HI SB 308, HI HB 548, MN SF 1981, MN HF 2114, and OR SB 604) specifically require further alignment with Erin’s Law or funding increases to implement it. Additionally it is important to recognize that good sex education encompasses age appropriate instruction on sexual abuse, assault, and violence prevention. [Research shows](#) that sex education that aligns with the NSES can be a tool for sexual assault prevention (Goldfarb & Lieberman, 2020).

## Menstrual Equity for Young People

Similar to last year, eliminating [“period poverty”](#) emerged as a positive legislative trend. This type of legislation typically requires school districts to provide access to free period products (tampons, pads, etc.) in school bathrooms to ensure all students have access to them, regardless of who they are. Lack of access to these essential products can have a [negative impact on the mental health](#) of menstruating youth and impact their ability to learn (Sharfin, 2023). **6 bills to address period poverty (FL HB 389, MO HB 950, NJ S 1221, NJ A 1349, OR HB 3472, PA H 851)** were introduced this session. Of these, 1 bill has passed the legislature, FL HB 389, and is on its way to the governor’s desk to be signed into law.

## Mental Health Services and Education

Sex education and positive mental health are deeply interconnected, as good sex education removes harmful stereotypes, teaches inclusion and diversity, and creates a culture of safety. Further, it teaches the importance of healthy behaviors, relationship management, and decision-making that yields positive mental health outcomes. [Research](#) demonstrates, again and again that sex education, when taught according to the NSES, improves mental health outcomes especially for LGBTQIA+ youth, a population already at heightened risk for [poor mental health outcomes](#), by providing a curriculum in which their identity is affirmed and where they see themselves represented (The Trevor Project, 2022). 15 bills to require some mental health education in school curriculum were introduced in California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia. Thus far, only one bill, [Louisiana House Bill 353](#), has passed. Further, 3 bills were introduced to require instruction on social media safety and the impact of social media on mental health (AL HB 489, FL H 379, and NY A 4136), of which Florida H 379 was enacted into law. 2 bills to require the National Suicide Prevention hotline and/or other mental health resources to be listed on student ID cards were introduced in Delaware and Maine.

## *Protections for LGBTQIA+ Youth*

Sex education, when taught in accordance with best practices, helps all young people feel seen and affirmed. LGBTQIA+ rights include the right to access education and specifically sex education, that is inclusive and comprehensive. While much of the filed legislation impacting LGBTQIA+ youth was regressive, there were some states that took initiative in establishing protections for LGBTQIA+ youth. SIECUS tracked at least **66 bills to advance the rights of LGBTQIA+ youth that were introduced this year.** Of these, various trends emerged such as protecting access to gender affirming care, providing access to restrooms in accordance with gender identity, prohibiting conversion therapy on minors, and requiring policies that create LGBTQIA+ inclusive school environments. **7 of these bills were either passed or enacted into law.** An example of one such bill is California Assembly Bill 5, also known as [“the Safe and Supportive Schools Program Act”](#), which would mandate the California legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require teacher training on LGBTQIA+ inclusivity and ensure that school environments are safe and supportive for all students and staff, regardless of their identity. **15 bills were introduced to make school curriculum more inclusive and representative of LGBTQIA+ individuals.** Lastly, in a time where gender affirming care for young people is being limited, **2 states (Colorado and New Mexico) have been able to enact laws to protect access to this critical form of care.**

## *Honest History and Inclusive Classrooms*

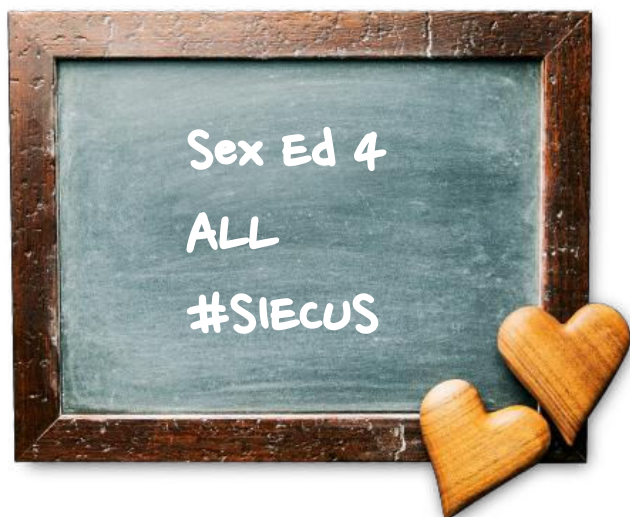
SIECUS is committed to advancing racial equity and, in alignment with the NSES, uses sex education as a vehicle to advance a reproductive justice framework in collaboration with our partners. To that end, we track and work to advance sex education that is rooted in a racial justice approach, as well. **19 bills were introduced in 10 states to make classroom instruction racially inclusive and teach an honest history of the United States.** Several of these bills not only require curriculum to be inclusive of racial and ethnic identities but also LGBTQIA+ identities. 3 bills (OR HB 2281, IL HB 2049, RI S 1013) sought to strengthen anti-discrimination policy in schools while 2 bills, both in New Jersey, were introduced to implement anti-bias or sensitivity training for school staff or as a part of earning teacher certification.

## *Bullying and Harassment in Schools*

SIECUS tracked **10 bills across the country strengthening anti-bullying policies** in schools. Some of these bills protect students against bullying on the basis of their sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. 2 of these bills (FL H 379 and CA AB 1165) passed. Others protect students from race-related harassment or bullying in schools. Bullying has a detrimental impact on students' ability to learn and feel safe in schools. According to the [2021 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Trend Report](#) by the CDC, LGBTQIA+ students were more likely to be bullied at school than their peers (CDC, 2023).

## *Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services*

Sex education also involves learning how and where to access sexual and reproductive health services and resources to take care of one's well-being. These services include access to contraceptive or family planning services, STI testing, medication such as PEP/PEP, and abortion care. 9 bills were introduced that would improve young people's access to sexual and reproductive health services. 3 of these (AR HB 1007, CO SB 188, NM HB 7) have been enacted in law already. 3 bills were introduced to restrict the deceptive practices of crisis pregnancy centers (CPCs), which are pseudo-health clinics providing misinformation and stigmatizing reproductive choice. Unfortunately, none of these bills have passed yet.



## Regressive Legislative Trends

SIECUS tracked **496 bills that sought to restrict access to inclusive and affirming education, including sex education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and infringing on the rights of LGBTQAI+ young people.** This is a **24% percentage increase in regressive legislation** tracked by SIECUS from last year. Legislative topics and positive trends that emerged include restrictions on the implementation of sex education, sexually explicit and obscene materials bills, attacks on transgender youth via interscholastic sports bans, bathroom access, and medical care bans, and many more interrelated topics.

- **496** bills that sought to restrict access to inclusive and affirming education, including sex education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and infringing on the rights of LGBTQAI+ young people
- **24%** percentage increase in regressive legislation



## *Prohibiting Sex Education in Primary Grade Levels*

One of the most significant trends that emerged in this legislative session has been the restrictions on sex education entirely, especially in elementary grade levels. According to the NSES, quality sex education takes place throughout K-12 education and it requires learning new concepts at every developmental stage. For example, by the end of 2nd grade students should be able to define bodily autonomy and personal boundaries, identify healthy ways to express their feelings, identify trusted parents and adults to go to when needed and more concepts. Unfortunately the Regressive Minority has driven a harmful false narrative about the dangers of this instruction in early childhood. In fact, [early instruction in sex education](#) has been shown to prevent child sexual abuse, improve parent-child communication, improve body image, and additional positive outcomes. Nonetheless, 15 bills introduced in 2023 sought to ban sex education in grades kindergarten to third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grade. 2 of these (AR SB 294 and IN HB 1608) bills were, unfortunately, enacted into law and prohibit sex education in K-5 and K-3, respectively.



## *Opt-In Requirements*

“[Opt-in](#)” policies require parental consent prior to enrollment into sex education which effectively prevents many students from receiving key instruction vital for their health and well-being. This is due to the fact that it adds additional barriers for schools in order to teach sex ed to students as opposed to an “opt out” system where everyone receives sex education and parents can withdraw their child if they choose to. In this legislative session, there have been 27 bills shifting sex education from “opt out” to “opt in”, effectively restricting sex education. So far, 1 of these (KY SB 150) has been enacted.

## *“Parental Rights” or School Censorship*

At the midpoint of 2023, the opposition has introduced 209 bills in 45 states under the guise of establishing or advancing “parental rights”. In reality, these bills take various forms but their main goal is to destabilize the education system and censor inclusive and affirming classroom instruction. Many of these bills carried aspects of other regressive legislative trends discussed in this section such as banning discussion on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI), requiring sex education to be “opt-in,” enabling school personnel to “out” LGBTQIA+ students and restricting survey administration like of Center for Disease Control’s Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance. As of July, 9 bills (AL HB 6, FL HB 1069, KY SB 150, MT HB 676, ND HB 1362, TN SB 1443, UT HB 465, WV SB 422) have been enacted into law.



## Attacks on Transgender Youth

After what was thought to be the worst year for anti-transgender legislation in 2022, half way through 2023, the number of [anti-transgender bills has greatly surpassed](#) last year's count (Trans Legislation Tracker, 2023). SIECUS has tracked **262 bills that negatively impact transgender youth as of June 2023**. It is of the greatest importance for advocates to defend against such attacks as sex education serves to be a vehicle of social change through which we raise a generation of young people that recognize and affirm all people in their identities. Of these bills, **42 bills were introduced to restrict the participation of transgender girls in school sports**. Many of these bills followed a similar template for bill text and were filed under misleading and misogynistic bill names such as "Save Women's Sports," "Fairness in Women's Sports," "Safe Girls Sports," which not only disrespects young transgender girl athletes but also patronizes and trivializes the actual struggles that cisgender athletes endure. **Over 100 medical care bans have also been introduced impacting minors' access to gender affirming care**. This form of medical care has been [proven to have beneficial](#) health outcomes for transgender and non-binary youth (Department of Health and Human Services, 2022). Additionally, gender affirming care is a vital form of reproductive health care that youth deserve access to. **23 bills have been introduced to restrict the usage of the proper pronouns for young people**, including requiring parental consent prior to schools recognizing the student's correct pronouns. Of these, 7 have passed thus far. Lastly, 20 bills were introduced to restrict the use of the appropriate bathroom, changing facilities, and field trip accommodations for transgender youth that align with their gender identity. Thus far, 5 have passed. While these numbers are stark, SIECUS only tracks anti-transgender legislation as it pertains to youth and schools. For more detailed information on the full wave of attacks on transgender people, please review the [Trans Legislation Tracker](#).

## Minor's Access to Abortion

In the aftermath of the Dobbs V. Jackson Supreme Court decision SIECUS tracked **18 bills that would specifically restrict minor's access to abortion care**. Of these, **10 bills linked abortion and sex education** by either restricting abortion providers from providing sex education or stigmatizing abortion care in curriculum (AR SB 384, AR SB 466, NJ 3167, IL HB 3168, MT HB 759, OR SB 674, OR HB 2570, TX HB 776, VA HB 1736). 2 of these bills (SB 384 and SB 466) have since passed in Arkansas. Many states who are restricting abortion access are also the same states that have poor sex education, if any at all. Moreover, **7 states have policies in place that require sex education to either prohibit discussion of abortion** or discuss it in a negative manner. For more in-depth tracking of overall abortion care-related state legislation, please refer to Guttmacher Institute's [State Legislation Tracker](#).

- SIECUS has tracked **262** bills that negatively impact transgender youth
- **42** bills were introduced to restrict the participation of transgender girls in school sports
- **100** medical care bans have also been introduced impacting minors' access to gender affirming care.
- **23** bills have been introduced to restrict the usage of the proper pronouns
- **20** bills were introduced to restrict the use of the appropriate bathroom
- **18** bills that would specifically restrict minor's access to abortion care.
- **10** bills linked abortion and sex education
- **7** states [have policies](#) in place that require sex education to either prohibit discussion of abortion

## *Restricting Discussion of LGBTQIA+ and Forced Outing*

As mentioned before, one of the trends that emerged within larger “parents rights” bills was the restriction on discussing sexual orientation and gender identity in the classroom. Last year, many bills similar to this were introduced and even enacted into law. This seems to have influenced the influx of similar legislation this session resulting in 49 bills being introduced that ban discussion on sexual orientation and gender identity to some extent. Of these, 4 have been enacted in Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, and Louisiana. However, a new and dangerous clause prohibits school personnel and faculty from withholding any information about “mental, emotional, physical changes” relating to a student from parents or, even more explicitly, requiring faculty to inform parents if their child seems to be questioning their gender or sexual identity. This clause enables the “forced outing” of LGBTQIA+ students to their parents which can put them in a dangerous situation if they have family members who are hostile or not accepting of their identity. It is also a breach of confidentiality and makes LGBTQIA+ students feel unsafe and uneasy at school. As of the publishing of this report, 44 “forced outing” bills have been introduced in this session. Additionally, 2 of these bills (Indiana HB 1608 and Kentucky SB 150) have passed.

## *“Sexually Explicit” Materials and Book Bans*

In the past several years, there have been multiple attempts to censor books and instructional materials available in classrooms and libraries that are inclusive of LGBTQIA+ identities, depict all kinds of healthy relationships, or present different perspectives on history that are not rooted in white supremacist ideology. The opposition has purported that such books are obscene and not age appropriate for children as a front for their bigotry. This year has been no exception to this trend in legislation. 42 book ban bills have been introduced that restrict so-called “sexually explicit,” “harmful,” and “obscene” materials in the classroom and school libraries. Many of these such as, [TX HB 4387](#), categorize sexually explicit to mean anything related to sexuality, which could entail books inclusive of LGBTQIA+ identities and relationships. 5 of these bills have passed so far. A newer type of legislation that emerged in several of these bills requires book publishers to develop a “rating system” (i.e. only ages 12+ can read a certain book) for any books being considered for school libraries. 3 (HB 338, HB 1655, HB 4387) of these were introduced in Texas, alone. This is yet another example of censorship by creating more administrative hurdles to get books into libraries.



## *Restricting YRBS and Health Surveys*

Last year, 3 states (Colorado, Florida, and Idaho) decided to [no longer participate](#) in the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) conducted by the CDC (Chang, 2022). This vital data collection provides key information about the health behavior of young Americans that helps guide tailored interventions to improve their well-being. To make matters worse, many conservative states have introduced legislation, either standalone or in conjunction with “parental rights” bills, to restrict the implementation of the YRBS. So far, 27 bills that either prohibit the YRBS or similar health behavior surveys or require parental consent and other administrative barriers have been introduced. Thus far, 1 bill (IA SF 496) has passed.



# DETAILED EXPLORATION

## Enacted Bill Summaries

**Of the 7 sex education bills that passed, 6 have been signed and enacted into law. All of these bills differ greatly in their impact on young people's access to quality sex education yet all of them will restrict sex education.**



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## Sex Education

**Arkansas** enacted [SB 294](#) on March 14. Introduced by Senator Breanne Davis (AR-25), this law prohibits "indoctrination" in classrooms such as teaching Critical Race Theory and elements of divisive concepts. It also prohibits instruction prior to 5th grade on sexually explicit material, sexual reproduction, sexual intercourse, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

**Florida** enacted [H 1069](#) on May 18. Introduced by the Education & Employment Committee, this law prohibits discussion of sexual orientation or gender identity (SOGI) from prekindergarten through 8th grade, extending criteria set by last year's passage of HB 1557. H 1069 also requires for all materials on reproductive health to be approved by the Department of Education. This law requires district school boards to develop a process for parents to restrict what books kids can read, including removing books which "depict sexual conduct" based on parental objection. H 1069 also prohibits pronoun usage in accordance with a student's gender identity.

**Indiana** enacted [HB 1608](#) on May 4. Introduced by Representative Michelle Baker Davis (IN-58), this law prohibits any instruction on human sexuality to students in kindergarten through 3rd grade. HB 1608 also requires parental notification if a student asks to go by a different name or pronouns.

**Iowa** enacted [SF 496](#) on May 26. Introduced by the Education Committee, this law prohibits instruction on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) in kindergarten through 6th grade. Additionally, SF 496 removes the requirement for schools to teach about AIDS and HPV in 1st through 12th grades. The law also requires schools to develop a K-12 library program containing only "age appropriate materials," which excludes books that have any mention of a "sex act." Lastly, SF 496 requires parental permission for students to participate in the Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted by the CDC.

**Mississippi** enacted [HB 1390](#) on April 19. Introduced by Representative Lee Yancey (MS-74), this law requires abstinence-only or abstinence-plus education in public schools. The requirement was previously set to be repealed soon due to an expiration date set by a 2012 law but HB 1390 removes the repeal, meaning it is permanently instituted into law.



## Beyond Sex Education

SIECUS monitored **60** bills that were enacted into law and pertained to other key issue areas such as reproductive rights and access to healthcare, LGBTQIA+ rights and teaching honest and inclusive education, as of July 6th 2023.

These bills cover a variety of topics in congruence with previously mentioned trends and differ greatly in their impact.

## Abortion

**Arkansas** enacted [SB 384](#) on April 11. Introduced by Senator David Wallace (AR-19), this law requires schools to provide "adoption awareness" education in 9-12 grades which includes why adoption is better than abortion. Arkansas also enacted [SB 466](#) on April 11. Introduced by Senator Jim Dotson (AR-34), this law prohibits public schools and open-enrollment public charter schools from working with individuals or entities that provide abortions or offer abortion referrals.

**Colorado** enacted [SB 188](#) on April 21. Introduced by Representative Karen A. McCormick (CO-11), this law prohibits any legal repercussions for assisting with or providing reproductive health care from out of state. SB 188 protects access to reproductive health care and gender affirming care by protecting providers, people accessing care, and others from facing criminal consequences in other states.



## Abuse and Violence Prevention

**Florida** enacted [H 379](#) on May 10. Introduced by Representative Bradford Troy Yeager (FL-56), this law requires for 6th through 12th grade education on the social and emotional effects of social media use, cyberbullying, and protection from predatory behavior and human trafficking.

**Michigan** enacted [SB 66](#) on July 18. Introduced by Senator Stephanie Chang (MI-003), this law requires the Department of Education to develop age appropriate material related to sexual assault and sexual harassment and to make this material available to school districts.

**Oregon** enacted [HB 2280](#) on July 24. Introduced at the request of Governor Kate Brown for the Department of Education, this law adds consent language to existing school sexual harassment policies.

## Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

**Arkansas** enacted [HB 1007](#) on March 21. Introduced by Representative Aaron Pilkington (AR-45), this law authorizes pharmacists to dispense HIV preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) medications.





## LGBTQIA+ Rights

**Arkansas** enacted [HB 1156](#) on March 21. Introduced by Representative Mary Bentley (AR-54), this law prohibits transgender students from using bathrooms and sleeping quarters for overnight field trips in accordance with their gender identity. Arkansas also enacted [SB 199](#) on March 16. This law, introduced by Senator Gary D. Stubblefield (AR-26), prohibits gender affirming care for minors. Lastly, Arkansas enacted [HB 1468](#) on April 11. Introduced by Representative Wayne Long (AR-39), this law prohibits schools from requiring employees to use students' preferred pronouns or names without parental consent.

**Colorado** enacted [HB 1057](#) on May 24. Introduced by Representative Karen A. McCormick (CO-11) and Representative Stephanie Jean Vigil (CO-16), this law ensures all public buildings have non-gendered restrooms on each floor and at least one diaper changing station in most restrooms. Further, HB 1057 would ensure single-stall restrooms cannot be gendered and must allow for the use of multi-stall restrooms by any gender if certain facility features are met.

**Florida** enacted [SB 254](#) on May 18. Introduced by Senator Clay Yarborough (FL-4), this law grants the state emergency powers to take custody of a transgender child on puberty blockers or hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and, if the minor or parent does not live in the state, refuse any other state's jurisdictional claims. However, there is currently an injunction blocking enforcement of SB 254 due to a [pending lawsuit by Floridian parents of transgender kids](#).

**Idaho** enacted [H 71](#) on April 6. Introduced by the Judiciary, Rules, and Administration Committee, this law prohibits and criminalizes gender affirming care for minors, including puberty blockers.

**Georgia** enacted [SB 140](#) on March 23. Introduced by Senator Colton Chase Moore (GA-53), this law prohibits gender affirming care for minors, particularly focusing on surgical procedures.

**Indiana** enacted [SB 480](#) on April 5. Introduced by Senator Gary Byrne (IN-47), this law prohibits physicians and other practitioners from providing gender affirming care or referrals to minors. However, there is currently an injunction blocking enforcement of SB 480 due to a pending lawsuit by ACLU of Indiana.

**Iowa** enacted [SF 538](#) on March 22. Introduced by the Health and Human Services Committee, this law prohibits any individual from facilitating or causing hormonal or surgical gender transition for a minor. Iowa also enacted [SF 482](#) on March 22. Introduced by the Education Committee, this law requires schools to designate multiple occupancy restrooms and changing areas for use by one sex and prohibits a person from entering if their sex does not correspond with the sex designated. SF 482 does permit schools to allow students with written parental consent to use a single-stall unisex bathroom or changing area.

**Kansas** enacted [HB 2238](#) on April 5. Introduced by the Education Committee, this law restricts transgender women from participating in womens' school sports teams. Additionally, Kansas enacted [HB 2138](#) on April 27. Introduced by the Education Committee, and similar to Arkansas' HB 1156, this law requires separate accommodations for overnight field trips based on biological sex.

**Louisiana** enacted [HB 648](#) on July 19. Introduced by Representative Michael Firment (LA-22), this law prohibits gender affirming care for minors, including prohibition of the "removal of any healthy or non-diseased body part or tissue."

**Minnesota** enacted [HF 16](#) on April 27. Introduced by Representative Athena Hollins (MN-66B), this law prohibits conversion therapy on minors and vulnerable adults. HF 16 also prohibits deceptive advertising for conversion therapy.

**Mississippi** enacted [HB 1125](#) on February 28. Introduced by Representative Randall Himan Patterson (MS-115), this law prohibits healthcare professionals from providing or recommending gender transition procedures to any person under eighteen. HB 1125 also prohibits the use of public funds or tax deductions for gender transition procedures.

**Missouri** enacted [SB 39](#) on June 7. Introduced by Senator Holly Thompson Rehder (MO-27), this law restricts participation in school sports on the basis of biological sex. Additionally, [SB 49](#) was enacted on June 7. Introduced by Senator C. Michael Moon (MO-29), this law prohibits health care providers from performing gender transition surgeries on minors. SB 49 also prohibits prescribing HRT or puberty blockers to minors until August 28, 2027, unless a minor was receiving treatment prior to August 28, 2023.

**Montana** enacted [SB 99](#) on April 28. Introduced by Senator John Fuller (MT-4), this law prohibits gender-affirming care for minors. SB 99 also prohibits state employees who work with minors from providing or promoting the use of social transitioning.

**Nebraska** enacted [LB 574](#) on May 22. Introduced by Senator Kathleen Kauth (NE-31), this law prohibits gender affirming care for people under 19 years old. LB 574 also allows individuals to bring civil action against health care providers who perform gender affirming care.

**New Mexico** enacted [HB 7](#) on March 16. Introduced by Representative Charlotte L. Little (NM-68), this law prohibits schools from interfering with a person's reproductive health care or gender-affirming health care.

**North Dakota** enacted [HB 1249](#) on April 14. Introduced by Representative Ben Koppelman (ND-16), this law prohibits students whose biological sex is male from joining female school sports teams. [HB 1473](#), introduced by Representative Lori VanWinkle (ND-3) and enacted on April 27, has a similar section on sports. Additionally, this law states that multi-occupant public school restrooms, locker rooms, or shower rooms must be exclusively for males or females based on sex. HB 1473 does allow for transgender or gender non conforming students to use single-stall restrooms instead of those consistent with their sex assigned at birth.

North Dakota also enacted [HB 1522](#) on May 18. Introduced by Representative VanWinkle as well, this law prohibits school accommodations for transgender or gender non conforming students, including using preferred gender pronouns. The only exception is use of a separate restroom with written parental consent.

Furthermore, [HB 1254](#) was enacted in North Dakota on April 25. Introduced by Representative VanWinkle, this law prohibits gender affirming care for minors, including surgeries, puberty blockers, and HRT.

Lastly, [HCR 3010](#) was enacted in North Dakota on April 6. Introduced by Representative VanWinkle, this resolution requests that public health agencies and public schools collecting vital health statistics do so on the basis of biological sex to "protect women's rights."

**Oklahoma** enacted [SB 613](#) on May 1. Introduced by Senator Julie Daniels (OK-29), this law prohibits gender affirming care to minors, including surgeries, puberty blockers, and HRT.

**South Dakota** enacted [HB 1080](#) on February 14. Introduced by Representative Bethany Soye (SD-9), this law prohibits gender affirming care for minors, including surgeries, puberty blockers, and HRT.

**Tennessee** enacted [SB 1](#) on March 22. Introduced by Senator Jack Johnson (TN-27), this law prohibits medical providers from providing gender affirming healthcare. However, there is currently an injunction partially blocking enforcement of SB 1 due to a pending lawsuit by Tennessee families and doctors.

Tennessee also enacted [SB 466](#) on May 24. Introduced by Senator Paul W. Rose (TN-32), this law states that teachers are not required to use students' preferred pronouns and are not civilly liable for choosing not to do so. Additionally, [SB 1237](#) was enacted in Tennessee on May 4. Introduced by Senator Joey Hensley (TN-28), this law allows for private schools to create policy regulating student participation in sports based upon biological sex.

**Texas** enacted [SB 14](#) on June 2. Introduced by Senator Donna Campbell (TX-25), this law prohibits gender affirming care for minors and prohibits a child's health insurance plan from covering gender affirming care.

**Utah** enacted [SB 16](#) on February 1. Introduced by Senator Michael S. Kennedy (UT-21), this law bans gender affirming surgery for minors and places a moratorium on puberty blockers for minors. Additionally, [SB 93](#) was enacted in Utah on March 23. Introduced by Senator Daniel McCay (UT-18), this law prohibits name changes or gender changes on minors' birth certificates, with little exceptions. Utah also enacted [SB 100](#) on February 16. Introduced by Senator Todd D. Weiler (UT-8), this law prohibits school districts from changing the gender identity on a student's record without parental permission.

Lastly, [HB 228](#) was enacted in Utah on March 22. Introduced by Representative Michael Petersen (UT-2), this law prohibits conversion therapy on minors by healthcare professionals. However, HB 228 makes an exception for "religious advisors" or individuals working in "religious capacity."

**Washington** enacted [SB 5028](#) on April 6. Introduced by Senator Jamie Pedersen (WA-43), this law requires that legal name change records be sealed, allowing more privacy and safety to transgender people.

**West Virginia** enacted [HB 2007](#) on May 1. Introduced by Delegate Geoffrey Bruce Foster (WV-20), this law prohibits gender affirming care for minors, including surgeries, puberty blockers, and HRT.

**Wyoming** enacted [SF 133](#) on March 17. Introduced by Senator Wendy Davis Schuler (WY-15), this law prohibits students whose biological sex is male from joining female school sports teams.

## Parental Rights and Curriculum Transparency

**Alabama** enacted [HB 6](#) on June 1. Introduced by Representative Kenneth Paschal (AL-73), this law adds to the state's existing parental rights statutes that parents have a right to direct the education, upbringing, and control of their children.

**Kentucky** enacted [SB 150](#) on March 29. Introduced by Senator George Maxwell Wise (KY-16), this law requires that school districts allow parents to review any materials used for sex education. Parents must give written consent before their child can receive any sex education, known as an opt-in policy. Parents must also be notified of any health services offered at the school related to human sexuality and are allowed to withhold consent. Additionally, schools must obtain parental consent before any well-being questionnaire. The law prohibits policies that affirm a student's pronouns if different from their biological sex.

SB 150 also prohibits gender affirming health care for minors. However, there is currently an injunction blocking enforcement of this section in SB 150 [due to a pending lawsuit by Kentucky families](#).

**Montana** enacted [HB 676](#) on May 19. Introduced by Representative Kerri Seekins-Crowe (MT-43), this law establishes fundamental rights of parents including to direct the education of a child and to opt out a child out of any school surveys. HB 676 also prohibits schools from encouraging kids to withhold information from their parents.

Additionally, [SB 518](#) was enacted in Montana on May 22. Introduced by Senator Theresa Manzella (MT-44), this law requires written parental consent for a student to use a different name or pronouns than those aligning with their sex at birth. Even if a parent provides consent, employees cannot be required to use a student's preferred pronouns or name.

**North Dakota** enacted [HB 1362](#) on May 18. Introduced by Representative Ben Koppelman (ND-16), this law establishes the parental right to educate their child.

**South Carolina** enacted [HR 3764](#) on January 24. Introduced by Representative Mark Smith (SC-099), this resolution affirms that parents have a fundamental right to direct the education of their children and play a central role in what children are learning.

**Tennessee** enacted [SB 1443](#) on May 17. Introduced by Senator Kerry E. Roberts (TN-23), this law requires written parental consent for instruction on sexual orientation and gender identity. Additionally, parents must be given access to and provide written consent prior to surveys being administered by schools. SB 1443 also requires parental consent for membership in any student organization. Lastly, the law requires parents to submit a written request if they want to remove their child from school health screenings.

**Utah** enacted [HB 465](#) on March 17. Introduced by Representative Douglas R. Welton (UT-65), this law requires schools to provide an online platform so parents can view library borrowing history.

**West Virginia** enacted [SB 422](#) on May 1. Introduced by Senator Craig Philip Blair IV (WV-15), this law requires public schools to post curriculum online at the beginning of the school year or within 30 days from a change in curriculum.



## Honest History and Inclusive Classrooms

**Oregon** enacted [HB 2281](#) on July 24. Introduced at the request of Governor Kate Brown for the Department of Education, this law directs schools to designate a civil rights coordinator to look into allegations of discrimination and oversee efforts to prevent discrimination.

**Utah** enacted [HB 427](#) on March 15. Introduced by Representative Timothy Adrian Jimenez (UT-28), this law prohibits divisive concepts instruction and materials which are inconsistent with "principles of individual freedom."

## Menstrual Equity

**Florida** enacted [HB 389](#) on May 18. Introduced by Representative Kelly Skidmore (FL-92), this law allows middle and high schools to provide period products at no cost to students.

## Mental Health

**Delaware** enacted [HB 137](#) on July 21. Introduced by Representative Krista Griffith (DE-12), this law corrects the Delaware crisis text number and the National Suicide Prevention number that is required to be printed on pupil identification cards for all public schools with grades 7 to 12.

**New Jersey** enacted [S 528](#) on July 20. Introduced by Senator Teresa Ruiz (NJ-29), this law requires school district personnel to complete a training program in mental health.

**Utah** enacted [HB 16](#) on March 14. Introduced by Representative Susan Pulsipher (UT-45), this law establishes funding for youth suicide prevention programs through local education agencies.

## Other

**Mississippi** enacted [HB 1315](#) on April 18. Introduced by Representative Daniel P. Eubanks (MS-25), this law requires that school districts and public libraries restrict access to any online resources that could be obscene. Materials depicting sex are considered obscene in the law.

**North Dakota** enacted [HB 1205](#) on April 27. Introduced by Representative Vicky Steiner (ND-37), this law prohibits public libraries from having sexually explicit materials.

**Louisiana** enacted [SB 7](#) on June 30. Introduced by Senator Heather Cloud (LA-28), this law requires libraries to establish a policy that limits access of minors to sexually explicit materials. This policy would include a library card system which would allow parents to indicate whether a minor is permitted to check out sexually explicit materials and a procedure that allows a library patron to request reconsideration of availability of library material.

**Tennessee** enacted [SB 1059](#) on May 4. Introduced by Senator Joey Hensley (TN-028), this law prohibits book publishers, distributors, and sellers from selling or distributing obscene materials to public schools.

**Texas** enacted [HB 900](#) on June 13. Introduced by Representative Jared Patterson (TX-106), this law requires that school libraries prohibit books that are rated "sexually explicit," "harmful," or "vulgar." A school district may not allow for students to access "sexually relevant" books without parental consent.

# IMPLICATIONS

## The Future of Sex Ed

**The future of sex education for the remainder of the legislative session will largely be determined by upcoming elections, continued work against oppositional tactics, and the push for model sex education policy at both the state and federal level.**

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## Upcoming Election Watch

The future of sex education, alongside other key topics such as LGBTQIA+ youth rights and curriculum censorship will definitely be the focus of the upcoming election season. 2023 is an off-year for elections where two special elections will be held to fill vacancies in the 118th Congress and three state gubernatorial and executive branch elections will be held. While the Congressional elections are not expected to shift power much, the gubernatorial elections in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi are [anticipated to be competitive](#) and have the potential to impact progressive state politics for the next several years to come (Manchester, 2022). These elections will also serve as a precursor to the 2024 elections, especially the presidential election, foreshadowing [many key issue-area fights](#) that will be part of candidates' platforms (Vakil, 2023). Already leading conservative presidential candidates are campaigning on “parental rights” and anti-LGBTQIA+ policy positions. These issue areas are expected to include sex education and will determine the future of the public education system as a whole.

In addition to state and federal elections, advocates must also prepare for school board elections centering many of these same issues. In the past several years, opposition attacks on the rights of young people have led to school board fights over curriculum, especially sex education curriculum and anti-racist instruction, school library materials, and removal of protections for LGBTQIA+ students. For more information on how to get involved with electoral advocacy and advocates on the ground in your locality, please contact SIECUS' sister organization [EducateUs: SIECUS In Action](#).



## Opposition Tactics

In May 2022, SIECUS along with several other partnering organizations published the groundbreaking report [“Exposing Hate: The Truth About Attacks on Our Kids, Schools, and Diversity”](#) which investigated the background and rise of the anti-sex education opposition movement, or the “Regressive Minority,” and its current efforts to destabilize the education system beyond restricting sex education. The report highlighted the need for advocates to mobilize and coalesce around related issues that are being targeted by the same opponents whose aim is to restrict progress in diversity, equity, and justice. These efforts, whether by advancing sex education or enshrining the rights of LGBTQIA+ young people, seek to reform and eliminate harmful institutions in society that allow for the Regressive Minority to continue wield power and influence.

In 2022, the opposition introduced a monumental number of regressive legislation aimed at LGBTQIA+ issues, “parental rights,” “divisive concepts” and “Critical Race Theory.” This year, many of these same bills have been introduced under misleading bill titles such as “Childhood Innocence Protection Act,” “Save Girls Sports Act,” and other similarly deceptive names. These deceptive tactics have yielded a higher margin of success. They have already enacted 9 “parental rights” bills at the midpoint of the year in 8 states.

While this is alarming, many of these bills have largely passed under the radar and/or have succeeded by diluting their language to make them seem less insidious. For example, bills like North Dakota’s [House Bill 1362](#) establish the “fundamental right” of parents to direct their child’s education and penalizes any infringement by the government. This switch to softer language is a clever tactic of the Regressive Minority to make bills seem less harmful than they actually are, also showcasing their awareness of the unpopularity of their agenda. While seemingly innocent, the true impact of such legislation is that it can create a murky understanding of how public schools are able to contribute and manage a child’s education.

Another factor for the success of this legislation may be due to the Regressive Minority and far-right lawmakers shifting the language and intent of the bills introduced this session. Last year, SIECUS had observed a 435% increase in divisive concepts and Critical Race Theory ban legislation compared to 2021. However, after seeing these bills largely fail compared to the passage of bills like Florida’s “Don’t Say Gay” bill ([HB 1557](#)), the introduction of divisive concepts or Critical Race Theory bans have decreased by 64.7% between 2022 to 2023. Unfortunately, this is due to a sharp pivot to push a dramatic increase in anti-transgender legislation. Just two months into 2023, the [Human Rights Campaign](#) observed 150 bills targeting transgender people, compared to 149 anti-transgender bills introduced in ALL of 2022 (Human Rights Campaign, 2023). Meanwhile, parental rights legislation between 2022 to 2023 increased by 48.6%. This clearly shows that the opposition is seeking to use aggressive and hateful legislation to mobilize their base.





Beyond their legislative agenda, the Regressive Minority is also showing up at the school board level by storming or disrupting key school board meetings, uplifting candidates who buy into their harmful agenda, and trying to repeal any form of sex education or other inclusive practices in schools. Hate groups such as Moms For Liberty [actively participate at the local level](#) to promote the hate agenda of the Regressive Minority and create a hostile environment for parents, teachers, and students alike.

While these heinous actions of the Regressive Minority continue to create obstacles for advocates in advancing sex education and other progressive policies, it is important to recognize that the majority of Americans do not support these attacks.

“According to a 2023 [Gallup poll](#), **71%** of Americans still support marriage between same-sex couples.”

“According to [2023 poll by Marist, PBS, and NPR](#), over half of Americans oppose medical care bans or the criminalization of gender affirming care for transgender youth”

“According to a [2019 survey](#) conducted by Rutgers University, a majority of Americans, regardless of political views, support sex education in schools. Similarly, [a 2022 study](#) conducted by researchers at the University of Southern California and partners found that a majority of Americans strongly support sex education.”

In fact, even amongst lawmakers traditionally opposed to sex education, there is [growing division](#) regarding the extremism and bigotry being brought forth by the agenda of the Regressive Minority (Weisman, 2023). Bipartisan legislation to advance sex education was introduced in 4 states (GA, IN, SC, and TN) this year. Yet, while the Regressive Minority’s success rate has increased slightly from the past year, it is still considerably low across the country which highlights both the unpopularity of these policies and the successful efforts of advocates and lawmakers to fight against these bills. Further, state and local partners continue to come out in droves to defend against these attacks in local school board meetings, at state legislatures, over social media, and more. The 12 bills to protect access to abortion care have been enacted thus far, even after the Dobbs V. Jackson Supreme Court decision, exemplifying that progressive legislation can still advance, even in such a fraught time (Guttmacher Institute, 2023). For this reason, it is imperative that advocates carry this momentum and push back against these oppositional efforts in their localities, states, and at the federal level because youth deserve quality education, including sex education, and to live and learn in an environment where they feel seen, heard, and safe.

## A Success Story Out of California

This legislative cycle we have seen a deluge of threats to school curriculum and “Book Bans” passing across the nation. In the first half of the 2022–23 school year alone **1,477** books were banned nationally according to a [joint statement](#) from California’s Governor, Attorney General, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. These national book bans have threatened teachers and librarians with ramifications ranging from altering their curriculum, administrative consequences, and even jail time.

We know that these attempts to restrict students’ access to certain books is a tactic of the Regressive Minority to target stories by and about people of color and LGBTQIA+ individuals in an effort to censor their lived experiences. When book bans were suggested and attempted at school districts in California, the state’s leadership stood united and released statements to condemn those attempts and to also remind districts that, according to California’s state constitution, it restricts the removal of books from libraries and curricula.

We celebrate California’s intolerance to hateful censorship and commend Governor Gavin Newsom, Attorney General Rob Bonta, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond for their solidarity with California students, teachers, and librarians. Additionally, we applaud all the hard work of our California SEPAC partners for continuously challenging the opposition’s efforts to erode safe and inclusive public education.



## 2023 State Snapshots

SIECUS tracked legislation in all 50 states and D.C. and explored trends across the nation as well as within specific states. While California and Nevada were at the forefront of progressive legislation, states such as Florida, Montana, Texas, and more were hotspots for the introduction of dangerous legislation in line with the opposition's playbook. Below are snapshots from two states reflecting this legislative session's theme of defending against a myriad of attacks on the rights of young people.

### Florida

The 2023 legislative session in Florida has had disastrous impacts on the health and wellbeing of young Floridians. SIECUS and partners encountered various bills introduced by the opposition from enumerating so-called "parental rights" to actively create hostile school environments for LGBTQIA+ youth. In May, Governor Ron DeSantis signed the "Don't Say Gay 2.0," also known as [House Bill 1069](#). This bill takes last year's House Bill 1557 and goes a step further by extending the ban on discussing sexual orientation and gender identity to eighth grade. It also institutes a book ban and prohibits employees from using the correct pronouns for students, in accordance with their gender identity. Disturbingly, Florida also passed [Senate Bill 254](#) which would allow for the state government to forcibly remove a transgender child from their parent if they are receiving gender affirming care that is objected to by the other parent. Unfortunately, Florida has become a breeding ground for harmful boilerplate legislation, where bills introduced there are often duplicated and introduced in other states. However, even through such difficulty, our SEPAC partners in Florida such as the Florida Healthy Youth Alliance lobbied, advocated, and unanimously passed [House Bill 389](#). This bill was approved by the Governor and will allow Florida public middle and high schools to provide period products, such as tampons and pads, at no cost to students!

### Texas

Last year, Texas did not convene for its biennial legislative session. Since the beginning of this legislative session, however, Texas has already introduced **51** regressive bills that would seek to target LGBTQIA+ students, sex education, and public schools overall. Many of these bills are similar to the ones being introduced in Florida and other conservative states. Unfortunately, **2** have already passed the legislature and nine others are working their way to the next legislative chamber. Of the two that have passed, one ([SB 14](#)) prohibits health insurance from covering a child's gender affirming care and the other ([HB 900](#)) promotes the censorship of school libraries. While Texas ended its regular session on May 29th, [many fear](#) that the Governor will call for special sessions throughout the year where some of the mentioned regressive legislation may pass (Merritt, 2023).



## The Fight for Progressive Sex Ed Legislation, REAHYA, and more

Given that sex education is a unifying issue for Americans to rally behind, it is key that we prioritize its inclusion in introducing and promoting legislation at the state and federal level and create funding streams dedicated towards the provision of this education.

The unrelenting, countless attacks on the rights of young people, especially LGBTQIA+ youth, require SIECUS, its state partners, and local advocates to continue to defend against these oppositional efforts for the remainder of the legislative session and beyond. It is also increasingly important to also advocate for state partners to introduce and enact their own legislation that advances sex education such as the [Healthy Youth Act](#). Currently, Massachusetts continues to push for the passage of [S 268/H 544](#), their Healthy Youth Act bill, which would require any sex education taught in the Commonwealth's public schools to be comprehensive and inclusive.

Further, given the unprecedented attack on sexual and reproductive health and overall human rights of young people, it is pivotal for SIECUS and advocates to engage in cross-movement work and support legislative efforts of coalition partners, such as uplifting the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) ([HJ Res. 25/ SJ Res. 4](#)) and Equal Access to Abortion Coverage in Health Insurance (EACH) Act ([H.R. 561/S. 1031](#)).

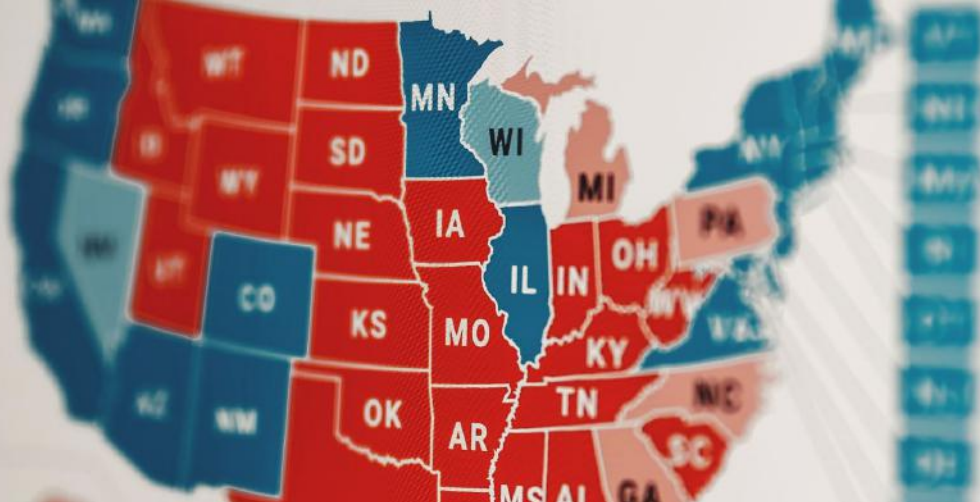
Ultimately, it will be critically important to push for the Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act which will garner funding for sex education programs and access to sexual and reproductive health services for young people and eliminate stigmatizing "sexual risk avoidance" programming. While this legislation is aimed at the federal level, it has the potential to transform the landscape for sexual and reproductive health policy at the state level as well and ensure quality and evidence-based sex education for all.



# STATE

# BILL TABLE

The highlights above provide a topline glance at the common types of sex education, reproductive health care, and LGBTQAI+ youth-related bills and their provisions introduced across the country in 2023.



**The highlights provide a topline glance at the common types of sex education, reproductive health care, and LGBTQAI+ youth-related bills and their provisions introduced across the country in 2023.**

**A comprehensive list of state bills that SIECUS has been tracking, the topics they cover, and available links are below.**

**In a similar manner to how sex education legislation is classified, the below table includes classification as to whether the introduced legislation advances or restricts minors' access to mental health and sexual violence prevention education, reproductive health care, and inclusive and affirming school climates.**



**Key:**

- A = Abortion
- CSE = Comprehensive Sex Ed
- HDME = Health Disparities/Menstrual Equity
- LGBTQ+ = LGBTQ+
- PR/CT = Parental Rights/Curriculum Transparency/Book Bans
- EQ = Racial Equity/Justice/Diversity/Inclusion
- SC = General School Climate
- SEO = Sexually Explicit/Obscene Materials
- AAVP = Abuse/Assault/Violence Prevention
- BC = Access to Birth Control/Contraception/Title X
- FC = Foster Care
- HIV/STI = HIV/STIs
- MH = Mental Health
- RF = Religious Freedom/Liberty
- SE = Sex Ed
- TP = Teen/Unintended Pregnancy
- O = Other

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
Alabama	<a href="#">HB 6</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 7</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	EQ	
	<a href="#">SB 180</a>	Advance	Died in Chamber	EQ	
	<a href="#">SB 202</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 295</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 489</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	

Alaska	<a href="#">HB 27</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 24</a>	Neutral/Mixed	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">SB 43</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 43</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 105</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 96</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 183</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
Arizona	<a href="#">SB 1001</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBTQ+	In Session
	<a href="#">HB 2068</a>	Advance	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 1005</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 1146</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	SEO	
	<a href="#">SB 1040</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 2533</a>	Restrict	Passed House	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 1415</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2548</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	MH	
	<a href="#">SB 1323</a>	Restrict	Failed	SEO	



	<a href="#">SB 1700</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SCR 1025</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2648</a>	Advance	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 2711</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 2601</a>	Advance	In Chamber	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 2786</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 1696</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	SEO	
	<a href="#">SB 1410</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	PR/CT	
Arkansas	<a href="#">HB 1156</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 1323</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">SB 199</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1468</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 294</a>	Advance	Enacted	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 384</a>	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	<a href="#">SB 466</a>	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	<a href="#">HB 1738</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1007</a>	Advance	Enacted	HIV/STI	
California	<a href="#">AB 5</a>	Advance	Passed Assembly	LGBTQ+	In Session

	<a href="#">SR 13</a>	Advance	Enacted	AAVP	
	<a href="#">AB 665</a>	Advance	Passed Assembly	MH	
	<a href="#">SB 541</a>	Advance	Passed Senate	BC	
	<a href="#">SB 509</a>	Advance	Passed Senate	MH	
	<a href="#">AB 1078</a>	Advance	Passed Assembly	SC	
	<a href="#">AB 1071</a>	Advance	Enacted	AAVP	
	<a href="#">AB 1314</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">AB 598</a>	Advance	Passed Assembly	HDME	
	<a href="#">SB 857</a>	Advance	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">AB 589</a>	Advance	Passed Assembly	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">AB 1165</a>	Advance	Enacted	ABH	
Colorado	<a href="#">HB 1098</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 188</a>	Advance	Enacted	A	
	<a href="#">HCR 1004</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1057</a>	Advance	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
Connecticut	<a href="#">HB 5117</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	Session Adjourned

	<a href="#">HB 5270</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 5115</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 5900</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	<a href="#">SB 536</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	<a href="#">SB 293</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 280</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">SB 279</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 6396</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Died in Committee	EQ	
Delaware	<a href="#">HB 137</a>	Advance	Enacted	MH	In Session
District of Columbia	N/A				In Session
Florida	<a href="#">SB 52</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Died in Chamber	AAVP	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 817</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1069</a>	Restrict	Enacted	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 254</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1223</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	

	<a href="#">SB 1320</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1421</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 379</a>	Advance	Enacted	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 389</a>	Advance	Enacted	HDME	
	<a href="#">SB 650</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
Georgia	<a href="#">SB 15</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	A	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 75</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	A	
	<a href="#">SB 140</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 88</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 141</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 177</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 141</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 358</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 513</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 822</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	

	<a href="#">HB 836</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
Hawaii	<a href="#">SB 356</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 288</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 1428</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 1429</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 891</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 508</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 509</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 867</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">SB 1221</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">SB 1216</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">SB 308</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 550</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 548</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	

	<a href="#">HB 1195</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 1393</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 850</a>	Advance	Passed House	MH	
	<a href="#">SCR 45</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
Idaho	<a href="#">H 98</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">S 1057</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">S 1071</a>	Restrict	Failed	SE	
	<a href="#">H 139</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 1099</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 1102</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 272</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">H 71</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
Illinois	<a href="#">SB 98</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	In Recess
	<a href="#">HB 1485</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 1072</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	

	<a href="#">HB 1623</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2184</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2049</a>	Advance	In Committee	ABH	
	<a href="#">HB 2175</a>	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	<a href="#">SB 1428</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 3067</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 2187</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">SB 1659</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 3168</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 3157</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 4096</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
Indiana	<a href="#">HB 1070</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 1066</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 39</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	

	<a href="#">HB 1118</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1231</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1220</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1338</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 1346</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1407</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 413</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1608</a>	Restrict	Enacted	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 1525</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1566</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 480</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
Iowa	<a href="#">HF 180</a> (formerly <a href="#">HF 9</a> )	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HF 8</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SF 66</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SF 83</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	



<a href="#">SF 110</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SF 129</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SF 159</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	SE
<a href="#">SSB 1145</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	PR/CT
<a href="#">SF 335</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HF 367</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SF 296</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">HF 348</a>	Restrict	Passed House	SE
<a href="#">SSB 1197</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HSB 214</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HSB 208</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HSB 222</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	SE
<a href="#">HF 482</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HF 480</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">HF 486</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SF 538</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+

	<a href="#">HF 622</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SF 496</a>	Restrict	Enacted	SE	
	<a href="#">SF 212</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	FC	
	<a href="#">SF 482</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
Kansas	<a href="#">SB 12</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 2238</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 207</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 188</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">HB 2407</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2427</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 255</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 233</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SCR 1608</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SC	
	<a href="#">HB 2138</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
Kentucky	<a href="#">HB 120</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned

	<a href="#">HB 162</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 177</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 173</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 150</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 102</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 315</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 470</a>	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
Louisiana	<a href="#">SB 7</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 81</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 152</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 206</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 466</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 463</a>	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HR 13</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 648</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 353</a>	Advance	Enacted	MH	

Maine	<a href="#">LD 254</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Introduced	SE	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">LD 618</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">LD 678</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">LD 1008</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">LD 1129</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">LD 1196</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">LD 1199</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">LD 1263</a>	Advance	Passed House	MH	
	<a href="#">LD 1518</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">LD 1800</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">LD 1809</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">LD 1953</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
Maryland	<a href="#">HB 119</a>	Advance	Failed	SE	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 359</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 199</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	

	<a href="#">HB 461</a>	Advance	Failed	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 576</a>	Restrict	Failed	ABH	
	<a href="#">HB 603</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	BC	
	<a href="#">HB 666</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 566</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 629</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	
	<a href="#">HB 1224</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
Massachusetts	<a href="#">S 268 (SD 2199)</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	In Session
	<a href="#">S 259</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 288</a>	Advance	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 1273</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">S 240</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">H 542</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">H 509</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 587</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	

	<a href="#">H 455</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">H 544</a> (HD 3874)	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">H 497</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">H 461</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">H 462</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">H 463</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">H 498</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">H 458</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
Michigan	<a href="#">SB 66</a>	Advance	Enacted	AAVP	In Session
	<a href="#">HB 4510</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 348</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 4540</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 4539</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 4546</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	

Minnesota	<a href="#">SF 76</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HF 174</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HF 181</a>	Neutral/Mixed	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">SF 206</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HF 353</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HF 16</a>	Advance	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SF 438</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SF 724</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SF 662</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HF 1269</a>	Advance	In Chamber	EQ	
	<a href="#">SF 1476</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">SF 1452</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HF 1502</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HF 1590</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HF 2065</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	

	<a href="#">SF 1981</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HF 2114</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HF 227</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HF 2291</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">SF 3032</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HF 3022</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SF 3272</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SF 3280</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
Mississippi	<a href="#">HB 167</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	AAVP	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 1127</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1125</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 456</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 509</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 576</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	



<a href="#">SB 2760</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 2761</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 1124</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 2770</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 1126</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 1258</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 2764</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 2763</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 2820</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 1367</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 1390</a>	Restrict	Enacted	SE
<a href="#">HB 1443</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Died In Committee	SE
<a href="#">HB 1479</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 1489</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT

	<a href="#">HB 1476</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1480</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1478</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1315</a>	Restrict	Enacted	SEO	
Missouri	<a href="#">SB 497</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 482</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 4</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 42</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 158</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 318</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SJR 29</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 172</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">SB 134</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 390</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 89</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	

<a href="#">SB 165</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 451</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 381</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Died In Committee	SE
<a href="#">HB 170</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 137</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SJR 6</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 627</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 337</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 634</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	SE
<a href="#">HB 463</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 507</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 883</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Died In Committee	SE
<a href="#">HB 916</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 950</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	HDME

	<a href="#">SB 39</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 598</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1110</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	BC	
	<a href="#">HB 1258</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1217</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 1371</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 419</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 49</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HR 1817</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 122</a>	Advance	Failed	MH	
Montana	<a href="#">LC 152</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">LC 2219</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 99</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">LC 2038</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 432</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	SE	

	<a href="#">SB 315</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 502</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Failed	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 337</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 566</a>	Restrict	Failed	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 413</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 676</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 437</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 759</a>	Restrict	Died In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 837</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 518</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 875</a>	Advance	Died In Committee	MH	
Nebraska	<a href="#">LB 179</a>	Neutral/Mixed	In Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">LB 374</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">LB 575</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">LB574</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	

Nevada	<a href="#">AB 357</a>	Advance	Failed	SE	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 313</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">AB 374</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
New Hampshire	<a href="#">HB 309</a>	Advance	Failed	EQ	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 264</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 368</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 204</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 10</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 104</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 619</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 272</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 151</a>	Advance	Passed Senate	MH	
New Jersey	<a href="#">S 2483 (formerly S 4234)</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	In Session
	<a href="#">S 585</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 534</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	

<a href="#">S 386</a>	Advance	in Committee	EQ
<a href="#">S 358</a>	Advance	In Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">A 1841</a>	Advance	In Committee	ABH
<a href="#">A 1592</a> (previously <a href="#">A 5961</a> )	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">A 1517</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 1418</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">A 1363</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 1280</a> (formerly A <a href="#">6149</a> )	Advance	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 938</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 891</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 660</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">A 186</a>	Advance	In Committee	ABH
<a href="#">A 2328</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">A 2145</a>	Advance	In Committee	TP

<a href="#">A 2679</a>	Advance	In Committee	HIV/STI
<a href="#">S 598</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 783</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 2812</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP
<a href="#">S 2299</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">S 2360</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP
<a href="#">A 1630</a>	Restrict	in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">S 589</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">S 2233</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">A 3800</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">A 3824</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 3763</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">A 3883</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">S 2481</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	SE



<a href="#">A 3920</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">A 3968</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	SE
<a href="#">S 2648</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">A 4042</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">S 2685</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">SCR 21</a>	Restrict	In Committee	A
<a href="#">ACR 59</a>	Restrict	In Committee	A
<a href="#">S 528</a>	Advance	Enacted	MH
<a href="#">A 4109</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">A 4231</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">S 2919</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">A 4386</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">A 4587</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">S 3076</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">S 3077</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE

	<a href="#">A 4660</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">S 3106</a>	Advance	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 3167</a>	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	<a href="#">A 4801</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">S 1221</a>	Advance	Passed	HDME	
	<a href="#">A 5110</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 3545</a>	Advance	In Committee	A	
	<a href="#">S 3543</a>	Advance	In Chamber	MH	
	<a href="#">A 5221</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">A 2815</a>	Advance	In Chamber	MH	
	<a href="#">A 5340</a>	Advance	In Committee	ABH	
	<a href="#">S 3871</a>	Advance	In Committee	BC	
	<a href="#">A 1349</a>	Advance	In Chamber	HDME	
New Mexico	<a href="#">HB 43</a>	Advance	Failed	AAVP	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 007</a>	Advance	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 359</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	

	<a href="#">HB 394</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 492</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 490</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HM 57</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
New York	<a href="#">A 302</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	In Session
	<a href="#">S 351</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">A 1157</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">A 1386</a>	Advance	In Committee	BC	
	<a href="#">S 2280</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">S 2428</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">A 2534</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">S 4092</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">S 4176</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">A 3736</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	

<a href="#">S 4420</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP
<a href="#">S 4518</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP
<a href="#">S 4502</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">A 4136</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">A 4370</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">A 4375</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">A 4064</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">A 4576</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">A 4703</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">A 5636</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">S 6052</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">S 6080</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH
<a href="#">A 6124</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">A 6228</a>	Restrict	In Committee	RF

	<a href="#">S 6350</a>	Advance	Passed Senate	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 6259</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">A 6660</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">A 6708</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 7053</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 7237</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">S 7238</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">A 7499</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">A 7672</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
North Carolina	<a href="#">S 49</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	PR/CT	In Session
	<a href="#">H 43</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">H 58</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 74</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 185</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	

	<a href="#">H 253</a>	Advance	Passed House	MH	
	<a href="#">H 519</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 399</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 560</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">H 574</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 631</a>	Restrict	Passed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 636</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 639</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">H 786</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">H 808</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBTQ+	
North Dakota	<a href="#">HB 1205</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 2188</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1301</a>	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1249</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1362</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 2260</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	

	<a href="#">HB 1403</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1473</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1522</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1526</a>	Restrict	Failed	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 2356</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HCR 3010</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 2231</a>	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1254</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
Ohio	<a href="#">HB 6</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	In Session
	<a href="#">HB 8</a>	Restrict	Passed House	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 38</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 68</a>	Restrict	Passed House	LGBTQ+	
Oklahoma	<a href="#">SB 30</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	In Session
	<a href="#">SB 932</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 866</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 829</a>	Restrict	In Committee	BC	

<a href="#">SB 129</a>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 2177</a>	Restrict	Passed House	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 131</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 1781</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 865</a>	Restrict	In Committee	RF
<a href="#">SB 935</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">HB 1812</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">HB 1780</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE
<a href="#">SB 1017</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 2118</a>	Advance	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 973</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 933</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ
<a href="#">HB 2546</a>	Restrict	Passed House	SE
<a href="#">HB 2670</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT



	<a href="#">HB 1011</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">HB 1377</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">HB 1466</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 252</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 345</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 613</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 614</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 786</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 787</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 788</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 789</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 878</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 1007</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 20</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT

	<a href="#">SB 95</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">SB 872</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">HB 1810</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">HB 1811</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">SB 397</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2078</a>	Restrict	Passed House	PR/CT	
Oregon	<a href="#">HB 2421</a>	Advance	Passed	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 2280</a>	Advance	Enacted	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 2646</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">SB 604</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 2477</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 672</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">SB 473</a>	Advance	Passed	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 2554</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 2628</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	

	<a href="#">HB 2281</a>	Advance	Enacted	EQ
	<a href="#">SB 453</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">SB 674</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE
	<a href="#">HB 2636</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	MH
	<a href="#">HB 3024</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE
	<a href="#">SB 452</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">HB 2458</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">HB 2643</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH
	<a href="#">HB 2591</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
	<a href="#">HB 2570</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE
	<a href="#">SB 409</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
	<a href="#">HB 3044</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
	<a href="#">HB 3137</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
	<a href="#">HB 3472</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	HDME

	<a href="#">HB 3535</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
Pennsylvania	<a href="#">SB 293</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	In Session
	<a href="#">SB 388</a>	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 319</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 472</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 575</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 444</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 932</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 764</a>	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">H 851</a>	Advance	In Committee	HDME	
Rhode Island	<a href="#">H 5499</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">S 391</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">H 5688</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 414</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	

	<a href="#">S 179</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 5739</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">S 957</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 1013</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	
	<a href="#">S 957</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
South Carolina	<a href="#">S 234</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">S 246</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">S 29</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">S 243</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 274</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">H 3485</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 3582</a>	Neutral/Mixed	In Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">H 3464</a>	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">H 3197</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	

	<a href="#">S 337</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">S 424</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 3728</a>	Restrict	Passed	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 3730</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HR 3764</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 3827</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">H 3826</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">S 506</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">H 3911</a>	Advance	In Committee	A	
	<a href="#">S 627</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">S 743</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
South Dakota	<a href="#">HB 1080</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HCR 6008</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1116</a>	Restrict	Failed	SEO	
Tennessee	<a href="#">SB 1</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	

	<a href="#">HB 1</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 5</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 122</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 466</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 620</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1090</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SEO	
	<a href="#">SB 1059</a>	Restrict	Enacted	SEO	
	<a href="#">HB 839</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 643</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	SE	
	<a href="#">SB 1204</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 1293</a>	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 306</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1414</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 1237</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1378</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	

	<a href="#">HB 1411</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 1443</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
Texas	<a href="#">SB 165</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">HB 122</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 113</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 498</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	
	<a href="#">HB 97</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 41</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 111</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 162</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 23</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 82</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 338</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 98</a>	Advance	Passed House	MH	



<a href="#">HB 496</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 319</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	RF
<a href="#">HB 631</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 81</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 776</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 249</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 850</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 851</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 917</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 274</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 1155</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 393</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE
<a href="#">SB 394</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 1541</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT

<a href="#">HB 1686</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 1658</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 1655</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SEO
<a href="#">SB 625</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 1752</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 1945</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SC
<a href="#">HB 2048</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 2055</a>	Advance	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 2101</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE
<a href="#">HCR 46</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Passed House	MH
<a href="#">HB 2722</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 981</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 2538</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	A
<a href="#">SB 1072</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	SE

<a href="#">HB 2659</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	RF
<a href="#">SB 1101</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH
<a href="#">HB 2868</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH
<a href="#">HB 3160</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 3614</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	SC
<a href="#">SB 1443</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 3883</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 4200</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH
<a href="#">HB 4252</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ
<a href="#">SB 14</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 900</a>	Restrict	Enacted	SEO
<a href="#">HB 4116</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 4017</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE
<a href="#">SB 1731</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE
<a href="#">SB 13</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT

<a href="#">HB 4624</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 4603</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 4545</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ
<a href="#">HB 4530</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP
<a href="#">HB 4534</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 4575</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 4387</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 2046</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">SB 2199</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	RF
<a href="#">SB 8</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT
<a href="#">HB 4961</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+
<a href="#">HB 4055</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 2559</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT
<a href="#">SB 1031</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT

	<a href="#">HB 5256</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 5261</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 410</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 1952</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 163</a>	Restrict	Passed Senate	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 1667</a>	Advance	Passed House	AAVP	
	<a href="#">HB 890</a>	Restrict	Passed	PR/CT	
Utah	<a href="#">SB 16</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 100</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 93</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 228</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 334</a>	Advance	Failed	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 427</a>	Restrict	Enacted	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 441</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 465</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 464</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	

	<a href="#">HB 550</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 16</a>	Advance	Enacted	MH	
Vermont	<a href="#">H 106</a>	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">H 513</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
Virginia	<a href="#">HB 1387</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 787</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1399</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 791</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 962</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 832</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 911</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1560</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	<a href="#">SB 960</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1707</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	

	<a href="#">HB 1736</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	<a href="#">HB 2432</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 2136</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 1186</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 1199</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2388</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 2170</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1434</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1507</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
Washington	<a href="#">SB 5009</a>	Restrict	In Committee	SE	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 5028</a>	Advance	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1214</a>	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 5024</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 5441</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	

	<a href="#">SB 5462</a>	Advance	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 1601</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 5653</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 1788</a>	Restrict	In Committee	HIV/STI	
West Virginia	<a href="#">SB 124</a>	Advance	Passed Senate	AAVP	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SB 93</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">SB 33</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 2423</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<a href="#">HB 2624</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">HB 3001</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 422</a>	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 3118</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">HB 2007</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 3183</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 3383</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	



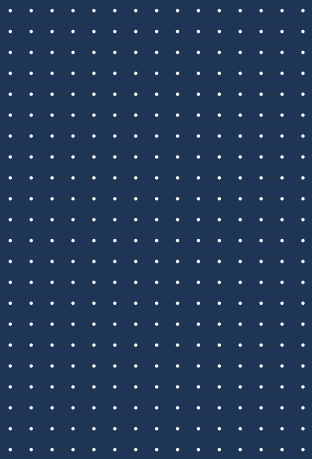
	<a href="#">SB 692</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 3536</a>	Neutral/Mixed	Died in Committee	MH	
	<a href="#">SB 655</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 686</a>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SB 697</a>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
Wisconsin	<a href="#">SB 10</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	In Session
	<a href="#">AB 15</a>	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	<a href="#">SB 198</a>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
Wyoming	<a href="#">SF 117</a>	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	Session Adjourned
	<a href="#">SF 133</a>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">SF 144</a>	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	<a href="#">HB 205</a>	Restrict	Died in Chamber	EQ	

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