

LGBTQ Youth: LGBTQ Curricular Laws

No updates required since May 1, 2026

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Background

LGBTQ-related curricular laws are important for LGBTQ students' health, wellbeing, and academic success. This document and related Equality Maps show multiple distinct policies related to LGBTQ inclusion in—or exclusion from—school curricula or standards.

LGBTQ-Inclusive Curricular Standards: In most cases, these laws explicitly require the state's curricular standards to include LGBTQ people and history, such as in subjects like history, civics, or social studies. Often these laws also require inclusive representation of other communities, such as specific communities of color, people with disabilities, or religious minorities. In some instances, these laws require the state's department of education to create an LGBTQ-inclusive model curriculum, though do not require schools to adopt or use this curriculum. As GLSEN argues, this at least “encourage[s] and lower[s] the barrier for local education agencies to adopt inclusive curriculum.” Visit [GLSEN](#) to learn more about the importance of inclusive curricular standards, as well as the difference between curricular standards and curriculum.

Negative Law: Restrictions on Discussions of Homosexuality in Specific Curricula/Subjects: These laws, which first emerged during the HIV/AIDS crisis in the late 1980s, were sometimes referred to as “No Promo Homo” laws, because they generally banned states from “promoting” or discussing homosexuality in positive or even neutral terms—instead requiring schools to only refer to homosexuality as criminal, dangerous, not acceptable or moral, or other discriminatory and stigmatizing terms. These laws all applied to the specific context of sexual or health education, but they were often intentionally vague and can be misapplied by schools to limit discussion and inclusion of LGBTQ people and issues in other parts of the curriculum, school events and programs, and even extracurricular activities (e.g., incorrectly interpreted to prohibit Gay-Straight or Gender-Sexuality Alliances (GSAs)). For more on the continuing harms of these laws today, see [GLSEN's research](#) on the impacts on school environments, services, and student experiences.

Negative Law: Parental Notification of LGBTQ-Related Curricula: The laws require parents to be notified in advance of any LGBTQ-related curricula and allow parents to opt their children out of—or even more harmfully, require parents to opt their children in to—these classes. Opt-in requirements are even more harmful than opt-out because they create larger obstacles to youth being able to access inclusive and accurate education. These laws build on existing state laws about parental notification and opt-out/opt-in for sex education, but the LGBTQ-specific laws are distinct because they require parental notification and opt-out/opt-in for *any* LGBTQ- or sexuality-related content, regardless of whether or not the content is in the context of sex education. For more about sex education policy, including parental notification laws, see [SIECUS's](#) research.

Negative Law: Censoring Discussions of LGBTQ People Throughout All School Curricula: Often referred to as “Don't Say Gay or Trans” or “Don't Say LGBTQ” censorship laws, these policies ban or restrict schoolteachers and staff from discussing LGBTQ issues and people at all, often including in books, learning materials, outside presentations, and more. This style of anti-LGBTQ censorship laws date back to the late 1980s amid the HIV/AIDS crisis, but since 2020 have seen a resurgence—

with a much broader and more explicit scope. These more recently enacted policies explicitly censor such discussions throughout *all school curricula*, not only in sex/health education.

Equality Map & Additional Resources

- See our [Equality Maps: LGBTQ Curricular Laws](#), which are updated and maintained in real time alongside this document.

- See MAP’s related research:
 - (Feb-Sept 2023) [Under Fire: The War on LGBTQ People in America](#) – a report series connecting the dots on the varied ways that LGBTQ people are under siege across virtually every aspect of life. Report #2 (*Under Fire: Erasing LGBTQ People From Schools and Public Life*) in particular focuses on attacks in school settings, including the resurgence of “Don’t Say LGBTQ” laws and similar censorship efforts.
 - (March 2022) [Policy Spotlight: Curriculum Censorship & Hostile School Climate Bills](#) – an in-depth report examining the wave of state legislation seeking to ban or censor discussions of race, ethnicity, religion, and LGBTQ people in schools, and to more broadly create a hostile school climate for students of many backgrounds.

- Visit [GLSEN](#) to learn more about:
 - (2024) [Inclusive Learning: A Synthesis on 20+ Years of Research on the Education and Wellbeing Impacts of Inclusive Curriculum, Instruction, and School Books](#) – a vital resource synthesizing 20+ years of research by both GLSEN and others on the importance of inclusive school environments.
 - (2022) [Inclusive Curricular Standards](#) – a resource detailing the importance and positive impacts of inclusive curricular standards for all students, and further explaining the difference between curriculum and curricular standards.
 - (2018) [Laws that Prohibit the ‘Promotion of Homosexuality’: Impacts and Implications](#) – a research brief examining the harms to students and school environments in states with the older style censorship laws. For example, students in states with these older laws were less likely to see LGBTQ people and topics throughout the school’s curriculum (not only in sex education), but were more likely to see negative representations of LGBTQ people. They were also less likely to have supportive resources such as GSAs, anti-bullying policies, and more.

Summary Tables

Table 1: Current Laws by Type (Including Sources and Year Enacted)

Category	Number	List	Source Link	Year
States that explicitly require LGBTQ inclusion in state curricular standards	7 states	California	SB 48	2011
		Colorado	HB 1192	2019
		Illinois	HB 246	2019
		Nevada	AB 261	2021
		New Jersey	S 1569	2019
		Oregon	HB 2023	2019
		Washington	SB 5462	2024
States that require the state department of education to create LGBTQ-inclusive model curriculum, but do not require schools to use it	1 state	Connecticut	HB 6619	2021
States with none of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws	23 states, D.C., and 5 territories	All others		
States that restrict how schools can discuss homosexuality in specific curricula (e.g., sex education)	4 states <i>*including 2 states that also have "Don't Say LGBTQ" law</i>	Louisiana*	HB 484	1987
		Mississippi	HB 1304	1998
		Oklahoma	HB 1476	1987
		Texas*	HB 949	1991
States that require parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and allow parents to opt their children out (or require parental opt-in)	9 states <i>*including 4 states that also have "Don't Say LGBTQ" laws</i>	Arkansas*	SB 389 (opt out)	2021
		Florida*	HB 241 (opt out)	2021
		New Hampshire	HB 1312 (opt out)	2024
		Ohio*	HB 8 (opt out)	2025
		Arizona	HB 2035 (opt in)	2021
		Idaho*	H 239 (opt in)	2025
		Montana	HB 471 (opt in)	2025
		Tennessee	HB 727 (opt in)	2023
		Wyoming	SF 9 (opt in)	2024

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Category	Number	List	Source Link	Year
States that censor discussions of LGBTQ people or issues throughout school curricula (i.e., “Don’t Say LGBTQ” laws)	12 states	Alabama	HB 322	2022
		Arkansas	SB 294	2023
		Florida	HB 1557 (K-3)	2022
			HB 1069 (preK-8)	2023
			Board of Education Rules 6A-10.081	2023
		Idaho	H 352	2025
		Indiana	HB 1608	2023
		Iowa	SF 496	2023
		Kentucky	SB 150	2023
		Louisiana	HB 122	2024
		North Carolina	S 49	2023
		Ohio	HB 8	2025
		Texas	SB 12	2025
West Virginia	SB154	2025		

Table 2: Current Laws by State

States	Any LGBTQ curricular law <i>(8 inclusive, 19 censorship)</i>	Inclusive Curricular Standards <i>(7 required, 1 optional)</i>	“Don’t Say LGBTQ” censorship <i>(12 states)</i>	Opt-Out/Opt-in censorship <i>(4 opt-out, 5 opt-in)</i>	“No Promo Homo” censorship <i>(4 states)</i>
Alabama	Censorship	-	Yes	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	Censorship	-	-	Yes, opt-in	-
Arkansas	Censorship	-	Yes	Yes, opt-out	-
California	Inclusive	Yes, required	-	-	-
Colorado	Inclusive	Yes, required	-	-	-
Connecticut	Inclusive	Yes, optional	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	Censorship	-	Yes	Yes, opt-out	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Hawai`i	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	Censorship	-	Yes	Yes, opt-in	-
Illinois	Inclusive	Yes, required	-	-	-
Indiana	Censorship	-	Yes	-	-
Iowa	Censorship	-	Yes	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	Censorship	-	Yes	-	-
Louisiana	Censorship	-	Yes	-	Yes
Maine	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	Censorship	-	-	-	Yes
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	Censorship	-	-	Yes, opt-in	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	Inclusive	Yes, required	-	-	-
New Hampshire	Censorship	-	-	Yes, opt-out	-
New Jersey	Inclusive	Yes, required	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	Censorship	-	Yes	-	-



North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	Censorship	-	Yes	Yes, opt-out	-
Oklahoma	Censorship	-	-	-	Yes
Oregon	Inclusive	Yes, required	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	Censorship	-	-	Yes, opt-in	-
Texas	Censorship	-	Yes	-	Yes
Utah	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	Inclusive	Yes, required	-	-	-
West Virginia	Censorship	-	Yes	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	Censorship	-	-	Yes, opt-in	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
	Any LGBTQ curricular law <i>(8 inclusive, 19 censorship)</i>	Inclusive Curricular Standards <i>(7 required, 1 optional)</i>	“Don’t Say LGBTQ” censorship <i>(12 states)</i>	Opt-Out/Opt-in censorship <i>(4 opt-out, 5 opt-in)</i>	“No Promo Homo” censorship <i>(4 states)</i>

Table 3: Grade Applicability of “Don’t Say LGBTQ” Laws

Note that several states ban instruction in specific grades but then further ban the same instruction in remaining grades when such instruction is “not age appropriate” – often without defining “age appropriate.” This additional ambiguity creates confusion and a chilling effect in schools, leading to over-compliance or a more far-reaching ban than might be explicitly required by the law.

State	Grade Applicability	Source Link	Year
Alabama	K-5 or for other grades “in a manner that is not age appropriate”	HB 322	2022
Arkansas	K-4	SB 294	2023
Florida	K-3 or for other grades “in a manner that is not age appropriate”	HB 1557	2022
	PreK-8 and in other grades it “must be age appropriate”	HB 1069	2023
	PreK-3 entirely, and in grades 4-12 unless such instruction is “expressly required by state academic standards” or as part of a reproductive health course/lesson that parents can opt their children out of	Board of Education Rules 6A-10.081	2023
Idaho	K-12	H 352	2025
Indiana	PreK-3	HB 1608	2023
Iowa	K-6	SF 496	2023
Kentucky	K-12	SB 150	2023
Louisiana	K-12	HB 122	2024
North Carolina	K-4	S 49	2023
Ohio	K-3	HB 8	2025
Texas	PreK-12	SB 12	2025
West Virginia*	K-12	SB 154	2025

*Note that West Virginia’s censorship law contains some limited exceptions. Click the link to read the bill directly.

Table 4: Comparing Older and More Recent School Censorship Laws

This table shows the key text of older-style (1987-2001) laws restricting school discussions of “homosexuality” in specific contexts (sex/health education), compared to more recent (2021-today) laws explicitly banning or censoring discussion of LGBTQ people and issues throughout all curricula. This is to illustrate the difference in language and scope between the older style and more recent style.

Category	State	Excerpt	Year enacted
Older-style laws restricting discussions of “homosexuality” in specific school subjects (1987-2001)	Alabama	Any program or curriculum that includes sex education should include... “(8) An emphasis, in a factual manner and from a public health perspective, that homosexuality is not a lifestyle acceptable to the general public and that homosexual conduct is a criminal offense under the laws of the state.”	1992 (repealed 2021)
	Arizona	In AIDS education , “C. No district shall include in its course of study instruction which: 1. Promotes a homosexual life-style. 2. Portrays homosexuality as a positive alternative life-style. 3. Suggests that some methods of sex are safe methods of homosexual sex.”	1991 (repealed 2019)
	Louisiana	Sex education shall not include “practices in human sexuality,” and “No sex education course offered in the public schools of the state shall utilize any sexually explicit materials depicting male or female homosexual activity.”	1987 (still on books)
	Mississippi	“ Abstinence-only education shall remain the state standard for any sex-related education taught in the public schools. For purposes of this section, abstinence-only education includes any type of instruction or program which, at an appropriate age ...[t]eaches the current state law related to sexual conduct, including forcible rape, statutory rape, ...and homosexual activity ...and teaches that a mutually faithful, monogamous relationship in the context of marriage is the only appropriate setting for sexual intercourse.”	1998 (still on books)
	North Carolina	Health education shall teach that “a mutually faithful monogamous heterosexual relationship in the context of marriage is the best lifelong means of avoiding diseases transmitted by sexual contact, including Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)...” and “Any instruction concerning the causes of sexually transmitted diseases, including Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), in cases where homosexual acts are a significant means of	1995 (repealed 2006; language on legal status of homosexual acts was removed, but language about



		transmission, shall include the current legal status of those acts.”	heterosexual relationships remains)
	Oklahoma	“ AIDS prevention education shall specifically teach students that: 1. engaging in homosexual activity, promiscuous sexual activity, intravenous drug use or contact with contaminated blood products is now known to be primarily responsible for contact with the AIDS virus; 2. avoiding the activities specified in paragraph 1 of this subsection is the only method of preventing the spread of the virus.”	1987 (still on books)
	South Carolina	In health education , “The program of instruction provided for in this section may not include a discussion of alternative sexual lifestyles from heterosexual relationships including, but not limited to, homosexual relationships except in the context of instruction concerning sexually transmitted diseases.”	1988 (repealed 2020)
	Texas	“Course materials and instruction relating to sexual education or sexually transmitted diseases should include: emphasis, provided in a factual manner and from a public health perspective, that homosexuality is not a lifestyle acceptable to the general public and that homosexual conduct is a criminal offense under Section 21.06, Penal Code.”	1991 (still on books)
	Utah	In health instruction , materials adopted shall comply with state law and state board rules “prohibiting instruction in... the advocacy of homosexuality”	2001 (repealed 2017)
“Don’t Say LGBTQ” (2021-today)	Alabama	In K-5, “shall not engage in classroom discussion or provide classroom instruction regarding sexual orientation or gender identity in a manner that is not age appropriate or developmentally appropriate for students in accordance with state standards”	2022
	Arkansas	“(c) Before grade five (5), a public school teacher shall not provide classroom instruction on the following topics: (1) Sexually explicit materials; (2) Sexual reproduction; (3) Sexual intercourse; (4) Gender identity; or (5) Sexual orientation.”	2023
Category	State	Excerpt	Year enacted

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Category	State	Excerpt	Year enacted
“Don’t Say LGBTQ” (2021-today)	Florida	“Classroom instruction by school personnel or third parties on sexual orientation or gender identity may not occur in kindergarten through grade 3 or in a manner that is not age appropriate or developmentally appropriate for students in accordance with state standards.”	2022 law
		“Classroom instruction by school personnel or third parties on sexual orientation or gender identity may not occur in pre kindergarten kindergarten through grade 8 , except when required by ss. 1003.42(2)(n)3. and 1003.46. If such instruction is provided in grades 9 through 12, the instruction must be age-appropriate or developmentally appropriate for students in accordance with state standards.”	2023 law
		“Obligation to the student requires that the individual [teacher]: ...6. Shall not intentionally provide classroom instruction to students in prekindergarten through grade 3 on sexual orientation or gender identity. 7. Shall not intentionally provide classroom instruction to students in grades 4 through 12 on sexual orientation or gender identity unless such instruction is either expressly required by state academic standards as adopted in Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., or is part of a reproductive health course or health lesson for which a student’s parent has the option to have his or her student not attend.”	2023 regulations
	Idaho	“A public school shall be required to adopt procedures and policies that prohibit classroom instruction by public school personnel on sexual orientation or gender identity from kindergarten through grade 12 or in a manner that is not age-appropriate or developmentally appropriate for students in accordance with state standards.”	2025
	Indiana	“Sec. 2. A school, an employee or staff member of a school, or a third party vendor used by a school to provide instruction may not provide any instruction to a student in prekindergarten through grade 3 on human sexuality.” (“human sexuality” not defined)	2023

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Category	State	Excerpt	Year enacted
“Don’t Say LGBTQ” (2021-today)	Iowa	“A school district shall not provide any program, curriculum, test, survey, questionnaire, promotion, or instruction relating to gender identity or sexual orientation to students in kindergarten through grade six.”	2023
	Kentucky	“(d) A policy to respect parental rights by ensuring that: 1. Children in grade five (5) and below do not receive any instruction through curriculum or programs on human sexuality or sexually transmitted diseases; or 2. Any child, regardless of grade level, enrolled in the district does not receive any instruction or presentation that has a goal or purpose of students studying or exploring gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation;”	2023
	Louisiana	“No teacher, school employee, or other presenter at a school shall engage in the following discussions with students in grades kindergarten through twelve: (1) Covering the topics of sexual orientation or gender identity in any classroom discussion or instruction in a manner that deviates from state content standards or curricula developed or approved by public school governing authorities. (2) Covering the topics of sexual orientation or gender identity during any extracurricular academic, athletic, or social activity under the jurisdiction of the school or public school governing authority. (3) Discussing his own sexual orientation or gender identity.	2024
	North Carolina	“§ 115C-76.55. Age-appropriate instruction for grades kindergarten through fourth grade. Instruction on gender identity, sexual activity, or sexuality shall not be included in the curriculum provided in grades kindergarten through fourth grade, regardless of whether the information is provided by school personnel or third parties. For the purposes of this section, curriculum includes the standard course of study and support materials, locally developed curriculum, supplemental instruction, and textbooks and other supplementary materials, but does not include responses to student-initiated questions.”	2023

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“Don’t Say LGBTQ” (2021-today)	Ohio	“(E) No school district or third party acting on behalf of a district shall provide instruction that includes sexuality content to students in grades kindergarten through three. ...(5) ‘Sexuality content’ means any oral or written instruction, presentation, image, or description of sexual concepts or gender ideology provided in a classroom setting.”	2025
	Texas	“(a) A school district, open-enrollment charter school, or district or charter school employee may not provide or allow a third party to provide instruction, guidance, activities, or programming regarding sexual orientation or gender identity to students enrolled in prekindergarten through 12th grade.”	2025
	West Virginia	“(b) A public school may not provide instruction related to sexual orientation or gender identity...”	2025
Category	State	Excerpt	Year enacted

State-by-State Sources & More Detail

Alabama

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law. Applies to grades K-5. See [HB 322](#) (2022).
- Previously, state had law restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education ([SB 72](#), 1992), repealed by [HB 385](#) (2021).

Alaska

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Arizona

- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and requires parents to opt in to this instruction. See [HB 2035](#) (see Sec 15-102(A)(5)) (July 2021).
 - Bill changed existing parental opt-out for any instruction “regarding sexuality” outside of sex education classes to requiring parental opt-in – further limiting access to inclusive curricula.
- Previously, state had law restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education (SB 1396, 1991), repealed by [SB 1346](#) (2019).

Arkansas

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law. Applies to grades K-4. See [SB294/Act 237](#) (2023).
- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and allows parents to opt children out. See [SB389](#) / [Act 552](#) (April 2021).

California

- State law requires LGBTQ-inclusive curricular standards. See [SB48](#) (2011).

Colorado

- State law requires LGBTQ-inclusive curricular standards. See [HB1192](#) (2019).

Connecticut

- State law requires state department of education to develop an LGBTQ-inclusive model curriculum but does not require schools to adopt/use it. See [HB6619](#), included in budget bills [SB1202/HB6689](#) (see Sec 29(b) item 25, p44 of HB6689) (2021).

Delaware

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws
- Note: In 2022, the state passed a [resolution](#), but not legislation, encouraging the state department of education to develop LGBTQ-inclusive model curriculum for grades 7-12. The resolution specifically uses the word “encourages” rather than “requires,” so is not included on this map.

District of Columbia

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Florida

- State has “Don’t Say LGBTQ” law. See [HB1557](#) (2022; K-3), [HB1069](#) (2023; preK-8) and State Board of Education rules [6A-10.081](#) (2023; preK-12*).
 - *Note, the Board rule bans all instruction for grades preK-3, and also bans for grades 4-12 unless such instruction is “expressly required by state academic standards” or as part of a reproductive health course/lesson that parents can opt their children out of.
 - In March 2024, the state settled a lawsuit regarding this law. The lawsuit clarifies and limits the scope of the law to classroom instruction only, and not “the mere discussion” of sexual orientation or gender identity. As [described by the law firm involved](#) in the suit, the settlement restores the ability of students to ask questions about LGBTQ people or issues and of teachers to answer those questions; it “also restores safeguards against bullying on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, and reinstates Gay-Straight Alliances (GSAs),” sometimes referred to as Gender-Sexuality Alliances (GSAs). However, the ban on classroom instruction remains in place, and this is the focus of this factsheet and corresponding map.
- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and allows parents to opt children out. See [HB241](#) (see Sec 1014.05(d), p8) (June 2021).
 - This was enacted prior to the state’s “Don’t Say LGBTQ” law, so for now is relatively immaterial, as the “Don’t Say LGBTQ” law effectively censors all such curricula. However, if the “Don’t Say LGBTQ” law were ever overturned or repealed, this law would remain on the books separately.

Georgia

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Hawai`i

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Idaho

- State has “Don’t Say LGBTQ” law, for grades K-12. See [H 352](#) (2025).
 - [H 516](#) (2026) further removed previous language permitting some potentially “age appropriate” discussions. Grade range remains K-12.
- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and requires parents to opt children in to this instruction. See [H 239](#) (2025).

Illinois

- State law requires LGBTQ-inclusive curricular standards. See [HB246](#) (2019).

Indiana

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law, for grades preK-3. See [HB1608](#) (2023).
- In June 2023, a lawsuit was filed against this censorship law. See [Smiley v. Jenner](#).

Iowa

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law, for grades K-6. See [SF496](#) (2023), Section 16.
- In December 2023, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) parts of the state’s law censoring school curricula. See [Iowa Safe Schools et al v. Reynolds](#) (filed November 2023).

Kansas

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Kentucky

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law, for all grades K-12. See [SB150](#) (2023), Section 2(1)(d)2.

Louisiana

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law. Applies to grades K-12. See [HB 122](#) (2024).
- State has law [restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education](#) (HB484, July 1987). See [La. Rev. Stat. § 17:281A\(3\)](#).

Maine

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Maryland

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Massachusetts

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Michigan

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Minnesota

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Mississippi

- State has law [restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education](#). See [HB1304](#) (1998) and [Miss. Code Ann. § 37-13-171](#).

Missouri

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Montana

- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and requires parents to opt children in. See [HB 471](#) (May 2025; effective July 1, 2025).
- Previously, state required parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and allowed parents to opt children out. See [SB99](#) (April 2021).
 - SB99 (2021) is written as requiring parental notification of sex education, but defines sex education to include any information about sexual orientation or gender identity.
 - See also [SB518](#) (May 2023), which does not require notification but allows parents to withdraw child from any instruction or presentations, assemblies, guest lectures, or other educational events facilitated by a school's faculty or staff, including those conducted by outside individuals or organizations, that “offend the parent's beliefs or practices.”
- In April 2024, a [lawsuit was filed](#) challenging SB99.

Nebraska

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Nevada

- State law requires LGBTQ-inclusive curricular standards. See [AB261](#) (2021).

New Hampshire

- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and allows parents to opt children out. See [HB1312](#) (2024). See also [HB10](#) (2025).

New Jersey

- State law requires LGBTQ-inclusive curricular standards. See [S1569/A1335](#) (2019).

New Mexico

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

New York

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

North Carolina

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law, applies to grades K-4. See [S49](#), §115C-76.55 (2023).
- Formerly had law restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education ([H834/S788](#), 1995), repealed by [SB602](#) (2006).

North Dakota

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Ohio

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law. See [HB8](#) (2025; K-3).
- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and allows parents to opt children out. See [HB8](#) (2025; all grades).

Oklahoma

- State has law restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education. See HB1476 (April 1987) and [Okla. Stat. tit. 70, § 11-103.3\(D\)](#).

Oregon

- State law requires LGBTQ-inclusive curricular standards. See [HB2023](#) (2019).

Pennsylvania

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Rhode Island

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

South Carolina

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws
- Formerly had law restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education ([Act No. 437](#), 1988), repealed by [court settlement](#) (2020).

South Dakota

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Tennessee

- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and requires parents to opt children in to this instruction. See [HB727/SB1443](#) (2023). See [HB529/SB1229](#) (May 2021) for an earlier opt-out law.

Texas

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law. See [SB12](#) (2025; preK-12).
- State has law restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education law ([HB949/SB404](#), 1991; see relevant sections beginning page 49, especially Sec. 85.007). See also [Texas Health & Safety Code § 85.007](#) and [Texas Health & Safety Code § 163.002](#).

Utah

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws
- Formerly had law restricting discussions of homosexuality in sex/health education ([SB75](#), 2001; see former [Utah Code § 53A-13-101](#)), repealed by [SB196](#) (2017).

Vermont

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Virginia

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Washington

- State law requires LGBTQ-inclusive curricular standards. See [SB5462](#) (2024), and [HB1296](#) (2025) with further clarifications and protections.

West Virginia

- State has “Don't Say LGBTQ” law. See [SB154](#) (2025; K-12).
 - Note, state law has some limited exceptions, such as for curriculum in advanced placement courses or when responding to student questions. Read the bill for full text and details.

Wisconsin

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Wyoming

- State law requires parental notification of LGBTQ-related curricula and requires parents to opt children in to this instruction. See [SF 9](#) (2024).

U.S. Territories

American Samoa

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Guam

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Northern Mariana Islands

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

Puerto Rico

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws

U.S. Virgin Islands

- None of these LGBTQ-specific curricular laws