

Nondiscrimination/LGBTQ Youth: Bans on Transgender People’s Use of Bathrooms & Facilities In Government-Owned Buildings & Spaces

No updates required since May 26, 2026

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Background

These laws prohibit transgender people from using publicly-owned bathrooms and facilities—such as locker rooms, shower rooms, changing rooms, and other sex-segregated spaces—according to their gender identity. Some of these policies apply to K-12 school settings, while others apply more broadly to government-owned buildings and spaces. This can include bathrooms and facilities in government buildings (e.g., city hall, courthouses, state legislative buildings, and more), colleges or universities, jails or prisons, and even in some cases airports, public parks, and much more.

Please note that, with few exceptions as noted below, these bans do not apply to, for example, private businesses or other non-government-owned spaces, though these spaces may have their own discriminatory policies.

Equality Map and Additional Resources

- See our [Equality Map: Bans on Transgender People’s Use of Public Bathrooms & Facilities According to Their Gender Identity](#), which is updated and maintained in real time alongside this document.
- For more information about school nondiscrimination laws and guidance on the treatment and inclusion of transgender students see MAP’s [Equality Map: School Nondiscrimination Laws](#) (updated and maintained in real time) and its corresponding [citation sheet](#), which contains additional state-by-state information, links, and analysis.

Summary Tables

Table 1: Summary, Scope, and Sources of Existing Bans

Category	States	Bill	Year
States that ban transgender people from using publicly-owned bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in... <i>(21 states + 1 territory total)</i>			
...all government-owned buildings and spaces, including K-12 schools, colleges, and more <i>(9 states + 1 territory)</i>	Arkansas	HB 1156 (K-12)	2023
		SB 486 (all other govt buildings)	2025
	Florida*	HB 1521	2023
	Idaho*	SB 1100 (K-12)	2023
		H 264 (some govt buildings)	2025
		H 752 (all govt + public accom)	2026
	Kansas*	SB 244	2026
	Montana*	HB 121	2025
	South Dakota	HB 1259	2025
	Texas	SB 8	2025
	Utah	HB 257	2024
	Wyoming*	SF 62 (K-12)	2025
		HB 72 (all other govt buildings)	2025
Puerto Rico	HB 165 / Law 26-2026	2026	
...K-12 schools and at least some additional government-owned buildings <i>(9 states)</i>	Alabama	HB 322 (K-12)	2022
		SB 129 (some govt buildings)	2024
	Louisiana	HB 608	2024
	Mississippi	SB 2753	2024
		HB 188	2025
	North Dakota	HB 1522 (K-12)	2023
		HB 1473 (some govt buildings)	2023
	Ohio*	SB104	2024
	Oklahoma	SB615 (K-12)	2022
		SB418 (some govt buildings)	2025
	South Carolina	H 5100 (K-12; see amendment)	2024
H 4756 (K-12 + some govt)		2026	
Tennessee	HB 1233 (K-12)	2021	
	SB 468 (some govt buildings)	2026	
West Virginia	SB456	2025	

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...K-12 schools only (3 states)	Iowa	SF 482	2023
	Kentucky	SB 150	2023
	Virginia**	DOE Model Policies	2023
No bans or restrictions (29 states, DC, + 4 territories)	All others		

*Note, the bans in Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Ohio, and Wyoming bans also apply to at least some private settings. See below for more information.

**Note, Virginia’s ban is via agency policy, not legislation. State law requires school districts to adopt this model policy, but there has been resistance; implementation or enforcement may vary across the state. See below for more information. All other state bans to date are via legislation.

Table 2: Enacted v. Effective Dates and Lawsuits

State	Scope	Enacted Date	Effective Date	Lawsuits
Alabama	K-12	April 8, 2022	July 1, 2022	
	Colleges	March 20, 2024	October 1, 2024	
Arkansas	K-12	March 21, 2023	90 days after legislature adjourns	
	All other govt buildings	April 21, 2025	90 days after legislature adjourns	
Florida*	All govt buildings	May 17, 2023	July 1, 2023	Women in Struggle et al. v. Bain et al.
Idaho*	K-12	March 22, 2023	July 1, 2023	Roe v. Critchfield
	Some govt buildings	April 1, 2025	July 1, 2025	
	All govt + public accommodations	March 31, 2026	July 1, 2026	
Iowa	K-12	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	
Kansas*	All govt buildings	Feb 18, 2026		Doe & Moe v. Kansas
Kentucky	K-12	March 29, 2023	March 29, 2023	
Louisiana	K-12 and some govt buildings	June 3, 2024	August 1, 2024	
Mississippi	K-12 and colleges	May 13, 2024	May 13, 2024	
	Some govt buildings	March 18, 2025	July 1, 2025	
Montana*	All govt buildings	March 27, 2025	March 27, 2025	Perkins et al v. Montana
North Dakota	K-12	May 8, 2023	August 1, 2023	
	Some govt buildings	April 25, 2023	August 1, 2023	
Ohio*	K-12 and some govt buildings	Nov 27, 2024	90 days later	
Oklahoma	K-12	May 25, 2022	May 25, 2022	Bridge v. Oklahoma State Department of Education
	Some govt buildings	May 13, 2025	Nov 1, 2025	

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State	Scope	Enacted Date	Effective Date	Lawsuits
Puerto Rico	All govt buildings	Feb 25, 2026	Feb 25, 2026	
South Carolina	K-12	July 3, 2024	July 1, 2024 – but must be renewed annually because it was part of the annual budget	<i>John Doe v. South Carolina</i>
	K-12 and some govt buildings	May 15, 2026	May 15, 2026 (enacted separately from annual budget)	
South Dakota	All govt buildings	March 20, 2025	July 1, 2025	
Tennessee	K-12	May 14, 2021	July 1, 2021	<i>D.H. v. Williamson County Board of Education</i>
	Some govt buildings	May 22, 2026	July 1, 2026	
Texas	All govt buildings	Sept 22, 2025	Dec 4, 2025	
Utah	All govt buildings	Jan 30, 2024	Jan 30, 2024	
Virginia	K-12	July 18, 2023	July 18, 2023	
West Virginia	K-12 and some govt buildings	March 12, 2025	June 9, 2025	
Wyoming*	K-12	March 3, 2025	March 3, 2025	
	All other govt buildings		July 1, 2025	

*Note, the bans in Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Ohio, and Wyoming bans also apply to at least some private settings. See below for more information.

Previous Ban No Longer in Effect

State	Enacted Date	Effective Date	Other Notes
North Carolina	March 23, 2016	March 23, 2016	Bathroom ban repealed by HB142 (March 30, 2017)

Chronology

Order of Laws & Policies

(by date of governor signature, veto override, or administrative filing; not by effective date)

2016

1. North Carolina – [HB2](#) – March 23, 2016 (repealed in 2017)

2021

2. Tennessee – [HB1233](#) – May 14, 2021

2022

3. Alabama – [HB322](#) – April 8, 2022
4. Oklahoma – [SB615](#) – [May 25, 2022](#)

2023 (7 new states this year)

5. Arkansas – [HB1156](#) – March 21, 2023
6. Iowa – [SF482](#) – March 22, 2023
7. Idaho – [SB1100](#) (K-12) – March 22, 2023
8. Kentucky – [SB150](#) – March 29, 2023 (overriding governor veto)
9. North Dakota – [HB1473](#) (some government-owned buildings/spaces) – April 25, 2023
North Dakota – [HB1522](#) (K-12) – May 8, 2023
10. Florida – [H1521](#) – May 17, 2023
11. Virginia – [Dept of Education Model Policies](#) – July 18, 2023, by agency policy

2024 (5 new states + 1 state expanding their ban this year)

12. Utah – [HB 257](#) – January 30, 2024
Alabama – [SB 129](#) (some government-owned buildings/spaces) – March 20, 2024
13. Mississippi – [SB 2753](#) (K-12 + some government-owned buildings/spaces) – May 13, 2024
14. Louisiana – [HB 608](#) – June 3, 2024
15. South Carolina – [Amendment](#) to budget bill [H 5100](#) – July 3, 2024
16. Ohio – [SB104](#) – November 27, 2024

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2025 (5 new states + 4 states expanding their bans)

17. Wyoming – [SF62](#) (K-12) – March 3, 2025
Wyoming – [HB72](#) (all other government-owned buildings/spaces) – March 3, 2025
18. West Virginia – [SB456](#) – March 12, 2025
Mississippi – [HB188](#) (additional government-owned buildings/spaces) – March 18, 2025
19. South Dakota – [HB1259](#) – March 20, 2025
20. Montana – [HB121](#) – March 27, 2025
Idaho – [H264](#) (some government-owned buildings/spaces) – April 1, 2025
Arkansas – [SB486](#) (all other government-owned buildings/spaces) – April 21, 2025
Oklahoma – [SB418](#) (some government-owned buildings/spaces) – May 13, 2025
21. Texas – [SB8](#) – September 22, 2025

2026 (1 new state + 1 new territory, + 2 states expanding their ban so far this year)

22. Kansas – [SB244](#) – February 18, 2026 (overriding governor veto)
23. Puerto Rico – [HB165 / Law 26-2026](#) – February 25, 2026
Idaho – [H752](#) (all other government-owned buildings/spaces, and places of public accommodations) – March 31, 2026
South Carolina – [H4756](#) (some government-owned buildings/spaces) – May 15, 2026
Tennessee – [SB468](#) (some government-owned buildings/spaces) – May 22, 2026

Order of Governor Vetoes

1. South Dakota – [HB1008](#) – March 2, 2016 (read veto statement [here](#))
2. Kentucky – [SB150](#) – March 24, 2023 (later overridden) (read veto statement [here](#))
3. Kansas – [SB244](#) – February 13, 2026 (later overridden) (read veto statement [here](#), and veto override statement [here](#))

State-by-State Sources and More Detail

Alabama

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB322](#) (2022).
 - Applies to public schools, grades K-12.
 - No penalties defined.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [SB129](#) (2024).
 - Applies to public colleges and institutions of higher education.
 - No penalties defined.
- Additionally, [SB79](#) (2025) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Alaska

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Arizona

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Arkansas

- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [HB1156](#) (2023; K-12) and [SB486](#) (2025; all govt-owned buildings or spaces).
 - State law for all government-owned buildings or spaces: See [SB486](#) (2025).
 - Applies to shelters (Section 2), state (Section 3) and local (Section 4) correctional facilities, and all public buildings (Section 5), including buildings “or related facility occupied by a governmental entity” even if the government does not own that building or facility.
 - Allows individuals to sue the shelter, correctional facility, or government entity for violations.
 - State law for K-12 school facilities: See [HB1156](#) (2023).
 - Applies to public and public charter schools, grades preK-12.
 - Individual teachers, principals, or superintendents who allow a transgender student to use a bathroom or facility consistent with their gender identity are subject to fines of a minimum of \$1,000 per occurrence. These are fines of the school staff personally, not of the school district. Parents and guardians can also sue the school district over violations.

California

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Colorado

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Connecticut

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Delaware

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

District of Columbia

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Florida

- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools, colleges, and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [HB1521](#) (2023).
 - Applies to both public and private schools and colleges, public and private jails and prisons, and “public buildings,” defined to include buildings “owned or leased by the state, a state agency, or a political subdivision.” “Political subdivisions” refers to county or municipal governments. This extremely broad scope means the ban applies to a wide range of public places, including bathrooms and facilities in airports, public parks, and much more.
 - In only certain circumstances, violations are a criminal trespass offense, punishable by [potential imprisonment](#). A person must be in a multi-user restroom that is at least partially publicly owned or leased (as discussed above), must be asked to leave the bathroom, and refuse to leave the bathroom, before a criminal offense may be charged. However, both the ban itself and the threat of criminal charges may embolden even further policing of both transgender and non-transgender people in bathrooms across the state.
- In Sept 2023, a lawsuit was filed against this law. See [Women in Struggle et al. v. Bain et al.](#)

Georgia

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity
- Note, [SB1](#) (2025; effective July 1, 2025) bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity, and this contains some restrictions on the use of bathrooms/facilities but they apply only in the context of sporting events.

Hawai`i

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Idaho

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [S 1100](#) (2023).
 - Applies to public and public charter schools, grades K-12.
 - Allows students to sue schools if they encounter a transgender person in a school multi-user restroom, changing facility, or sleeping quarter (i.e., on an overnight school trip). Specifies that if a student wins the lawsuit, they can receive \$5,000 per occurrence, as well as additional monetary damages, attorney’s fees, and more.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [H 264](#) (2025).
 - Applies to state-owned correctional facilities, domestic violence shelters, and public institutions of higher education.
 - Allows individuals to sue entities (facilities, shelters, higher education) if they experience a violation.
- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [H752](#) (2026; does not go into effect until July 1, 2026).
 - Applies to “government-owned buildings,” undefined.
 - Applies to “places of public accommodation,” [as defined in Idaho law](#), which includes private businesses.
 - A first violation is a criminal misdemeanor with potential jail time of up to one year. Subsequent violations escalate to a felony with potential jail time of up to five years.
 - Note there are some exceptions (e.g., if a person “is in dire need”) but it is unclear how these would realistically be accommodated or proven.
- See [Roe v. Critchfield](#), against the K-12 ban (S1100). Lawsuit status:
 - July 2023: lawsuit filed.
 - Aug 2023: a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the law from being enforced.
 - Oct 12, 2023: a federal judge [lifted](#) the temporary block, allowing the ban to go into effect.
 - Oct 26, 2023: The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals [reinstated the temporary block](#), preventing the law from being enforced as the court case continues.
 - March 2025: The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals [upheld the state’s ban](#). Advocates are [debating](#) whether this means the ban is still blocked or, as the state argues, back in effect.
- Additionally, [H 421](#) (2024) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Illinois

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Indiana

- No state law banning* transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity
- *However, [Executive Order No. 25-36](#) (2025) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Iowa

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SF482](#) (2023).
 - Applies to public schools, grades K-12.
 - Allows any citizen of the state (i.e., not only parents or guardians of children at a given school) to file a complaint with the state attorney general, who can then investigate and potentially sue the school.
- Additionally, [SF418](#) (2025) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Kansas

- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools, colleges, and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [SB244](#) (2026).
 - Scope
 - Applies to multi-user bathrooms in all “public buildings” owned or leased by a “governmental entity,” which is defined in state law to include the state and municipalities. “State” is defined as “the state of Kansas and any department or branch of state government, or any agency, authority, institution or other instrumentality thereof.” “Municipality” is defined as “any county, township, city, school district or other political or taxing subdivision of the state, or any agency, authority, institution or other instrumentality thereof.” This extremely broad scope means the ban applies to a wide range of public places, including multi-user bathrooms and facilities in public schools, colleges, government agencies, and much more. See SB244’s Section 1(a) and 1(b), and definitions of state and municipality in [KRS 75-6102](#).
 - Additionally, the ban appears to apply to multi-user restrooms in at least some private settings. See Section 1(h), which lacks any qualifiers about restrooms “in public buildings” and only refers to multi-user spaces in general, which may be interpreted to apply to even private businesses or other settings beyond government-owned buildings.

(Kansas, continued)

- Penalties
 - For an individual:
 - Only in public buildings (not private settings) and only in certain circumstances, violations can include civil fines or a misdemeanor crime. In short, a person must use a multi-user restroom in a “public building” (as defined above) and have a complaint made against them. Then, the government building/body where this occurred must investigate. If it finds there was a violation, it must provide written notice to the violator, including a warning that repeated violations will lead to penalties. A second confirmed violation is a \$1,000 civil fine to the individual. Only a third or subsequent confirmed violation is a misdemeanor crime. See Section 1(g).
 - In both private and public settings, a person can effectively sue someone else if they encounter them in a multi-user restroom that does not match that person’s presumed sex at birth. The law allows for damages of \$1,000 – if the lawsuit is successful. This may incentivize individuals to attempt to take enforcement of the law into their own hands. See Section 1(h).
 - For a governmental entity that violates the ban, civil penalty of \$25,000 for the first violation and \$125,000 for each subsequent violation can be assessed. See SB244’s Section 1(d). Under certain circumstances, individuals can also file complaints against a governmental entity with the attorney general. See Section 1(e).
- Additionally, [SB180](#) (2023) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Kentucky

- State law bans transgender students from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB150](#) (2023). No penalties defined.

Louisiana

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB608](#) (2024).
 - Applies to public schools, grades K-12.
 - Allows individuals to sue for violations.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [HB608](#) (2024).
 - Applies to domestic violence shelters managed by the state’s Department of Children and Family Services, and public prisons and jails (including juvenile facilities).
 - Allows individuals to sue for violations.
- Additionally, [HB 608](#) (2024) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Maine

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Maryland

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Massachusetts

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Michigan

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Minnesota

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Mississippi

- State law bans transgender students from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB2753](#) (2024).
 - Applies to public schools, grades K-12.
 - Allows individuals to sue other individuals but not schools, and further allows the state attorney general to “bring an action to enforce compliance” with the law (not limited).
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See:
 - [SB2753](#) (2024) – applies to public colleges, public college dormitory or living facilities, and public college fraternity and sorority housing.
 - Allows individuals to sue other individuals but not schools, and further allows the state attorney general to “bring an action to enforce compliance” with the law (not limited).
 - [HB188](#) (2025) – applies to correctional facilities
- Additionally, [SB2753](#) (2024) defines “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Missouri

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Montana

- State law bans* transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools, colleges, and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [HB121](#) (2025).
 - Also applies to privately-owned domestic violence shelters, if they receive public dollars.
 - Allows individuals to sue the publicly-owned buildings/entities if the individual experiences a violation of the law.
- Additionally, [SB458](#) (2023) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.
- *Lawsuit is currently blocking enforcement of the ban. See [Perkins et al v. Montana](#) (2025).
 - March 27: lawsuit filed against HB 121.
 - April 2: a district court temporarily [blocked](#) (via a temporary restraining order (TRO)) enforcement of the ban while the lawsuit continues.
 - May 16: a district court affirmed the earlier temporary block (via a preliminary injunction), blocking the ban during the lifetime of the case as it continues to unfold. Read more [here](#).

Nebraska

- No state law banning* transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity
- *However, [Executive Order No. 23-16](#) (2023) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Nevada

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

New Hampshire

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

New Jersey

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

New Mexico

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

New York

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

North Carolina

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

North Dakota

- State law bans transgender students from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB1522](#) (2023) and [HB1144](#) (2025).
 - Applies to public schools, grades K-12.
 - Originally, HB1522 (2023) had no penalties defined. HB1144 (2025) added language allowing parents to submit complaints and the attorney general to enforce the law, as well as a potential \$2,500 penalty for each violation.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [HB1473](#) (2023).
 - Applies to facilities in public college dormitory or living facilities, as well as state correctional facilities and penitentiaries.
 - See [existing definition of “correctional facility,”](#) limited to publicly-owned correctional settings.
 - No penalties defined.
- Additionally, [HB1474](#) (2023) defines “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Ohio

- State law bans transgender students from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB104](#) (2024), Sec. 3319.90.
 - Applies to public and “chartered nonpublic” schools, grades K-12.
 - No penalties defined.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [SB104](#) (2024), Sec. 3345.90.
 - Applies to public and private institutions of higher education (e.g., colleges).
 - See [existing definition of “institution of higher education,”](#) covering private institutions as well as public.
 - No penalties defined.
- Additionally, [HB96](#) (2025; part of state’s two-year budget) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Oklahoma

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB615](#) (2022).
 - Applies to public and public charter schools, grades preK-12.
 - Violations will result in a 5% “decrease in state funding for the school district or public charter school for the fiscal year following the year of noncompliance,” and parents or guardians can sue the school district.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [SB418](#) (2025).
 - Applies to state-owned correctional facilities.
 - Allows individuals to sue entities (facilities) if they experience a violation.
- In September 2022, a lawsuit was filed challenging the K-12 law (SB615, 2022). See [Bridge v. Oklahoma State Department of Education](#).
- Additionally, [Executive Order 2023-20](#) (2023) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Oregon

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Pennsylvania

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Rhode Island

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

South Carolina

- State law bans transgender students from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [S 4756](#) (2026).
 - Applies to public schools, grades K-12.
 - Allows individuals to sue schools if they experience a violation.
 - Note, the law explicitly requires schools to provide a single-user restroom and changing facility, or an accommodation.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [S 4756](#) (2026).
 - Applies to public institutions of higher learning (e.g., colleges).
 - Allows individuals to sue schools if they experience a violation.
 - Note, the law explicitly requires schools to provide a single-user restroom and changing facility, or an accommodation.
- Previously, state law banned in K-12 schools only, via this [amendment](#) to budget bill [H 5100](#) (2024), or [this excerpt](#) of the finalized budget (see 1.120. SDE: Student Physical Privacy, p270-271). Because this was passed as part of the state budget, it needed to be renewed every year. It was renewed in [H 4025](#) (2025) (see 1.114. SDE: Student Physical Privacy [here](#)), and then replaced with a permanent and expanded ban by [S 4756](#) (2026).
 - Applied to public schools
 - Violations would result in 25% decrease “of the funds appropriated by this act [state budget] that are used to support the school district’s operations.”
- In November 2024, a lawsuit was filed challenging the 2024 law (H 5100). See [John Doe v. South Carolina](#).

South Dakota

- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [HB1259](#) (2025).
 - Applies to any “building or facility owned by the state or by a political subdivision of this state; or a space leased to or occupied by the state or by a political subdivision of this state.”
 - Allows individuals to sue schools or government bodies for violations
 - Note, [HB1161](#) (2026) added some limited exceptions to this law, such as for law enforcement or medical assistance in bathrooms, but this did not materially change or improve the law for transgender people.
- Additionally, [HB1184](#) (2026) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Tennessee

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB1233/SB1367](#) (2021).
 - Applies to public schools, grades K-12.
 - Note: this is slightly different than other similar bans (e.g., AL or OK), but remains effectively a ban on transgender students using school facilities in the same way as all other students. This bill directs schools to provide single-user facilities for transgender students or school staff, but also allows any student, parent, or employee to sue if they interact with a transgender person in a multi-user school bathroom or other facility.
 - See also [HB64/SB472](#) (2025), which requires that all residential educational programs in the state that allow minors to participate must segregate all multi-occupancy restrooms and facilities by sex.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [SB 468](#) (2026).
 - Applies to domestic violence shelters, correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities, as well as public schools.
 - Allows individuals to sue entities (shelters, correctional facilities, etc) if they experience a violation.
- Additionally, [SB1440](#) (2023) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Texas

- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools, colleges, and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [SB 8](#) (2025).
 - Applies to any “building the political subdivision or state agency owns, operates, or controls.”
 - Allows individuals to sue government bodies for violations, and also allows for penalties of \$25,000 for the first violation and \$125,000 for each subsequent violation.
- Additionally, [HB229](#) (2025) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Utah

- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools, colleges, and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [HB257](#) (2024), later amended by [HB269](#) (2025).
 - Applies to any “publicly owned or controlled” places, defined to mean any space where a “government entity” (including state, county, municipality, district, or any other political subdivision or administrative unit of the state, including educational facilities) has “at least a partial ownership interest in or has control of a facility, program, or event.” This extremely broad scope means the ban applies to a wide range of public places, including airports, public parks, and much more.
 - Among other changes, HB269 (2025) expanded the definition of “government entities” covered by the ban.
 - In certain circumstances, violations in publicly-owned facilities open to the general public (i.e., not in schools) are a criminal offense. However, both the ban itself and the threat of criminal charges may embolden even further policing of both transgender and non-transgender people in bathrooms across the state.
 - For more on the scope of this law’s application, see [ACLU Utah’s FAQs on HB257](#).
- Additionally, [HB257](#) (2024) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Vermont

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Virginia

- State agency policy bans* transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity.
- See [Dept of Education Model Policies](#) (p16) (July 2023), Dept of Education’s [announcement](#) of these policies (2023), and [§ 22.1-23.3](#) (2020), requiring school districts to adopt the agency’s model policies.
- *While state law requires individual school districts to adopt the state agency’s “model” policies, there has been considerable resistance to doing so (see e.g., [here](#)) as well as differences in interpretation (see e.g., [ACLU of Virginia here](#)). Implementation of this ban may vary across the state or individual districts.

Washington

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

West Virginia

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB456](#) (2025), §5-32-6.
 - Applies to public schools.
 - No penalties defined.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [SB456](#) (2025).
 - Applies to state institutions of higher education (e.g., colleges) (§5-32-6), licensed domestic violence shelters that receive funding from the WV Department of Human Services (§5-32-5), and correctional institutions (§5-32-7).
 - No penalties defined.
- Additionally, [SB456](#) (2025) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Wisconsin

- No state law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Wyoming

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SF62](#) (2025).
 - Applies to public schools, grades preK-12.
 - Allows parents/guardians of students to sue the school for violations.
- State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all other government-owned buildings or spaces, including colleges**. See [HB72](#) (2025; effective July 1, 2025).
 - Applies to any “publicly facility,” defined to include “any building or facility owned, operated, or leased by a governmental entity [including local governments] and shall include correctional facilities and educational facilities.” This extremely broad scope means the ban applies to a wide range of public places, including bathrooms and facilities in airports, public parks, and much more.
 - Note, there is an exception for city and county jails, but all other correctional facilities—including at least some privately-operated facilities (see definition of “correctional facility”)—are covered by this ban.
 - Allows individuals to sue public facilities for violations.
- Additionally, [HB32](#) (2025) regulates gender by defining “sex” throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future or further state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

U.S. Territories

American Samoa

- No territory law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Guam

- No territory law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Northern Mariana Islands

- No territory law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity

Puerto Rico

- Territory law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all government-owned buildings or spaces**. See HB165/Law 26-2026 (2026). See HB 165 / Law 26-2026 (2026) via Puerto Rico’s Federal Affairs Administration [press release](#), or find a PDF of the law [here](#) (select “Law,” 26 for number, and 2026 for year) or on file with MAP.
 - Applies to multi-user restrooms in all government-controlled spaces, including in government agencies, departments, public corporations, and all municipalities.
 - Violations result in a \$5,000 administrative fine per incident, up to a maximum of \$15,000, assessed against the government building that allowed the violation.

U.S. Virgin Islands

- No territory law banning transgender people’s use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity