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

No updates required since June 3, 2025

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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 rare 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.



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## Summary Tables

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

Category	States	Bill	Year
<b>States that ban transgender people from using publicly-owned bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in...</b> <i>(19 states total)</i>			
...all government-owned buildings and spaces, including K-12 schools, colleges, and more (6)	Arkansas	<a href="#">HB 1156</a> (K-12)	2023
		<a href="#">SB 486</a> (all other govt buildings)	2025
	Florida*	<a href="#">HB 1521</a>	2023
	Montana*	<a href="#">HB 121</a>	2025
	South Dakota	<a href="#">HB 1259</a>	2025
	Utah	<a href="#">HB 257</a>	2024
	Wyoming*	<a href="#">SF 62</a> (K-12)	2025
		<a href="#">HB 72</a> (all other govt buildings)	2025
...K-12 schools and at least some additional government-owned buildings (8)	Alabama	<a href="#">HB 322</a> (K-12)	2022
		<a href="#">SB 129</a> (some govt buildings)	2024
	Idaho	<a href="#">SB 1100</a> (K-12)	2023
		<a href="#">H 264</a> (some govt buildings)	2025
	Louisiana	<a href="#">HB 608</a>	2024
	Mississippi	<a href="#">SB 2753</a>	2024
		<a href="#">HB 188</a>	2025
	North Dakota	<a href="#">HB 1522</a> (K-12)	2023
		<a href="#">HB 1473</a> (some govt buildings)	2023
	Ohio*	<a href="#">SB104</a>	2024
...K-12 schools only (5)	Oklahoma	<a href="#">SB615</a> (K-12)	2022
		<a href="#">SB418</a> (some govt buildings)	2025
	West Virginia	<a href="#">SB456</a>	2025
	Iowa	<a href="#">SF 482</a>	2023
	Kentucky	<a href="#">SB 150</a>	2023
<b>No bans or restrictions</b> <i>(31 states, DC, + 5 territories)</i>	South Carolina	<a href="#">H 5100</a> (see this <a href="#">amendment</a> )	2024
	Tennessee	<a href="#">HB 1233</a>	2021
	Virginia*	<a href="#">DOE Model Policies</a>	2023
	All others		

\*Note, the bans in Florida, 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.



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Table 2: Enacted v. Effective Dates and Lawsuits

State	Enacted Date	Effective Date	Lawsuits
<b>Alabama</b> (K-12)	April 8, 2022	July 1, 2022	
<b>Alabama</b> (colleges)	March 20, 2024	October 1, 2024	
<b>Arkansas</b> (K-12)	March 21, 2023	90 days after legislature adjourns	
<b>Arkansas</b> (all other govt buildings)	April 21, 2025	90 days after legislature adjourns	
<b>Florida</b>	May 17, 2023	July 1, 2023	<a href="#"><i>Women in Struggle et al. v. Bain et al.</i></a>
<b>Idaho</b> (K-12)	March 22, 2023	July 1, 2023	<a href="#"><i>Roe v. Critchfield</i></a>
<b>Idaho</b> (some govt-owned buildings)	April 1, 2025	July 1, 2025	
<b>Iowa</b>	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	
<b>Kentucky</b>	March 29, 2023	March 29, 2023	
<b>Louisiana</b>	June 3, 2024	August 1, 2024	
<b>Mississippi</b> (K12, colleges)	May 13, 2024	May 13, 2024	
<b>Mississippi</b> (correctional facilities)	March 18, 2025	July 1, 2025	
<b>Montana</b>	March 27, 2025	March 27, 2025	<a href="#"><i>Perkins et al v. Montana</i></a>
<b>North Dakota</b> (K-12)	May 8, 2023	August 1, 2023	
<b>North Dakota</b> (college dorms and prisons)	April 25, 2023	August 1, 2023	
<b>Ohio</b>	Nov 27, 2024	90 days later	
<b>Oklahoma</b> (K12)	May 25, 2022	May 25, 2022	<a href="#"><i>Bridge v. Oklahoma State Department of Education</i></a>
<b>Oklahoma</b> (correctional facilities)	May 13, 2025	Nov 1, 2025	
<b>South Carolina</b>	July 3, 2024	July 1, 2024 – but must be renewed annually because it was part of the annual budget	<a href="#"><i>John Doe v. South Carolina</i></a>
<b>South Dakota</b>	March 20, 2025	July 1, 2025	
<b>Tennessee</b>	May 14, 2021	July 1, 2021	<a href="#"><i>D.H. v. Williamson County Board of Education</i></a>
<b>Utah</b>	Jan 30, 2024	Jan 30, 2024	
<b>Virginia</b>	July 18, 2023	July 18, 2023	
<b>West Virginia</b>	March 12, 2025	June 9, 2025	
<b>Wyoming</b>	March 3, 2025	K12: March 3, 2025 All other govt buildings: July 1, 2025	

Previous Ban No Longer in Effect

State	Enacted Date	Effective Date	Other Notes
<b>North Carolina</b>	March 23, 2016	March 23, 2016	Bathroom ban repealed by <a href="#">HB142</a> (March 30, 2017)



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## 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

#### 2025 (4 new states + 5 states expanding their bans so far this year)

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



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### Order of Governor Vetoes

1. South Dakota – HB1008 – March 2, 2016
2. Kentucky – [SB150](#) – March 24, 2023 (later overridden) (read veto 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; effective October 1, 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 bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. 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.



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### 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 September 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.
- 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 or further 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; effective July 1, 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

- No state law banning\* transgender people's use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity
- \*However, [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 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, public college dormitories, 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: court temporarily [blocked](#) enforcement of the ban while the lawsuit continues.



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### **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.



## 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 people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See this [amendment](#) to budget bill [H 5100](#) (2024), or [this excerpt](#) of the finalized budget (see 1.120. SDE: Student Physical Privacy, p270-271).
  - Applies to public schools
  - Violations will result in 25% decrease “of the funds appropriated by this act [state budget] that are used to support the school district’s operations.”
- Because this was passed as part of the state budget, it must be renewed every year.
- In November 2024, a lawsuit was filed challenging this law. 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
  - Law does not go into effect until July 1, 2025.

### 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.
- 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

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





## 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.
  - Originally, HB257 (2024) provided an exception for transgender people who had legally updated their birth certificate to match their gender identity AND had a “primary sex characteristic surgical procedure” as defined in the bill. Later, HB269 (2025) changed the law, removing the exception for updated birth certificate and medical documentation.
  - 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.



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## **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**

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

### **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