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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 July 3, 2024

### What’s in this document (click to jump to that section)

<b>Background</b> .....	2
<b>Equality Map and Additional Resources</b> .....	2
<b>Summary Tables</b> .....	3
Table 1: Summary, Scope, and Sources of Existing Bans .....	3
Table 2: Enacted v. Effective Dates and Lawsuits .....	4
<b>Chronology</b> .....	5
Order of Laws .....	5
Order of Governor Vetoes .....	5
<b>State-by-State Sources and More Detail</b> .....	6

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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 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
<b>States that ban transgender people from using publicly-owned bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in...</b> <i>(13 states total)</i>			
...all government-owned buildings and spaces, including K-12 schools, colleges, and more (2)	Florida	<a href="#">HB 1521</a>	2023
	Utah	<a href="#">HB 257</a>	2024
...K-12 schools and at least some additional government-owned buildings (4)	Alabama	<a href="#">HB 322</a> (K-12)	2022
		<a href="#">SB 129</a> (some govt-owned buildings)	2024
	Louisiana	<a href="#">HB 608</a>	2024
	Mississippi	<a href="#">SB 2753</a>	2024
	North Dakota	<a href="#">HB 1522</a> (K-12)	2023
		<a href="#">HB 1473</a> (some govt-owned buildings)	2023
...K-12 schools only (7)	Arkansas	<a href="#">HB 1156</a>	2023
	Idaho	<a href="#">SB 1100</a>	2023
	Iowa	<a href="#">SF 482</a>	2023
	Kentucky	<a href="#">SB 150</a>	2023
	Oklahoma	<a href="#">SB 615</a>	2022
	South Carolina	<a href="#">H 5100</a> (see this <a href="#">amendment</a> )	2024
	Tennessee	<a href="#">HB 1233</a>	2021
<b>No bans or restrictions</b> <i>(37 states, DC, + 5 territories)</i>	All others		



Table 2: Enacted v. Effective Dates and Lawsuits

State	Enacted Date	Effective Date	Lawsuits	Law or lawsuit status
<b>Alabama</b> (K-12)	April 8, 2022	July 1, 2022		
<b>Alabama</b> (colleges)	March 20, 2024	October 1, 2024		
<b>Arkansas</b>	March 21, 2023	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>	Filed Sept 2023
<b>Idaho</b>	March 22, 2023	July 1, 2023	<a href="#"><i>Roe v. Critchfield</i></a>	Ban temporarily blocked
<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>	May 13, 2024	May 13, 2024		
<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>Oklahoma</b>	May 25, 2022	May 25, 2022	<a href="#"><i>Bridge v. Oklahoma State Department of Education</i></a>	Filed Sept 2022
<b>South Carolina</b>	July 3, 2024	July 1, 2024 – but must be renewed annually because it was passed as part of the annual budget		
<b>Tennessee</b>	May 14, 2021	July 1, 2021	<a href="#"><i>D.H. v. Williamson County Board of Education</i></a>	Filed August 2021
<b>Utah</b>	Jan 30, 2024	Jan 30, 2024		

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

(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

5. Arkansas – [HB1156](#) – March 21, 2023
6. Iowa – [SF482](#) – March 22, 2023
7. Idaho – [SB1100](#) – 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

#### 2024

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

### Order of Governor Vetoes

1. 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 K-12 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 [SB129](#) (2024).
  - Applies to public colleges and institutions of higher education.
  - No penalties defined.

### 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, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB1156](#) (2023).
  - Applies to preK-12 public and public charter schools.
  - 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, 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

### 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 [SB1100](#) (2023).
  - Applies to K-12 public and public charter schools.
  - 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.
- \*The ban is currently temporarily blocked by court order. See [Roe v. Critchfield](#). 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.
- 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

## Iowa

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SF482](#) (2023).
  - Applies to K-12 public schools.
  - 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.

## 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 K-12 public schools.
  - 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.

### 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 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 facilities in public colleges, public college dormitory or living facilities, as well as 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).
- 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

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

### 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).
  - Applies to 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 [HB1473](#) (2023).
  - Applies to facilities in public college dormitory or living facilities, as well as state correctional facilities and penitentiaries.
  - 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

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



### Oklahoma

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB615](#) (2022).
  - Applies to preK-12 public and public charter schools.
  - 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.
- In September 2022, a lawsuit was filed challenging this law. 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](#), or [this excerpt](#) of the finalized budget (see 1.120. SDE: Student Physical Privacy, p309-310).
  - Applies to public school
  - 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.

### South Dakota

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



## 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 K-12 public schools.
  - 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.
- 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).
  - 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 bathrooms and facilities in airports, public parks, and much more.
  - Provides an exception for transgender people who have legally updated their birth certificate to match their gender identity AND had a “primary sex characteristic surgical procedure” as defined in the bill. However, many states (including Utah) [make it extremely burdensome to update the gender marker on a birth certificate, and in some cases even explicitly ban such updates](#). Additionally, not all transgender people may want or be able to afford or access the type of surgical care this bill requires.
  - 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.
- 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**

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

### **Washington**

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

### **West Virginia**

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

### **Wisconsin**

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

### **Wyoming**

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

## **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