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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 March 26, 2024

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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
States that ban transgender people from using publicly-owned bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in... <i>(10 states total)</i>			
...all government-owned buildings and spaces, including K-12 schools, colleges, and more (2)	Florida	HB 1521	2023
	Utah	HB 257	2024
...K-12 schools and at least some additional government-owned buildings (2)	Alabama	HB 322 (K-12)	2022
		SB 129 (some govt-owned buildings)	2024
	North Dakota	HB 1522 (K-12)	2023
		HB 1473 (some govt-owned buildings)	2023
...K-12 schools only (6)	Arkansas	HB 1156	2023
	Idaho	SB 1100	2023
	Iowa	SF 482	2023
	Kentucky	SB 150	2023
	Oklahoma	SB 615	2022
	Tennessee	HB 1233	2021
No bans or restrictions <i>(40 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
Alabama (K-12)	April 8, 2022	July 1, 2022		
Alabama (colleges)	March 20, 2024	October 1, 2024		
Arkansas	March 21, 2023	90 days after legislature adjourns		
Florida	May 17, 2023	July 1, 2023	<i>Women in Struggle et al. v. Bain et al.</i>	Filed Sept 2023
Idaho	March 22, 2023	July 1, 2023	<i>Roe v. Critchfield</i>	Ban temporarily blocked
Iowa	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023		
Kentucky	March 29, 2023	March 29, 2023		
North Dakota (K-12)	May 8, 2023	August 1, 2023		
North Dakota (college dorms and prisons)	April 25, 2023	August 1, 2023		
Oklahoma	May 25, 2022	May 25, 2022	<i>Bridge v. Oklahoma State Department of Education</i>	Filed Sept 2022
Tennessee	May 14, 2021	July 1, 2021	<i>D.H. v. Williamson County Board of Education</i>	Filed August 2021
Utah	Jan 30, 2024	Jan 30, 2024		

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)

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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

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 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.

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) defines "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

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

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

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

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) defines "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) defines "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) 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.

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

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

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) 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.

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) 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.

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