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LGBTQ Youth: Bans on Transgender Youth Participation in Sports

No updates required since April 29, 2025

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Background

These laws ban transgender youth from participating in school sports, most frequently in K-12 schools and often in college as well. These laws mean that transgender girls, for example, would not be allowed to participate in sports with other girls. Local schools and state athletic associations already have policies that both protect transgender people and ensure a level playing field for all athletes. In contrast, the policies shown below are blanket bans on transgender people's participation in sports, and these bans are both unnecessary and harmful.

Note, this document does not reflect state athletic association policies, as athletic associations are typically a separate, non-governmental body. This document focuses on policies enacted by the state or state government.

Equality Map & Additional Resources

See our [Equality Map: Bans on Transgender Youth Participation in Sports](#), which is updated and maintained in real time alongside this document.

See [GLAAD's 2025 Factsheet on Transgender Participation in Sports](#), which offers important additional context, research, and fact-based information.



Summary Tables

Table 1: Summary and Legislation/Regulations

Category	Count	List	Bill Link	Year
States with laws that ban transgender students from participating in sports according to their gender identity	26 states	Alabama	HB391 (K-12) HB261 (college)	2021 2023
		Arizona	SB1165	2022
		Arkansas	HB1570/SB354	2021
		Florida	S1028	2021
		Georgia	SB1	2025
		Idaho	HB500	2020
		Indiana	HB1041 (K-12) HB1041 (college)	2022 2025
		Iowa	HF2416	2022
		Kansas	HB2238	2023
		Kentucky	SB83	2022
		Louisiana	SB44	2022
		Mississippi	SB2536	2021
		Montana	HB112 HB300	2021 2025
		Missouri	SB39	2023
		New Hampshire	HB1205	2024
		North Carolina	H574	2023
		North Dakota	HB1249 (K-12) HB1489 (college)	2023
		Ohio	HB68	2024
		Oklahoma	SB2	2022
		South Carolina	H4608	2022
		South Dakota	SB46	2022
		Tennessee	HB3 (5-12) HB2316 (college)	2021 2022
		Texas	HB25 (K-12) SB15 (college)	2021 2023
		Utah	HB11	2022
		West Virginia	HB3293	2021
		Wyoming	SF133	2023
States with regulations or agency policies that ban transgender students from participating in sports according to their gender identity	2 states	Alaska	4 AAC 06.115(b)(5)(D)	2023
		Virginia	DOE Model Policy	2023
States with no ban	22 states, D.C., + 5 territories	All others		



Table 2: Grade Applicability of Existing Bans

Category	States
States that ban transgender students from participating in sports... <i>(28 states total)</i>	
...in K-12 and college (18)	Alabama Arizona Arkansas Georgia Idaho Indiana Iowa Kansas Louisiana Mississippi Missouri Montana* North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma South Carolina South Dakota Texas
...in grades 5-12 and college (2)	New Hampshire Tennessee
...in grades 6-12 and college (2)	Kentucky North Carolina
...in “secondary” schools and college (2)	Florida West Virginia
...in K-12 only (2)	Utah Virginia – note this is an agency policy ban, not legislation
...in grades 7-12 only (1)	Wyoming
...in high school only (1)	Alaska – note this is a regulatory ban, not via legislation
No bans or restrictions <i>(22 states, DC, + 5 territories)</i>	All others

*Montana’s 2021 law applied to both K-12 and college, but the college part was ruled unconstitutional by a court ruling (Sept 2022). The 2025 law will apply to K-12 and college once it goes into effect (scheduled for Oct 1, 2025).



Table 3: “Proof” of Sex/Gender in Existing Bans

How states are expected to determine a student’s sex/gender according to existing bans

State	Applicability	“Proof” of Sex/Gender	Other notes
Alabama	K-12 and college	Does not specify	
Alaska	High school	Does not specify	Regulatory ban, not via legislation
Arizona	K-12 and college	Does not specify	Currently blocked by temporary court order
Arkansas	K-12 and college	Does not specify	
Florida	Secondary and college	Original birth certificate	
Georgia	K-12 and college	Does not specify, but says “An individual’s sex can be observed or clinically verified at or before birth and in no case is an individual’s sex determined by stipulation or self-identification.” Also says “Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize a covered entity or an athletic association...to verify or confirm a student’s sex through visual inspection of such student’s external sex organs for purposes of participation in competitions; provided, however, that this paragraph shall not prohibit reliance on medical records or other standard school medical procedures to verify or confirm a student’s sex.”	
Idaho	K-12 and college	If there is a dispute about a student’s sex, the student must “provide a health examination and consent form or other statement signed by the student’s personal health care provider that shall verify the student’s biological sex. The health care provider may verify the student’s biological sex as part of a routine sports physical examination relying only on one (1) or more of the following: the student’s reproductive anatomy, genetic makeup, or normal endogenously produced testosterone levels.”	Currently blocked by temporary court order
Indiana	K-12 and college	Does not specify, but refers to “biological sex at birth in accordance with the student’s genetics and reproductive biology...”	
Iowa	K-12 and college	Original birth certificate	

(Table continued on next page)



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State	Applicability	“Proof” of Sex/Gender	Other notes
Kansas	K-12 and college	Does not specify, but defines “biological sex” as “the biological indication of male and female in the context of reproductive potential or capacity, such as sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, gonads and nonambiguous internal and external genitalia present at birth, without regard to an individual’s psychological, chosen or subjective experience of gender.” Bill also directs state high school athletic association and college board of regents to adopt rules to implement this ban. In April 2023, the high school association announced they will use birth certificates to determine gender.	
Kentucky	6-12 and college	Original birth certificate OR a sworn affidavit from a medical provider “that conducted the annual medical examination required by [this law] establishing the student’s biological sex at the time of birth”	
Louisiana	K-12 and college	Original birth certificate	
Mississippi	K-12 and college	Does not specify	
Missouri	K-12 and college	Original birth certificate	Ban will expire in four years (August 28, 2027)
Montana (HB112, 2021)	K-12 and college*	Does not specify	*College ban ruled unconstitutional, but K-12 ban still in effect.
Montana (HB300, 2025)	K-12 and college	Does not specify	
New Hampshire	5-12	Original birth certificate or, if birth certificate is not the original or does not show sex, then “the student must provide other evidence indicating the student’s sex at the time of birth.”	
North Carolina	6-12 and college	Does not specify, but says “...a student’s sex shall be recognized based solely on the student’s reproductive biology and genetics at birth.”	
North Dakota	K-12 and college	Does not specify, but defines “sex” as “the biological state of being female or male, based on an individual’s nonambiguous sex organs, chromosomes, and endogenous hormone profile at birth.”	
Ohio	K-12 and college	Does not specify	

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State	Applicability	“Proof” of Sex/Gender	Other notes
Oklahoma	K-12 and college	For all athletes, requires parental affidavit (or, if athlete is 18+, affidavit from the athlete) attesting to their athlete’s sex assigned at birth.	
South Carolina	K-12 and college	Original birth certificate	
South Dakota	K-12 and college	Original birth certificate	
Tennessee	5-12 and college	Original birth certificate or, if birth certificate is not the original or does not show sex, then “the student must provide other evidence indicating the student’s sex at the time of birth.”	
Texas	K-12 and college	Original birth certificate or, if birth certificate not available, another government ID	
Utah	K-12	Does not specify, but defines “sex” as “the biological, physical condition of being male or female, determined by an individual’s genetics and anatomy at birth.” Specifies that if the total ban is overturned by a court ruling, sport participation would be based on a student’s original birth certificate, but that a new commission would be created to determine exceptions on a case-by-case basis.	Currently blocked by temporary court order
Virginia	K-12	Does not specify, but defines “sex” as “biological sex”	Agency policy ban, not via legislation. Individual school districts are required to adopt this policy, but there has been variation in doing so. See State-by-State info below for more.
West Virginia	Secondary and college	Does not specify, but defines “biological sex” as “an individual’s physical form as a male or female based solely on the individual’s reproductive biology and genetics at birth.”	Currently blocked by temporary court order
Wyoming	7-12	Does not specify, but defines “sex” as “the biological, physical condition of being male or female, determined by an individual’s genetics and anatomy at birth.” It also creates a new commission, and that process for eligibility/permission references a student’s birth certificate. The process appears to allow students to play on a team that does not match their birth certificate under certain circumstances, but that can include providing evidence of “the student’s physical characteristics or medical treatments”.	



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Chronology

Order of Laws, Regulations, or Agency Policy

(by date of governor signature/order, veto override, or regulatory filing; not by effective date)

2020 (1 this year)

1. Idaho – [HB500](#) – March 30, 2020

2021 (9 new states this year)

2. Mississippi – [SB2536](#) – March 11, 2021
3. Arkansas – [HB1570/SB354](#) – March 25, 2021
4. Tennessee – [SB228/HB3](#) (grades 5-12) – March 26, 2021
5. South Dakota – [EO 2021-05](#) (K-12), [EO 2021-06](#) (college) – March 29, 2021, via executive orders
6. Alabama – [HB391](#) (K-12) – April 23, 2021
7. West Virginia – [HB3293](#) – April 28, 2021
8. Montana – [HB112](#) – May 7, 2021
9. Florida – [S1028](#) – June 1, 2021
10. Texas – [HB25](#) (K-12) – October 25, 2021

2022 (8 new states this year, + 2 states expanding existing bans)

- South Dakota – [SB46](#) – Feb 2, 2022, via legislation and building on existing executive orders
11. Iowa – [HF2416](#) – March 3, 2022
12. Utah – [HB11](#) – March 25, 2022, overriding governor veto
13. Oklahoma – [SB2](#) – March 30, 2022
14. Arizona – [SB1165](#) – March 30, 2022
15. Kentucky – [SB83](#) – April 13, 2022, overriding governor veto
- Tennessee – [SB2153/HB2316](#) (college) – May 6, 2022
16. South Carolina – [H4608](#) – May 16, 2022
17. Indiana – [HB1041](#) (K-12) – May 24, 2022, overriding governor veto
18. Louisiana – [SB44](#) – June 6, 2022, without governor's signature

2023 (7 new states this year, + 2 states expanding existing bans)

19. Wyoming – [SF133](#) – March 17, 2023, without governor's signature
20. Kansas – [HB2238](#) – April 5, 2023, overriding governor veto
21. North Dakota – [HB1249](#) (K-12), [HB1489](#) (college) – April 11, 2023
- Alabama – [HB261](#) (college) – May 30, 2023
22. Missouri – [SB39](#) – June 7, 2023
- Texas – [SB15](#) (college) – June 18, 2023
23. Virginia – [Dept. of Education Model Policies](#) – July 18, 2023, via agency policy
24. North Carolina – [H574](#) – August 16, 2023
25. Alaska – [4 AAC 06.115\(b\)\(5\)\(D\)](#) – October 12, 2023, via regulation



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2024 (2 new states this year)

- 26. Ohio – [HB68](#) – January 24, 2024, overriding governor veto
- 27. New Hampshire – [HB1205](#) – July 19, 2024

2025 (so far, 1 new state this year + 2 states expanding existing bans)

- Montana – [HB300](#) – March 27, 2025, building on earlier law
- Indiana – [HB1041](#) (college) – April 16, 2025
- 28. Georgia – [SB1](#) – April 28, 2025

Order of Governor Vetoes

1. North Dakota – [HB1298](#) – April 21, 2021
2. Kansas – [SB55](#) – April 22, 2021
3. Louisiana – [SB156](#) – June 21, 2021
4. Indiana – [HB1041](#) – March 21, 2022 (later overridden)
5. Utah – [HB11](#) – March 22, 2022 (later overridden)
6. Kentucky – [SB83](#) – April 6, 2022 (later overridden)
7. Kansas – [SB160](#) – April 15, 2022
8. Pennsylvania – [HB972](#) – July 8, 2022
9. Kansas – [HB2238](#) – March 17, 2023 (later overridden)
10. North Carolina – [HB574](#) – July 5, 2023 (later overridden)
11. Ohio – [HB68](#) – December 29, 2023 (later overridden)
12. Wisconsin – [AB377](#) – April 2, 2024

Note: in March 2021, the South Dakota governor initially issued a “[Style and Form veto](#)” (for [HB1217](#)), meaning she would sign the bill if the legislature approved her suggested amendments. The legislature did not, so the bill failed, but she immediately issued bans via executive order. This Style and Form veto is not included in the above list.



State-by-State Sources and More Detail

Alabama

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB391](#) (2021), applies to K-12. See also [HB261](#) (2023), applies to higher education.

Alaska

- State regulation bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See State Board of Education [regulations](#) (adopted 8/31/23, filed 10/12/23, and effective 11/11/23), applies to high school. The regulations will be reflected in [4 AAC 06.115](#). See also this “[decisional document](#)” from the state Board of Education regarding the new rule.

Arizona

- State law bans* transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB1165](#) (March 2022). Applies to K-12 and higher education.
- *Currently, a temporary injunction is blocking this law from being enforced (issued July 2023), but the case is still active in the court system pending further judicial review. This injunction was affirmed by the 9th Circuit in Sept 2024. See [Doe et al. v. Horne et al](#) (filed April 2023).

Arkansas

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity.
- See [HB1570/SB354](#) (March 2021). Applies to K-12 and higher education.

California

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Colorado

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Connecticut

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Delaware

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity



District of Columbia

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Florida

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [S1028](#) (June 2021). Applies to secondary and higher education.

Georgia

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB1](#) (2025; effective July 1, 2025). Applies to K-12 and higher education.
- Previously, [HB1084](#) (2022) authorized the state's high school athletic association (a non-governmental group) to ban transgender youth from playing school sports according to their gender identity. That association [later did so](#), and the policy applies only to high school sports; because it is not an official governmental ban, it was not included here.

Hawai`i

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Idaho

- State law bans* transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB500](#) (March 2020). Applies to K-12 and higher education.
- *Currently, a temporary injunction is blocking enforcement of the law, but the case is still active in the court system pending further judicial review. See [Hecox v. Little](#) (filed April 2020). The temporary injunction was issued in August 2020, and in August 2023, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals [upheld this injunction](#).

Illinois

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity



Indiana

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB1041](#) (2022), overriding governor's veto; applies to K-12. See also [HB1041](#) (2025), applies to higher education.
- See [also Executive Order No. 25-35](#) (2025), though this does not extend the existing ban.
- In July 2022, a lawsuit was filed challenging the K-12 law (see [A.M. v. Indianapolis Public Schools](#)). In August 2022, a temporary injunction blocked enforcement of the law, pending further judicial review. However, in January 2023, the [lawsuit was dropped](#) due to the plaintiff changing schools, and as a result, the case will be dismissed and the injunction vacated.

Iowa

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HF2416](#) (March 2022). Applies to K-12 and higher education.

Kansas

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB2238](#) (April 2023), overriding governor's veto. Applies to K-12 and higher education.

Kentucky

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB83](#) (April 2022), overriding governor's veto. Applies to grades 6-12 and higher education.

Louisiana

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB44](#) (June 2022), enacted without governor's signature. Applies to K-12 and higher education.

Maine

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Maryland

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity



Massachusetts

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Michigan

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Minnesota

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Mississippi

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB2536](#) (March 2021). Applies to K-12 and higher education.

Missouri

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB39](#) (June 2023). Applies to K-12 and higher education.
- This law will sunset (expire) on August 2027, unless renewed by legislators.

Montana

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB112](#) (May 2021). Applies to K-12 and higher education*.
 - *A court order ruled this law unconstitutional as it relates to higher education, but the order did not apply to K-12. See [order filed](#) (Sept 2022) in [Barrett et al. v. Montana](#). The state has appealed the decision and the case is ongoing.
- See [HB300](#) (2025; effective Oct 1, 2025). Applies to public and private K-12 and higher education (see [definition of “educational institution”](#))

Nebraska

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Nevada

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity



New Hampshire

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB1205](#) (July 2024). Applies to K-12 and higher education.
- In August 2024, a lawsuit was filed against this policy. In September 2024, a federal court blocked enforcement of the ban but only against the two transgender students named in the case. The lawsuit is still ongoing. See [Tirrell and Turmelle v. Edelblut](#).

New Jersey

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

New Mexico

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

New York

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

North Carolina

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [H574/S631](#) (August 2023), overriding governor's veto. Applies to middle school ([defined in state law](#) as grades 6-9), high school, and higher education.

North Dakota

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB1249](#) (K-12) and [HB1489](#) (higher education) (both signed April 2023). Applies to K-12 and higher education.

Ohio

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB68](#) (January 2024; effective 90 days later), overriding governor's veto. Applies to K-12 and higher education.

Oklahoma

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB2](#) (March 2022). Applies to K-12 and higher education.



Oregon

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Pennsylvania

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Rhode Island

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

South Carolina

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [H4608](#) (May 2022). Applies to K-12 and higher education.

South Dakota

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB46](#) (February 2022). Applies to K-12 and higher education.
- Previously, state policy, via executive order, banned transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity. See [Executive Order 2021-05](#) (March 2021; K-12) and [Executive Order 2021-06](#) (March 2021; higher education).

Tennessee

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SB228/HB3](#) (2021; middle and high school (5th-12th grades)) and [SB2153/HB2316](#) (2022; higher education).
- See also [HB1895/SB1861](#) (2022), requiring that schools that do not comply to lose state funding, and [HB306/SB1237](#) (2023), extending high school ban to private schools.

Texas

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB25](#) (2021, effective 1/18/22; K-12) and [SB15](#) (2023; higher education).



Utah

- State law bans* transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB11](#) (March 2022), overriding governor’s veto. Applies to K-12.
- *Currently, a temporary injunction is blocking enforcement of the law, but the case is still active in the court system pending further judicial review. See [Roe v. Utah High School Activities Association](#) (August 2022).

Vermont

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Virginia

- State agency policy bans* transgender students from participating in sports 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](#), 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

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

West Virginia

- State law bans* transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [HB3293](#) (April 2021). Applies to secondary and higher education.
- *Currently, a temporary injunction is blocking enforcement of the law, but the case is still active in the court system pending further judicial review. See [BPJ v. West Virginia State Board of Education](#) (filed May 2021).
 - In July 2021, a [temporary injunction](#) blocked enforcement of the law, pending further judicial review.
 - In January 2023, a [court ruled](#) that West Virginia can enforce its law.
 - In February 2023, the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals stayed the January 2023 decision and [granted a new injunction](#) temporarily blocking enforcement of the law again, as the case continues to unfold.
 - In April 2024, the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals [permanently blocked](#) the law, ruling that it violates Title IX. The state may yet appeal this decision.



Wisconsin

- State does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Wyoming

- State law bans transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity
- See [SF133](#) (March 2023), enacted without governor's signature. Applies to grades 7-12.

U.S. Territories

American Samoa

- Territory does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Guam

- Territory does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Northern Mariana Islands

- Territory does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

Puerto Rico

- Territory does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity

U.S. Virgin Islands

- Territory does not ban transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity