

2022 Sex Ed State Legislative Mid-Year Report

Updated July 2022



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PART ONE

Executive Summary

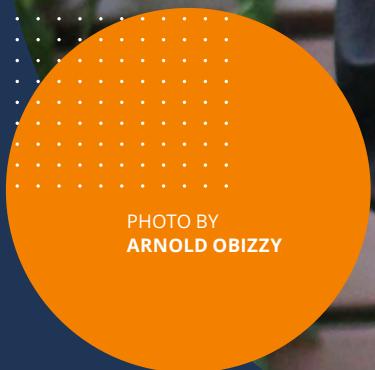


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ARNOLD OBIZZY



2022 has been a tumultuous year for state legislation. Advocates have persistently pushed to introduce legislation that would advance sex education while defending against an array of attacks on inclusive, holistic education for young people.

Such attacks include the notorious Florida HB 1557, also known as the “Don’t Say Gay” bill, which restricts the discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity in kindergarten to third grade.

As many state legislative sessions come to a close, SIECUS has tracked 85 bills that sought to either advance or restrict sex education. Of these, 5 bills have passed or been enacted, with 3 restricting sex education. Beyond sex education, SIECUS tracked bills covering a wide variety of topic areas interrelated with sex education such as access to inclusive and affirming education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, abuse and violence prevention, LGBTQAI+ rights, and much more. Notably, we tracked 140 bills that sought to advance so-called “parental rights” or curriculum censorship bills introduced by the same opposition as that for sex education. These bills destabilize the public education system as we know it and produce administrative burdens on teachers and schools.

As many state legislative sessions come to a close, SIECUS has tracked 85 bills that sought to either advance or restrict sex education.

Further, 69 bills were introduced that restrict or ban efforts to teach inclusive and holistic school curriculum that teaches factual information about racism and American history, via “divisive concept” or “anti-Critical Race theory” bills. Lastly, SIECUS tracked 127 bills that were anti-LGBTQAI+ including restriction on classroom discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity, transgender youth sports bans, gender-affirming care bans, and other bills that would lead to a hostile school environment for LGBTQAI+ youth. Of the three sex education bills enacted in this session, two seek to restrict access to quality sex education. It is clear, now more than ever, that advocates must work to pass the *Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act (REAHYA)*, a model legislation that would require all K-12th grade school systems to teach sex education and ensure it is comprehensive, medically accurate, inclusive, and evidence-based, at the state level. For example, Massachusetts’ Healthy Youth Act ([S.2541](#)) has passed the MA Senate and is waiting on a hearing in the House. Furthermore, it is clear that the federal government needs to act and pass REAHYA to bring us closer to ensuring all Americans have access to proper sex education. ■



PART TWO

State of Sex Ed Across the Country



PHOTO BY
KARINA CARVALHO



The sex education that young people receive across the country is shaped by policy decisions at the local, state, and federal level. In the 2022 legislative session, advocates of sex education working to advance comprehensive sex education (CSE) have faced a barrage of harmful misinformation and negative rhetoric aimed at public education.

While advocates continue to push for the *Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act (REAHYA)* ([S.1689/H.R.3312](#)), federal legislation that would promote comprehensive sex education and ensures protected access to this instruction for young people continues, advocates have been forced to adjust their priorities to ensure young people are protected and get the education they deserve.

As a result of the lack of federal mandate and education policies, regulations determining type and scope of sex education varies greatly from state to state and often, from school district to school district. Further, efforts to limit inclusive, respectful, and fact-based education is under attack in the public education system by the opposition aggressively working to pass legislation that encourages censorship, and promulgates white supremacist, heteronormative ideology. Using vague and broad language, these efforts include book bans, bans on so called “divisive concepts,” “critical race theory” bans, restrictions on comprehensive sex education, transgender student athlete bans, and restrictions on discussing sexual orientation and gender identity. Outside of schools, CSE advocates are fighting against legislation that obstructs access to reproductive health services and abortion care for minors. Increasingly, advocates are finding themselves fighting against multiple coordinated attacks attempting to prevent the next generation of Americans from being holistically educated according to the values that the majority of Americans hold: respect, inclusion and diversity.

Highlights from Sex Education Legislation in 2022:

87 bills were introduced (or carried over from the previous session) related to sex education instruction in schools

3 bills were enacted in 2 different states:

- 2 new laws **restrict** sex education
- 1 new law **advances** sex education

2 bills passed in both chambers of the state legislature:

- 1 sought to **restrict** sex education
- 1 sought to **advance** sex education

40 bills (46%) introduced sought to **advance** the quality of sex education

42 bills (48%) introduced sought to **restrict** sex education

- Of these, **3** have passed thus far

5 bills would have a **neutral or mixed** impact on the progress of sex education. This means the bill may have elements which both advance some requirements while restricting others.

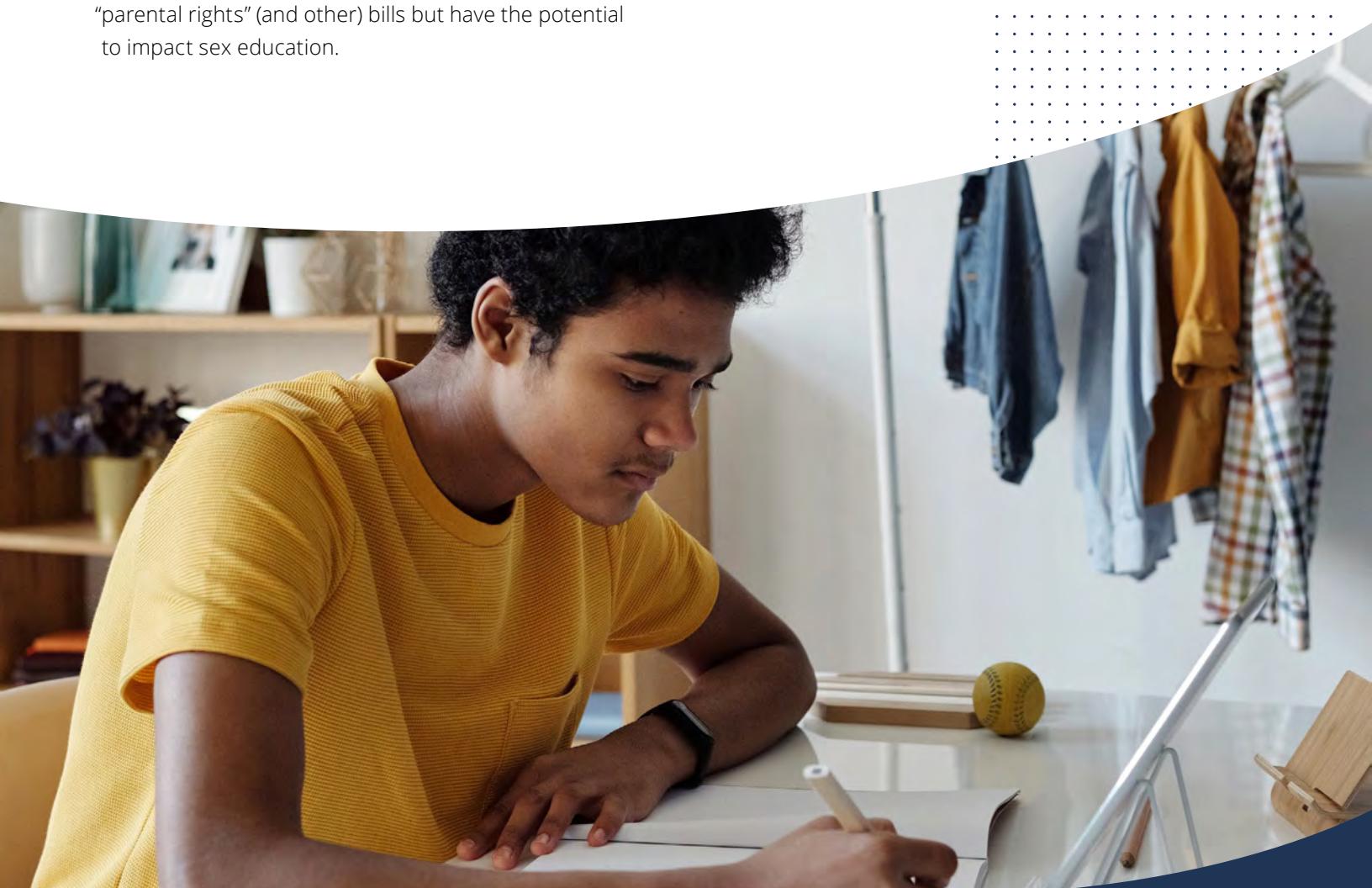


As of June 23rd, 2022, legislative sessions in 39 states have ended. This includes Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, and Texas, which did not convene this year.

At the midpoint of 2022, SIECUS: Sex Ed for Social Change compiled and analyzed notable state legislation related to sex education.

Compared to the previous year's legislative session, there has been a decrease in introduced sex education legislation and fewer legislative victories this year. This can be attributed to several factors. The ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to create uncertainty for this year's legislative sessions. In addition, advocates and legislators were forced to divert their attention to the introduction of numerous bills that attack the rights of LGBTQAI+ youth and the public education system overall. The above statistics do not include bills that specifically target LGBTQAI+ youth, such as Florida [House Bill 1557](#), or that were introduced under the guise of so-called "parental rights" (and other) bills but have the potential to impact sex education.

In March 2022, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 after nearly one year of deliberation. Although funding for comprehensive sex education programs does not exist, federal funding exists for medically-accurate and evidence-based adolescent sexual health programs, including the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), Division of Adolescent School Health (DASH), and Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP). Unfortunately, Congress also continues to fund harmful "sexual risk avoidance" education (SRAE) through the Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Title V SRAE) Program, to promote abstinence-only-until-marriage education programming. Below please find a chart outlining these programs, their purpose, the FY22 amount appropriated by Congress, the President's budget request for FY23, and the amount SIECUS and coalition allies are seeking for FY23.



Federal Appropriations for Sex Education Programming

Program	FY22 Final	FY23 President's Budget Request	FY23 SIECUS and Coalition Request
<u>Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP)</u> Administered by the Office of Population Affairs (OPA)	\$101M	\$111M	\$150M
<u>HIV School Health</u> Within the Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$101M	\$111M	\$150M
<u>Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)</u> Administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF)	\$75M	+\$237M (mandatory)	\$400M
<u>Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Title V SRAE) Program</u> AOUM State Block Grant Program, Administered by FYSB, ACF	\$75M	\$0	\$0
<u>Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE)</u> Discretionary program funded through annual appropriations bills. Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage (AOUM) Competitive Grant Program Administered by FYSB, ACF	\$35M	\$0	\$0

Regardless, reliance on PREP, DASH, and TPPP is not enough to sustain access and provide sex education to youth across the country. Through the push for the passage of the *Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act (REAHYA)*, advocates can ensure that comprehensive sex education programs that support and empower young people receive federal funding and problematic SRA programming funding is eliminated.

REAHYA was introduced in the Senate in 2021 by Senator Cory Booker (D-NJ) and in the House by Representative Barbara Lee (D-CA-13). Currently, there are 13 total sponsors in the Senate and 85 in the House. If passed, the bill would provide the first-ever federal funding for comprehensive sex education and eliminate funding for failed abstinence-only “Sexual Risk Avoidance” programs. REAHYA helps to ensure that states and school districts have additional guidance on how to best support safe and healthy learning environments with regard to types of curricula that promote inclusivity, respect and critical thinking, and provides grants aimed at increasing access to sexual and reproductive health care and related services for marginalized young people, including young BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color), LGBTQAI+ youth, and youth with disabilities.

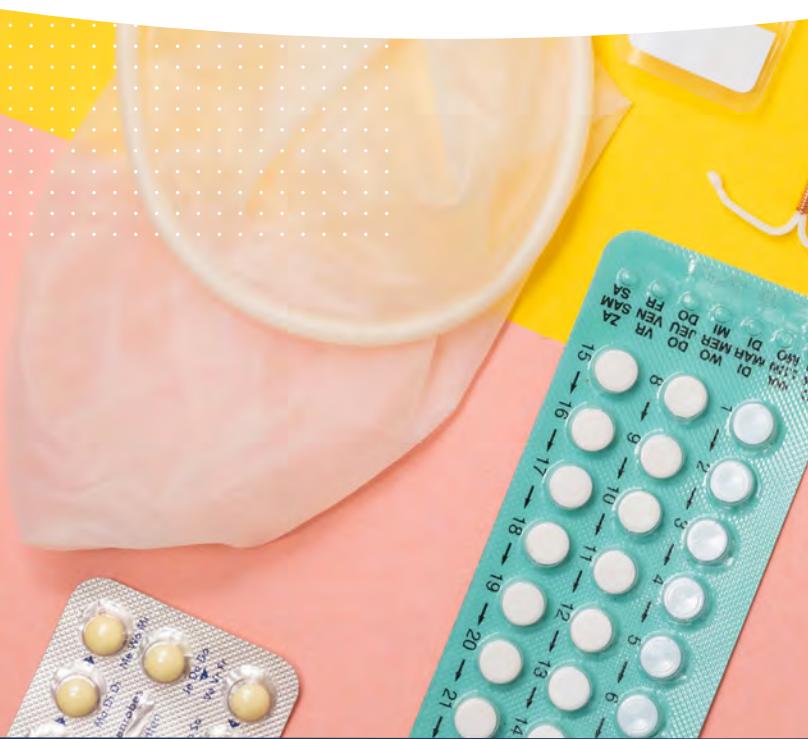
An Overview of Comprehensive Sex Education:

Comprehensive sex education (CSE) programs aim to build knowledge and skills in human development, relationships, decision-making, communication, and how to access to sexual and reproductive health services. Ideally, according to the National Sex Education Standards (NSES), this education should begin in kindergarten and continue through 12th grade. This education is intended to be age-appropriate, medically-accurate, evidence-based, and culturally-responsive. Further, instruction also includes topics such as sexual assault, violence prevention, mental health, sexual behavior, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, ethnicity, and the impact of media and societal norms.

Additional characteristics of CSE programs according to the NSES include:

- Provides knowledge and skills that will promote health-enhancing behaviors and decisions
- Addresses individual and group norms, stereotypes, and beliefs surrounding health behaviors
- Focuses on positive reinforcement of healthy attitudes and behaviors and increasing personal perception of risk behaviors
- Incorporates strategies that are trauma-informed, culturally responsive, inclusive, sex positive, and rooted in justice and equity
- Encourage parent-child communication and parental engagement
- Includes lesson plan and pedagogical techniques for educators and administrators to facilitate implementation

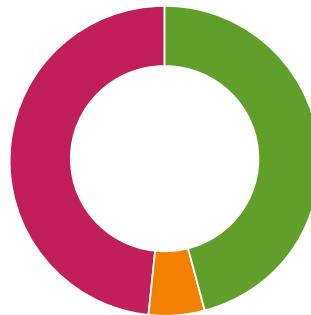
These are the values and topic areas used by advocates to advance policies that support the future of America and the human rights of the young people in the United States.



Trends in Sex Ed Legislation 2022

While there was more legislation introduced aimed at restricting human rights of young people in 2022 than ever before, there were some positive trends that emerged among the sex education bills introduced in this year's legislative session. 10 bills sought to mandate CSE in schools. 14 of the sex education legislation introduced or carried over from the past year were efforts to include consent, dating violence, and assault prevention as a part of curriculum. 13 bills would advance the requirements for sex education by being medically accurate, age appropriate, culturally responsive, evidence based, or otherwise make the curriculum closer to fulfilling CSE standards. Further, SIECUS tracked 26 bills that sought to improve young people's access to sexual and reproductive health services through STI testing, HIV prevention services, contraception, and abortion care.

Unfortunately, the number of restrictive sex education bills introduced was almost equivalent to the number of bills advancing sex education, with more regressive bills passing and being enacted in this session than progressive ones. These negative trends include nine opt-in requirements, 17 increasing parental involvement with or review of sex education curriculum, and seven restrictions on funding or otherwise for schools that contract with abortion care providers such as Planned Parenthood for sex education. Out of these, three bills have passed or been enacted into law. Beyond this, many pieces of regressive legislation were introduced that, while not explicitly referring to sex education, have the potential to impact the quality of sex education taught in the classroom and will be explored further in the following section. ■



87 bills introduced:

- 40 advance
- 5 neutral/mixed
- 42 restrict



5 bills enacted/passed:

- 2 advance
- 3 restrict

Key:

- █ Advance = Move us closer to our goal of CSE
- █ Neutral/Mixed = Include a combination of advancing or restrictive provisions related to furthering CSE
- █ Restrict = Take us further from our goal of CSE

PART THREE

State Legislative Round-Up: Legislative Trends

This legislative session was overshadowed by the numerous attacks on LGBTQAI+ youth, racial equity and inclusion efforts, and the public education system overall. Further, there were attacks on reproductive rights and access to sexual and reproductive health services, as well.

PHOTO BY
GAYATRI MALHOTRA



In SIECUS's recent policy brief "Defending Access to Inclusive and Affirming Education", widespread attacks on the public education system by the same opposition as those against comprehensive sex education were highlighted.

This opposition, which SIECUS has labeled the Regressive Minority, sought to advance many harmful bills in this year's legislative session to further stigmatize sex education, instruction on systemic racism, and prohibit discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity. These bills include "divisive concept bans", so-called "parental rights" and school censorship bills, and bills redefining and/or prohibiting the inclusion of "obscene" or "sexually explicit" materials in curriculum. Many of these efforts, while not exclusively targeting sex education, have numerous impacts on equity in the educational system and impact the quality of education that is taught within public schools. The increase in these legislative efforts have led to advocates having to redirect their focus from advancing sex education to defend against this new wave of attacks.

Beyond the education system, 2022 was also the worst year for abortion-care related attacks, with over **70** bills being introduced in 29 states attempting to ban all or most abortions (Guttmacher Institute, 2022). In addition to this, SIECUS tracked **16** bills in 11 different states that restrict abortion care for young people by requiring parental notice or parental consent prior to minors receiving an abortion. On June 24th, the Supreme Court released its decision declaring that the Constitution does not protect the right to abortion care, upending five decades of precedent protecting the right to privacy over one's own reproductive health. This decision enables the at-least 13 states with "trigger bans" that essentially outlaw abortions in the state to go into effect, joining the 14 other states with strict abortion restrictions or bans

2022 was the worst year for abortion-care related attacks, with over 70 bills being introduced in 29 states attempting to ban all or most abortions.

(Center for Reproductive Rights, 2019). For more comprehensive tracking of abortion care-related state legislation, please refer to Guttmacher Institute's State Legislation Tracker.

While **26** bills sought to improve young people's access to other forms of sexual and reproductive health services, two bills, a parental consent requirement and an amendment to age of consent for medical care, were introduced.

Further, **34** bills were introduced in **17** states were attempts to restrict critical access to gender affirming care for transgender youth. This coincides with the fact that the 2022 legislative session was considerably detrimental to the rights of LGBTQAI+ young people, especially transgender youth. SIECUS tracked over **127** anti-LGBTQAI+ bills consisting of medical care bans, school sports bans, and other bills that would make public schools a hostile environment for LGBTQAI+ youth. For a complete list of detrimental bills for LGBTQAI+ individuals, check out the Equality Federation's bill tracker.



Progressive Legislative Trends

At least **258** state bills tracked by SIECUS sought to advance access to inclusive and affirming education, including sex education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and protect the rights of LGBTQAI+ young people. Legislative topics and positive trends that emerged include CSE mandates, improvement in sex education requirements, increasing access to sexual and reproductive health services for young people, and many more interrelated topics explored further down below.

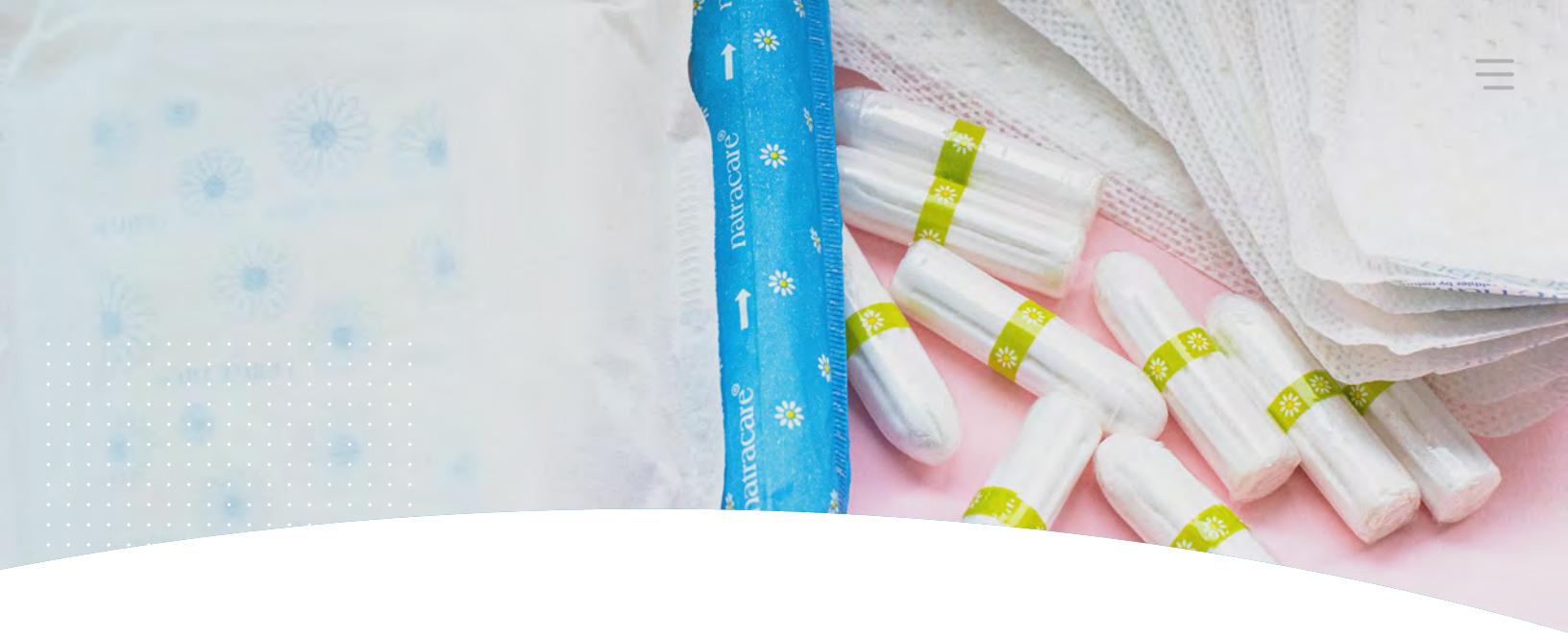
CSE Requirements

Currently, only **five** states require comprehensive sex education to be taught in school districts that teach sex education. While many other states require some form of sex education, this can vary between comprehensive, abstinence-plus, and abstinence-only. While most sex ed legislation this session focused on advancing the quality of sex education through additional requirements, **six** states (Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania) introduced legislation ([AK SB 157](#), [AZ HB 2192](#), [AZ SB 1691](#), [FL HB 1409](#), [FL SB 1936](#), [MA S. 2541](#), [NY A 7161](#), [NY A 6412](#), [NY S 2584](#), and [PA HB 1335](#)) that aimed to require comprehensive sex education. Some of these bills included language that required for curriculum to match the [National Sexuality Education Standards](#), developed by the Future of Sex Education Initiative such as Alaska's [SB 157](#).

Advancing Quality of Sex Ed

Many bills related to sex education in the current legislative session intended to advance sex education via improving requirements for the curriculum. **27** bills in 15 states (Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin) proposed to improve sex education by adding requirements for it to be medically-accurate, age-appropriate, culturally relevant, and/or evidence-based, or otherwise including concepts bringing it closer to CSE standards. **23** of these bills introduced would specifically advance curriculum by incorporating instruction on sexual assault prevention education, consent, media literacy, pleasure, LGBTQAI+ identities, and much more.

Six states introduced legislation that aimed to require comprehensive sex education.



Abuse Prevention

In addition to sex education legislation incorporating assault and violence prevention, **11** bills in six states (Connecticut, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wisconsin) sought to establish general requirements for schools to develop programming or professional training for educators in sexual assault and violence prevention. Notably, most of these bills were introduced in Hawaii. One of these, [HI SCR 216](#), ultimately passed and requests the Department of Education to investigate alignment with [Erin's Law](#), which would require child sexual abuse prevention education in grades K-12.

Youth Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

Beyond sex education, **26** bills were introduced that would improve access to sexual and reproductive health services for young people. **15** of these bills in nine states (California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee) would improve access to HIV/STI testing. **Three** of these bills in three separate states (Hawaii, Nebraska, Virginia) would improve access to contraception for young people. **Six** bills introduced would increase access to abortion care, including 3 bills ([CT HB 5483](#), [IL HB 4221](#), [NY A 9122](#)) which would implement restrictions on crisis pregnancy centers, pseudo-health clinics providing misinformation and stigmatizing reproductive choice. Unfortunately, none of these bills passed.

Menstrual Equity for Young People

Another positive trend that emerged among this legislative session was **12** bills improving access to menstrual hygiene products in schools and otherwise, with **three** bills being enacted and two passing legislature but not yet signed into law. These bills ([AL HB 50](#), [DE SB 205](#), [DC B24-0582](#), [HI SB 2821](#), [OR SB 1522](#)) were enacted in **five** states and allow for students to access these products free of charge.

Mental Health Care and Programs

While the 2022 legislative session was a difficult year for sex education legislation, SIECUS tracked **32** bills introduced to support the mental well-being of young people, either through access to care or mental health education. These bills are important to track given the [relationship between improved mental health outcomes and access to CSE](#). Mental health advancements help ensure equity for all young people. **Ten** of these passed in six states (Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Washington) with **one** bill ([SB 3235](#)) targeting improved access for youth experiencing homelessness (which is especially important to note given the [high rates of homelessness among LGBTQ+ young people](#)). **12** of these bills ([AK SB 80](#), [DE HB 301](#), [IL SB 4028](#), [IN SB 215](#), [LA HB 981](#), [LA HB 440](#), [MS HB 139](#), [NY S 6241](#), [NY A 9030](#), [NY S 8392](#), [PA HB 2023](#), [RI H 7120](#)) sought to include suicide prevention and behavioral health in existing health and/or sex education curriculum.

Inclusive Instruction and Access to Care for LGBTQAI+ Youth

58 bills were introduced in 20 states this legislative session that would empower LGBTQAI+ youth by codifying anti-discrimination policies, prohibit detrimental conversion therapy, increase access to gender-affirming care, and creating an inclusive school environment. While this session included many attacks on transgender youth which will be explored further, nine bills in five states (California, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Vermont) and DC were introduced that would protect or improve access to gender-affirming care. Six bills ([HI HB 1697](#), [HI SB 2562](#), [IA HF 2448](#), [RI H 7166](#), [RI S 2285](#), [UT SB 138](#)) would make sex education curriculum more LGBTQ+ inclusive. While none have passed thus far, two were enacted in Vermont ([H 628](#) and [JRS 53](#)) which show promise for future progress in the rest of the legislative session.

58 bills were introduced in 20 states this legislative session that would empower LGBTQAI+ youth.

Racial Justice

SIECUS is committed to [advancing racial equity](#) and, in alignment with the National Sex Education Standards, uses CSE as a vehicle to advance a reproductive justice framework in collaboration with our social justice partners. To that end, we track and work to advance racial justice policy. The 2022 legislative session notably saw 47 bills introduced that strengthened anti-discrimination policies on the basis of race and ethnicity, implementing ethnic studies curriculum and instruction on racism, and increasing educator diversity. 15 of these bills ([CT HB 5282](#), [FL SB 490](#), [HI HB 11](#), [KY BR 427](#), [KY SB 320](#), [MN HF 3079](#), [MN SF 3132](#), [MN HF 3401](#), [MN HF 3434](#), [MN SF 3557](#), [NJ A 1517](#), [NY A 9399](#), [NY S 8924](#), [VT H 584](#), [WI AB 273](#)) intend to advance curriculum teaching about race, ethnicity, and racism honestly. While no bills have passed thus far that would improve curriculum to be inclusive of race and ethnicity and to recognize the ways in which systemic racism continues to impact marginalized communities, the introduction of these bills gives hope that advocates will continue to push for legislation that supports racial justice and equity which is especially notable given the current political climate.



Regressive Legislative Trends

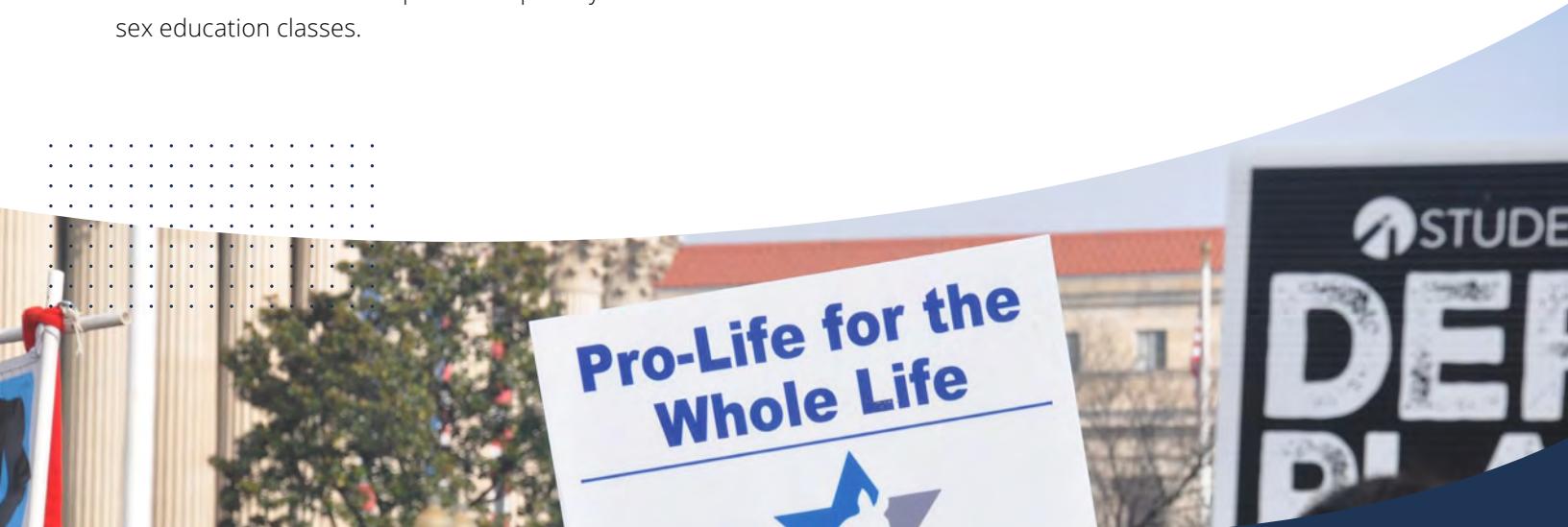
SIECUS tracked **382** bills that sought to restrict access to inclusive and affirming education, including sex education, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and attack the human rights of LGBTQAI+ young people. Legislative topics and positive trends that emerged include opt-in requirements, sexually explicit and obscene materials bills, attacks on transgender youth via interscholastic sports ban, bathroom access, and restrictions on the provision of gender-affirming care, and many more interrelated topics, which will be discussed later.

Opt-In Policies

Opt-in policies require parental consent prior to enrollment into sex education which effectively prevents many students from receiving key instruction vital for their health and well-being. This is due to the fact that it adds additional bureaucratic burdens to schools in order to teach sex ed to students as opposed to an “opt out” system where everyone receives sex education and parents can withdraw their child if they choose to. In this legislative session, **nine** bills ([FL HB 1305](#), [FL SB 1842](#), [IL HB 5349](#), [IL HB 5494](#), [MO SB 699](#), [NJ A 3763](#), [NJ A 4042](#), [VA HB 789](#), [WA SB 5805](#)) were introduced in **six** states that would shift from an opt-out to opt-in system for sex education classes.

Sexually Explicit & Obscene Materials

Many states introduced bills to further stigmatize sex education as well as censor books in school libraries that depict LGBTQAI+ identities or healthy relationships by re-defining “sexually explicit” and “obscene” content. While many state codes, already prohibit “sexually explicit” and “obscene” content, expanding the definition allows for the law to encompass restricting instructional material in sex education or censor LGBTQAI+ relationships. Beyond the classroom, these bills also target public and school libraries in an attempt to completely erase LGBTQAI+ identities and positive, age-appropriate depictions of relationships. **17** such bills were introduced in **eight** different states (AZ, ID, IN, IA, NE, OK, TN, VA). An example of this is **four** bills ([SB 656](#), [HB 1009](#), [HB 1007](#), [HB 786](#)) introduced in Virginia that require parental notification if students are in a course that depicts “sexually explicit content” or “sexual misconduct” and allow for them to remove their child if they wish. By inconspicuously targeting family life education and terming instructional material as “sexually explicit”, this legislation further stigmatizes sex education and invokes a sense of fear regarding its curriculum. One of these ([VA SB 656](#)), has been enacted into law.





"Parental Rights" or School Censorship

The opposition disconcertingly introduced **142** bills under the guise of establishing or advancing "parental rights". In reality, these bills take various forms but their goal is to destabilize the education system and censor inclusive and affirming classroom instruction. These bills may also tie-in other restrictions such as banning instruction on "divisive concepts", discussion of sexual orientation and gender identity, or "opt-in" policies. These bills also ignore the fact that many of these rights already exist under the current system, in regards to inspecting curriculum and "academic transparency". Rather, the outcome of these bills causes strain for already burdened educators, administrators, and school districts who are left unprepared or too overwhelmed to provide quality education. **26** of these bills in 11 states (Arizona, California, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin), have the potential to negatively impact sex education by, for example, requiring schools to develop procedures for parents to review instructional materials for sex education and therefore creating another barrier to accessing education. Notably, Missouri introduced **15** parental rights bills, even though none passed.

The opposition disconcertingly introduced **142 bills under the guise of establishing or advancing "parental rights".**

Divisive Concepts & CRT Instruction Bans

A trend in legislation this session includes "divisive concept bans" which compound onto the previous year's trend of Critical Race Theory (CRT) bans. Critical Race Theory bans were a previously introduced trend from the 2021 legislative session with some even passing. These bills erroneously conflate factual and holistic instruction on race and racism to be Critical Race Theory, a law school caliber term referring to the understanding of how the legal system, society, and race intersect and impact racial disparities. Similarly, divisive concept ban bills prohibit instruction in "specific concepts" related to race or sex and aim to restrict critical analysis of America's history of slavery, segregation, and racism. As of May 24, **69** of these bills have been introduced in **24** states, with **three** ([FL HB 7](#), [GA HB 1084](#), [KY SB 1](#)) having passed or been enacted into law.

Restriction on Discussion of SOGI

Another form of attack on both inclusive sex education and rights of LGBTQAI+ young people are bills that restrict classroom discussion on instruction on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI). Many such bills were tied into the aforementioned “parental rights” bills or were introduced as stand-alone bills. In addition to this, many of these bills prevent discussion in primary grade levels or elementary school to insinuate that such topics are not developmentally appropriate, when experts have repeatedly stated that this is inaccurate according to scientific research. Ultimately, these bills aim to create hostile environments for LGBTQAI+ youth and diverse familial structures, restrict the ability to teach for educators, and deny human rights. **18** such bills were introduced in this session, with the most notorious being Florida's HB 1557 (“Don't Say Gay”), which was enacted into law this session. Many similar copycat bills have been introduced after the success of this bill and will be something advocates should be on the lookout for the remainder of the legislative session and into 2023's legislative session.

This session was substantially worse than previous years for the rights of transgender youth, with 101 anti-transgender bills being introduced.

Attacks on Transgender Youth

In addition to attacks on LGBTQAI+ youth, this session was also substantially worse than previous years for the rights of transgender youth, with **101** anti-transgender bills being introduced. These include school sports bans, bathroom bans, and medical care bans. **51** anti-transgender schools sports bills were introduced in **25** states, with **eight** (AZ SB 1165, IA HF 2416, LA SB 44, OK SB 2, SC H 4608, SD SB 46, TN HB 1895, TN SB 2153) being enacted into law. These bills, often named “Fairness in Womens Sports Act” or “Save Womens Sports Act” explicitly target transgender girls from being able to participate on sports teams according to their gender identity. Some bills, such as Tennessee's HB 1895, aim to restrict this participation by eliminating funding for schools who allow students to play on teams according to their respective gender identity. SIECUS tracked **five** bills (AL HB 322, AZ HB 2314, IA SF 2025, OK SB 1164, SD HB 1005) that were introduced which would ban transgender students from using restroom and/or locker room facilities according to their gender identity. Lastly, **34** bills were introduced in **14** states which would prohibit gender-affirming care from being provided to transgender youth. Several states such as Alabama and Tennessee had more than **three** medical care ban bills introduced. Two (AL SB 184 and AZ SB 1138) have been enacted into law. ■





PART FOUR

A Deeper Dive: Enacted Bill Summaries

In 2022, **five** bills passed specifically related to sex education.

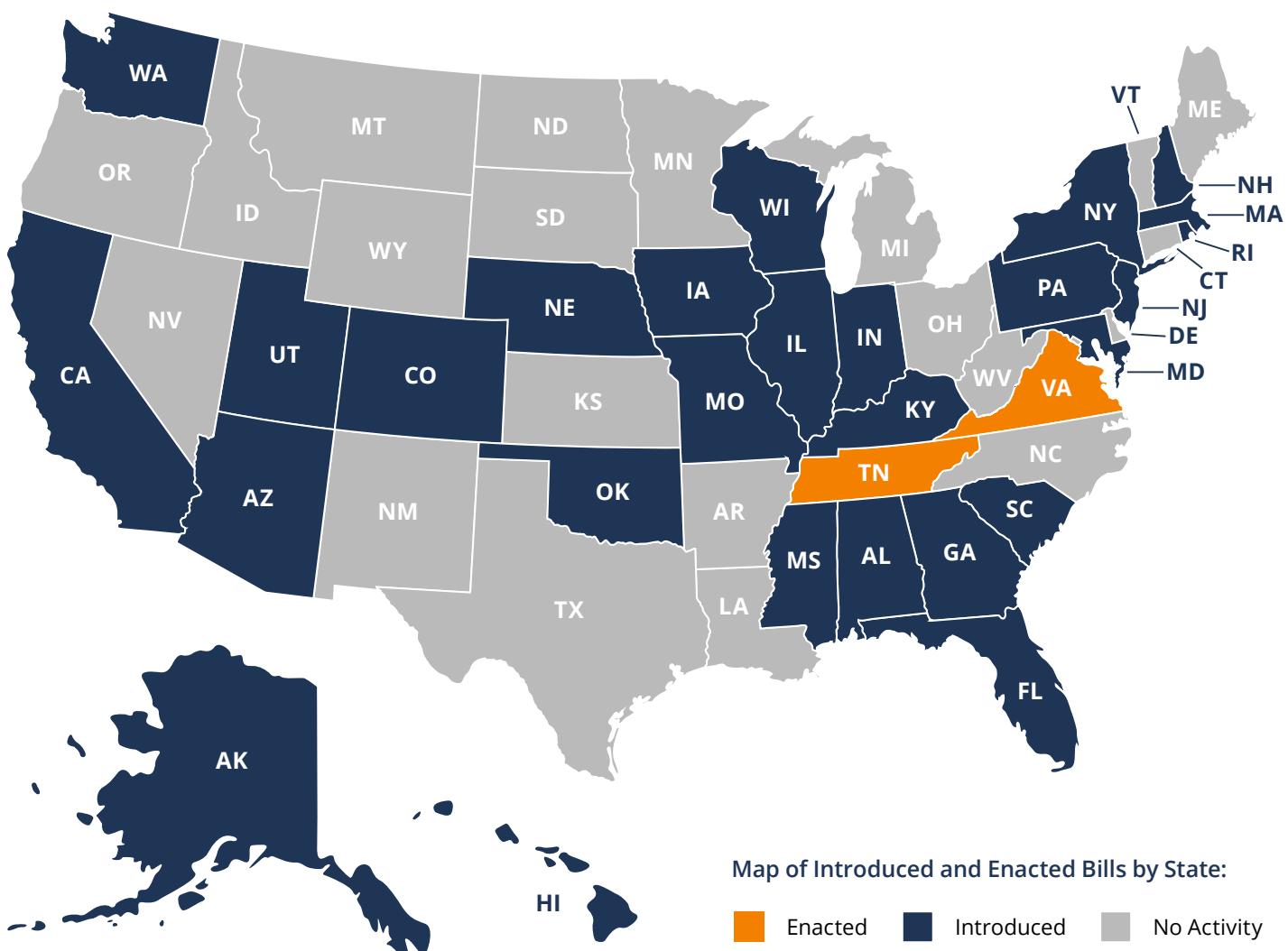
This is a considerable drop from the 16 bills passed related to sex education in the 2021 legislative session. Meanwhile, bills that have the potential to impede equitable, inclusive, and affirming education in public schools have substantially increased and complicated the fight for the advancement of sex education.

PHOTO BY
EMMANUEL IKWUEGBU

Of the five sex education bills that passed, three have been signed and enacted into law. These bills differ greatly in whether they have a positive or negative impact on young people's access to quality sex education.

Virginia [House Bill 1023](#) will advance sex education curriculum.

Tennessee [House Bill 2557](#) and Virginia [Senate Bill 656](#) will have a negative impact on sex education.





Beyond sex education, SIECUS tracked 47 bills that were enacted into law, as of June 23. These bills cover a variety of topics in congruence with previously mentioned trends and differ greatly in their impact.

Alabama [HB 50](#), California [AB 421](#), Connecticut [HB 5243](#), District of Columbia [B24-0582](#), Georgia [HB 1013](#), Hawaii [SB 2821](#), [SCR 216](#), [SB 3235](#), Illinois [SB 4028](#), [SB 3845](#), Maryland [SB 331](#), [HB 850](#), Oregon [SB 1522](#), Vermont [H 628](#), [JRS 53](#), Virginia [HB 1215](#), and Washington [HB 1834](#) will advance access to sexual and reproductive health services for young people, menstrual products, assault prevention education, mental health, and promote LGBTQ+ rights.

Alabama [HB 322](#), [SB 184](#), Arizona [SB 1138](#), [SB 1165](#), [HB 2439](#), Florida [HB 1557](#), [HB 7](#), [HB 1467](#), Georgia [HB 1084](#), [HB 1178](#), [SB 226](#), Indiana [HB 1041](#), Iowa [HF 2416](#), Kentucky [HB 3](#), [SB 83](#), [SB 1](#), Louisiana [SB 44](#), [HB 369](#), Mississippi [SB 2113](#), Oklahoma [SB 2](#), [SB 615](#), South Carolina [H 4608](#), [H 4776](#), South Dakota [SB 46](#), Tennessee [HB 1895](#), [SB 2407](#), [SB 2153](#), Utah [HB 374](#), [HB 11](#), and Virginia [HB 1359](#) will restrict instruction on inclusive and affirming education and infringe upon the rights of LGBTQ+ youth.

Sex Education

Tennessee enacted [HB 2557](#) on April 29. Introduced by Representative Debra Moody (R-81), the law prohibits schools from allowing agencies that support, promote, or provide abortion care from facilitating family life education. This law would essentially ban Planned Parenthood and other clinics that provide both abortion care and sexual and reproductive health education from being able to instruct on sex education.

Virginia enacted [HB 1023](#) on April 11. Introduced by Delegate Elizabeth Guzman (D-31), this law allows for schools that offer family life education to incorporate age-appropriate instruction on the prevention of human trafficking. Virginia also enacted [SB 656](#) on April 6. Introduced by Senator Siobhan Dunnivant (R-12), this law requires school districts to develop and adopt policies for notifying parents if their child is enrolled in a course that will contain “sexually explicit content” or “sexual misconduct”. Further, this policy would allow for parents to review said material and request an alternative for their child. While not explicitly stated, this law attempts to stigmatize sex education by creating unnecessary concern in parents about the evidenced-based instruction being provided to their children.

Abortion

Kentucky enacted [HB 3](#) on April 14. Introduced by Representative Nancy Tate (R-27), this law requires informed parental consent for minors trying to access abortion care. Additionally, it requires parental legal identification and documentation in order to access abortion care.

Abuse and Violence Prevention

Connecticut enacted [HB 5243](#) on May 24. Introduced by the Joint Committee on Children, this law requires the Department of Public Health to administer the Connecticut School Health Survey to high school students and to require training of school personnel in abuse prevention. Moreover, the law includes additional protections against violence and assault for students such as developing screening checklists for hiring and requiring investigations of suspicion or allegations of child abuse.

Hawaii adopted [SCR 216](#) on June 6. Introduced by Senator Rosalyn Baker (D-6) along with several other senators, this resolution asks the Hawaii Department of Education to ensure that existing model child sexual abuse curriculum and training for schools is in alignment with Erin's Law.

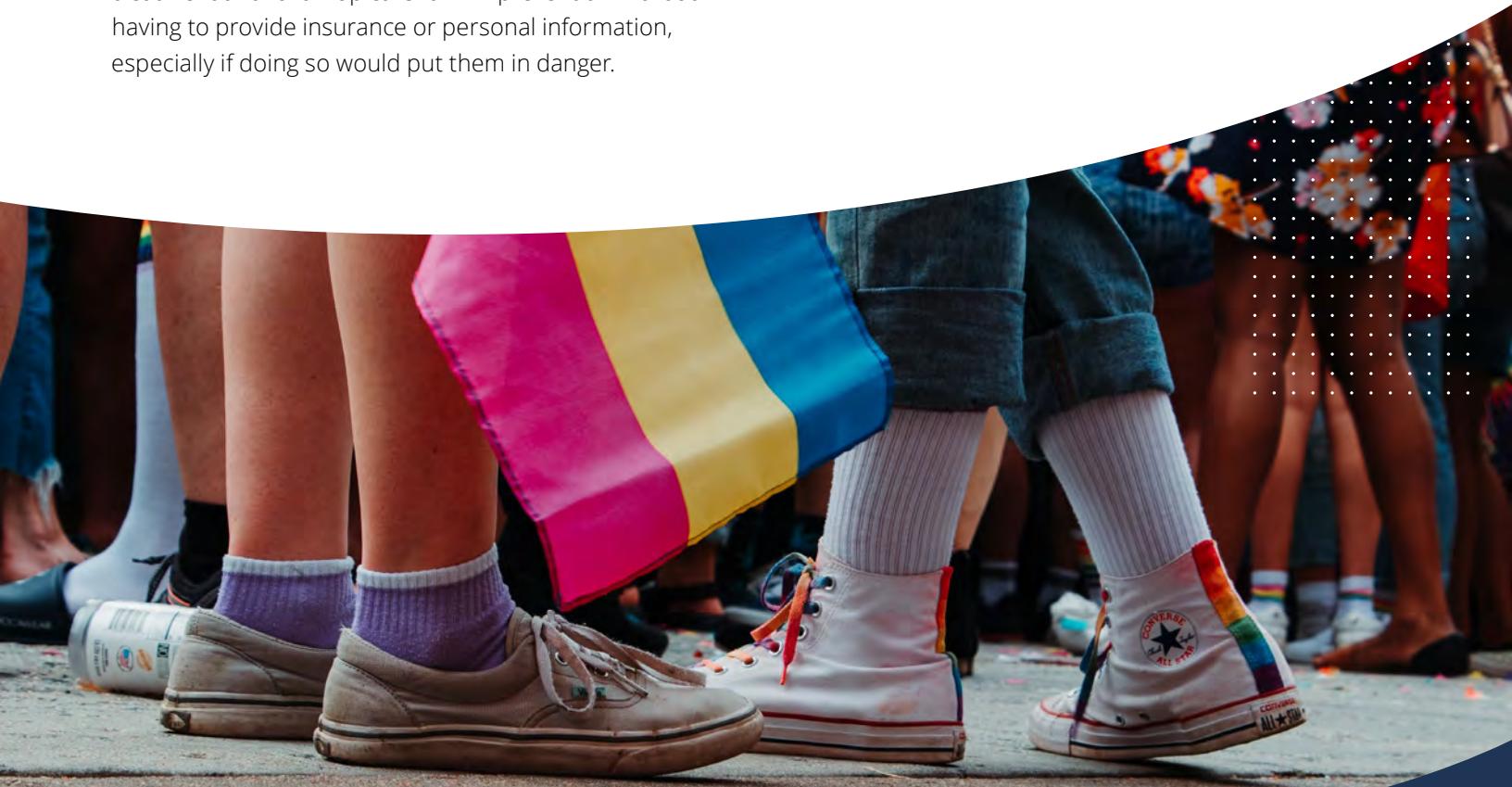
Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

Maryland enacted [SB 331](#) on April 21. Introduced by Senator Nancy King (D-39), this law would allow for child survivors of rape and abuse to have full access to treatment and follow up care for HIV prevention without having to provide insurance or personal information, especially if doing so would put them in danger.

LGBTQAI+ Rights

Alabama enacted [HB 322](#) on April 7. Introduced by Representative Scott Stadthagen (R-9), this law requires that students use restroom facilities according to their biological sex only, effectively targeting transgender students. Alabama also enacted [SB 184](#) on April 7. Introduced by Senator Shay Shelnutt (R-17), this law prohibits medical professionals from providing gender-affirming care to minors. These laws present further barriers for transgender youth in the state of Alabama.

Arizona enacted [SB 1138](#) on March 30. Introduced by Senator Warren Petersen (R-12), this law prohibits medical professionals from providing gender-affirming care to minors. Arizona also enacted [SB 1165](#) on March 30. Introduced by Senator Nancy Barto (R-15), this law requires for school sports teams to be classified based upon biological sex, effectively targeting transgender students. This would prevent transgender students from being able to play on interscholastic sports teams in accordance with their gender identity.





California enacted [AB 421](#) on June 23. Introduced by Assembly member Christopher Ward (D-78), this law extends the right to grant permission for minors requesting gender or sex identifier changes to grandparents if their parents are deceased or cannot be located. It also removes the requirement for permission altogether in the case that no one is able to grant permission.

Florida enacted [HB 1557](#) on March 28. Introduced by Representatives Erin Grall (R-54) and Joseph Harding (R-22), this law requires schools to develop procedures to ensure parental notification and prevent confidentiality from parents. Commonly known as the "Don't Say Gay" bill, this law prohibits discussion on sexual orientation and gender identity in grades kindergarten to third grade.

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Iowa enacted [HF 2416](#) on March 3. Introduced by the House of Representatives Education Committee, this law restricts participation in interscholastic school sports by requiring players to play on teams on the basis of biological sex rather than gender identity. This represents another transgender school sports ban by specifically targeting transgender student athletes.

Indiana enacted [HB 1041](#) on May 24. Introduced by Senator Gary Byrne (R-47), Representative Michelle Davis (R-58), Senator Stacey Donato (R-18), Senator Blake Doriot (R-12), Senator Dennis Kruse (R-14), Senator Jean Leising (R-42), Senator Jack Sandlin (R-36), Senator R. Michael Young (R-35), this law requires schools to establish male, female, or co-ed sports teams and prohibits transgender girls from playing on women's sports teams.

Kentucky enacted [SB 83](#) on April 13. Introduced by Senator Robert Mills (R-4), this law requires students to be classified on schools sports teams on the basis of biological sex, effectively targeting transgender students from being able to participate in interscholastic sports.

Louisiana enacted [SB 44](#) on June 6th. Introduced by Senator Beth Mizell (R-12), this law, also known as the "Fairness in Women's Sports Act", prohibits transgender girl athletes from playing on school sports teams in accordance with their gender identity by requiring schools to designate teams based upon biological sex.

Oklahoma enacted [SB 2](#) on March 30. Introduced by Senator Micheal Bergstrom (R-1) and Representative Toni Hasenbeck (R-65), this law, also titled "Save Women's Sports Act" prohibits public school districts and charter schools from allowing a transgender student athlete from playing on the school sports team in accordance with their gender identity. Oklahoma also enacted [SB 615](#) on May 25. Introduced by Senator David Bullard (R-6) and Representative Danny Williams (R-28), this law would require school counselors to disclose and make available any material relating to sexual orientation and gender identity to parents. It would also require school counselors to disclose to parents if their child confides to them about their sexual orientation and gender identity.

South Carolina enacted [H 4608](#) on May 16. Introduced by Representative Ashley Trantham (R-28), this law, also titled "Save Women's Sports Act" requires sports teams to be designated based on biological sex, essentially targeting transgender student athletes and restricting their participation. South Carolina also enacted [H 4776](#) on June 17. Introduced by Representative Mark Willis (R-16), this law allows for medical professionals to refuse to provide gender affirming care and/or any care they object to on the basis of religious refusal.



South Dakota enacted [SB 46](#) on February 4. Introduced by The Committee on State Affairs, this law prohibits school districts and charter schools from allowing students to participate in school sports teams that align with their gender identity.

Tennessee enacted [HB 1895](#) on April 22. Introduced by Representative John Ragan Jr. (R-33), this law prohibits school districts from providing funding to school sports that fail to require participation on sports teams on the basis of biological sex. Further, Tennessee enacted [SB 2153](#) on May 6. Introduced by Senator Joey Hensley (R-28), this law prohibits the participation of transgender female athletes on girls school sports teams.

Utah enacted [HB 11](#) on March 28. Introduced by Representative Kera Birkeland (R-53), this law restricts participation of transgender students in interscholastic sports without permission of an eligibility commission.

Vermont enacted [H 628](#) on April 8. Introduced by Representative Taylor Small (D-CHI6-7), this law allows individuals to amend their birth certificate to affirm their gender identity. Vermont also enacted [JRS 53](#) on May 12. Introduced by Senator Rebecca Balint (D-Windham State Senate District), this joint resolution supports transgender youth and their parents who seek essential gender-affirming medical care.

Parental Rights and Curriculum Transparency

Arizona enacted [HB 2439](#) on April 29. Introduced by Representative Beverly Pingerelli (R-21), this law requires schools to create procedures by which parents would have access to available books in the library which they may review. This would result in increasing parental oversight of school libraries which would be tedious on librarians and educators and is a part of an effort to increase censorship of specific materials highlighted by our opposition that may be in some books.

Florida enacted [HB 1467](#) on March 25. Introduced by Representative Samuel Garrison (R-18), this law applies numerous policy changes for schools such as establishing term limits for school board members, requiring school board meetings that discuss instructional material to be open to the public, and revising the adoption procedure for new media and library materials. These would all inflict additional burden on public schools which are already struggling to meet the needs of students, parents, and teachers alike.

Georgia enacted [HB 1178](#) on April 28. Introduced by Representatives John Bonner (R-72), Matthew Dubnik (R-29), Christopher Erwin (R-28), Jan Jones (R-47), Martin Momtahan (R-17) and William Wade (R-9), this law establishes the Parents Bill of Rights which would include procedures for parents to object to course material and withdraw their student from instruction. Georgia also enacted [SB 226](#) on April 28. Introduced by several senators such as Senator Jason Anavitarte (R-31) and Senator Stephen Gooch (R-51), this law requires school districts to adopt a policy for the removal of books designated as "harmful materials" by parents.

Louisiana enacted [HB 369](#) on June 15. Introduced by Representative John Harris (R-25), this law requires public schools to post website information for instructional material for parents. This law also establishes the Parents Bill of Rights for Public Schools.

Tennessee enacted [SB 2407](#) on March 24. Introduced by Senator Jack Johnson (R-23), this law creates the "Age Appropriate Materials Act of 2022" which would require all public schools to maintain a list of materials in the school's library collection and post this online alongside procedures on how to review said materials.

Utah enacted [HB 374](#) on March 24. Introduced by Representative Ken Ivory (R-47), this law prohibits instruction that involves "sensitive materials" such as any content considered "sexually explicit" and prohibits accessibility to it in school libraries.

The Parents Bill of Rights would include procedures for parents to object to course material and withdraw their student from instruction.

Racial Equity and Justice

Florida enacted [HB 7](#) on April 22. Introduced by Representative Bryan Avila (R-11), this law prohibits instruction on certain concepts, as outlined in the bill text, which are similar to those seen in other "divisive concept" bans.

Georgia enacted [HB 1084](#) on April 28. Introduced by several representatives including Matthew Dubnik (R-29), Jan Jones (R-47), Steven Meeks (R-178), Brad Thomas (R-21), William S. Wade (R-9), and Hugh Williamson III (R-115), this law prohibits instruction divisive concepts. Further, this law was amended to also prohibit transgender girls from playing on girls school sports teams.

Illinois enacted [SB 3845](#) on May 13. Introduced by Representative Carol Ammons (D-103) and Senator Adriane Johnson (D-30), this act establishes the Whole Child Task Force whose goals must include ensuring historically disadvantaged males receive academic equity and excellence by requiring school districts to develop a plan to focus on this subgroup's educational equity. Further, this law would require the consideration of the State Board of Education to have a dedicated office that focuses on the academic equity of historically disadvantaged males.

Kentucky enacted [SB 1](#) on April 13. Introduced by Senator John Schickel (R-11), this law prohibits instruction on "certain concepts", using language seen in other divisive concepts.

Maryland enacted [HB 850](#) on May 29. Introduced by Delegate Jheanelle K. Wilkins (D-20), this law prohibits county boards of education and certain schools from taking any discriminatory action because of someone's race, ethnicity, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability.

Mississippi enacted [SB 2113](#) on March 14. Introduced by 24 Republican senators, this law prohibits instruction on or involving Critical Race Theory in schools.

Menstrual Equity

Alabama enacted [HB 50](#) on April 6. Introduced by Representative Rolanada Hollis (D-58), this law would require schools to provide access to free menstrual hygiene products in women's restrooms.

The District of Columbia enacted [B24-0582](#) on January 24. Introduced by Senator Brooke Pinto, this act would require schools to provide free menstrual hygiene products in all restrooms in middle school and high school and in at least one restroom in elementary schools.

Hawaii enacted [SB 2821](#) on June 21. Introduced by several Hawaii legislators, this law requires the Hawaii Department of Education to provide menstrual products to all students on public school campuses, free of charge. Additionally, it requires the State Public Charter School Commission to provide free menstrual products to students on public charter school campuses.

Oregon enacted [SB 1522](#) on March 24. Introduced by order of the President of the Senate, this law requires the provision of free menstrual products in an alternate location when public education providers do not have control over restrooms used by students. This expands on existing provisions to provide tampons and sanitary pads in at least 2 school bathrooms, grades kindergarten and above.

Mental Health

Georgia enacted [HB 1013](#) on April 4. Introduced by Representative James Beverly III (D-143), this law requires health insurance entities to provide coverage for mental health and substance abuse services, greatly expanding accessibility for young people and adults alike.

Hawaii enacted [SB 3235](#) on June 27. Introduced by several senators, this law requires the Department of Homeless Services to supply shelters for youth experiencing homelessness, especially in response to LGBTQ+ youth reporting being harmed while experiencing homelessness and their vulnerability to mental health issues, STIs and HIV, and sexual exploitation experienced by youth experiencing homelessness.

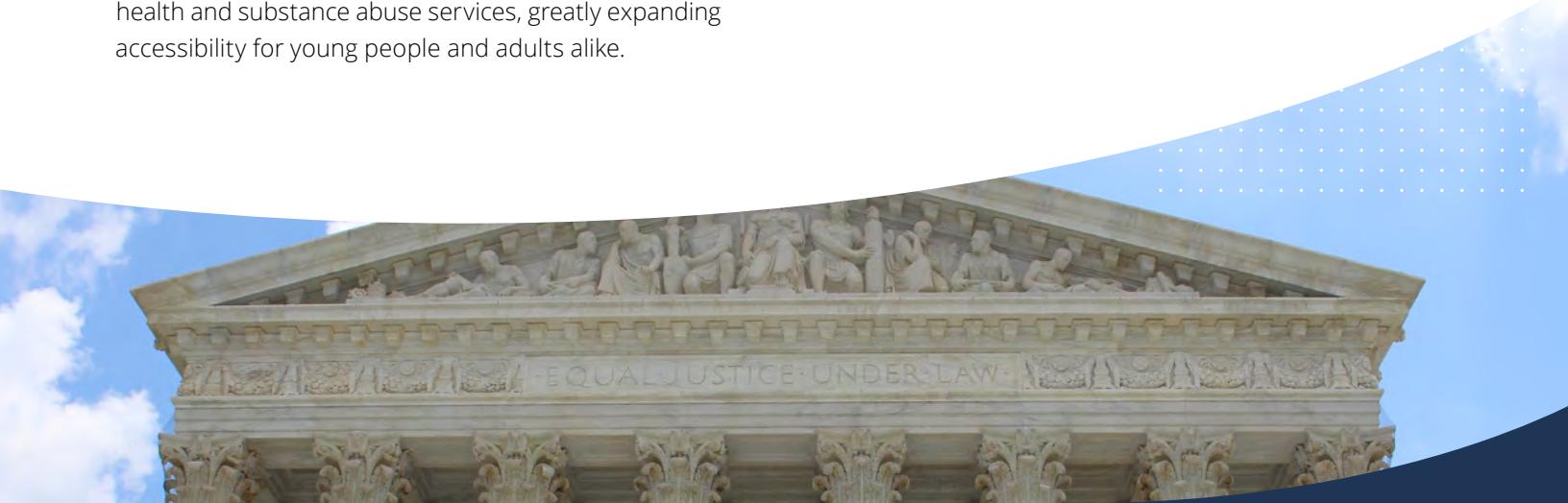
Illinois enacted [SB 4028](#) on May 27. Introduced by Senator Michael Simmons (D-7) and Representative Denyse Stoneback (D-16), this law amends the Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act to require instruction on mental health and illness and discuss how to access mental health resources in Illinois.

Virginia enacted [HB 1359](#) on April 27. Introduced by Delegate Kathy Byron (R-22), this law removes the authority for minors to consent to medical services that may be required in cases of treatment and care of mental illness and emotional disturbance.

Washington enacted [HB 1834](#) on March 11. Introduced by Representative Lisa Callan (D-5), this law allows for schools to excuse absences for mental health reasons.

Other

Virginia enacted [HB 1215](#) on April 7. Introduced by Delegate Margaret Ransone (R-99), this law requires physical education classes that are offered in seventh and eighth grade to include a component on personal safety training. This would include safety awareness, social media education, and self defense tactics. ■





PART FIVE

Implications for the Future of Sex Ed



PHOTO BY
PAOLA AGUILAR





The future of sex education policy for the remainder of this legislative session will be shaped by many factors including the result of the upcoming midterm election, the continued efforts of the anti-CSE opposition, and the push for advanced sex ed legislation on a state and federal level.

2022 Midterm Elections

On November 8, 2022, 34 Senate seats and all 435 House seats will be up for election. Additionally, 88 of the 99 state legislative chambers will be holding elections. This presents both a great opportunity and risk for sex education advocates which could impact the ability to promote positive sex education legislation on both a state and federal level. It will be vital for advocates to uplift and promote candidates who support the advancement of comprehensive sex education and reproductive rights. For more information on how to get involved in local and state campaigns and understanding candidate platforms, reach out to SIECUS's C4 sister organization, [EducateUs](#).

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Opposition Tactics

In May 2022, SIECUS along with several other partnering organizations published the groundbreaking report "[Exposing Hate: The Truth About Attacks on Our Kids, Schools, and Diversity](#)" which investigated the background and rise of the anti-CSE opposition movement, or the Regressive Minority, and its current efforts to destabilize the education system beyond restricting sex education. The report highlighted the need for advocates to mobilize and coalesce around related issues that are being targeted by the same opponents whose aim is to restrict progress in diversity, equity, and justice. This resistance, whether by advancing comprehensive sex education or fighting for the rights of LGBTQAI+ young people, is necessary to prevent the Regressive Minority from continuing to wield overinflated power and influence. It is increasingly vital for advocates to recognize this new strategy being utilized by the opposition and be able to address it moving forward in the legislative session.

2022 State Snapshots

SIECUS tracked legislation in all 50 states and D.C. and explored trends across the nation as well as within specific states. While some states such as Hawaii and Vermont were at the forefront of progressive legislation, states such as Minnesota and Tennessee were hotspots for the introduction of dangerous legislation in line with the opposition's playbook. Below are snapshots from two states reflecting this legislative session's theme of defending against a myriad of attacks.



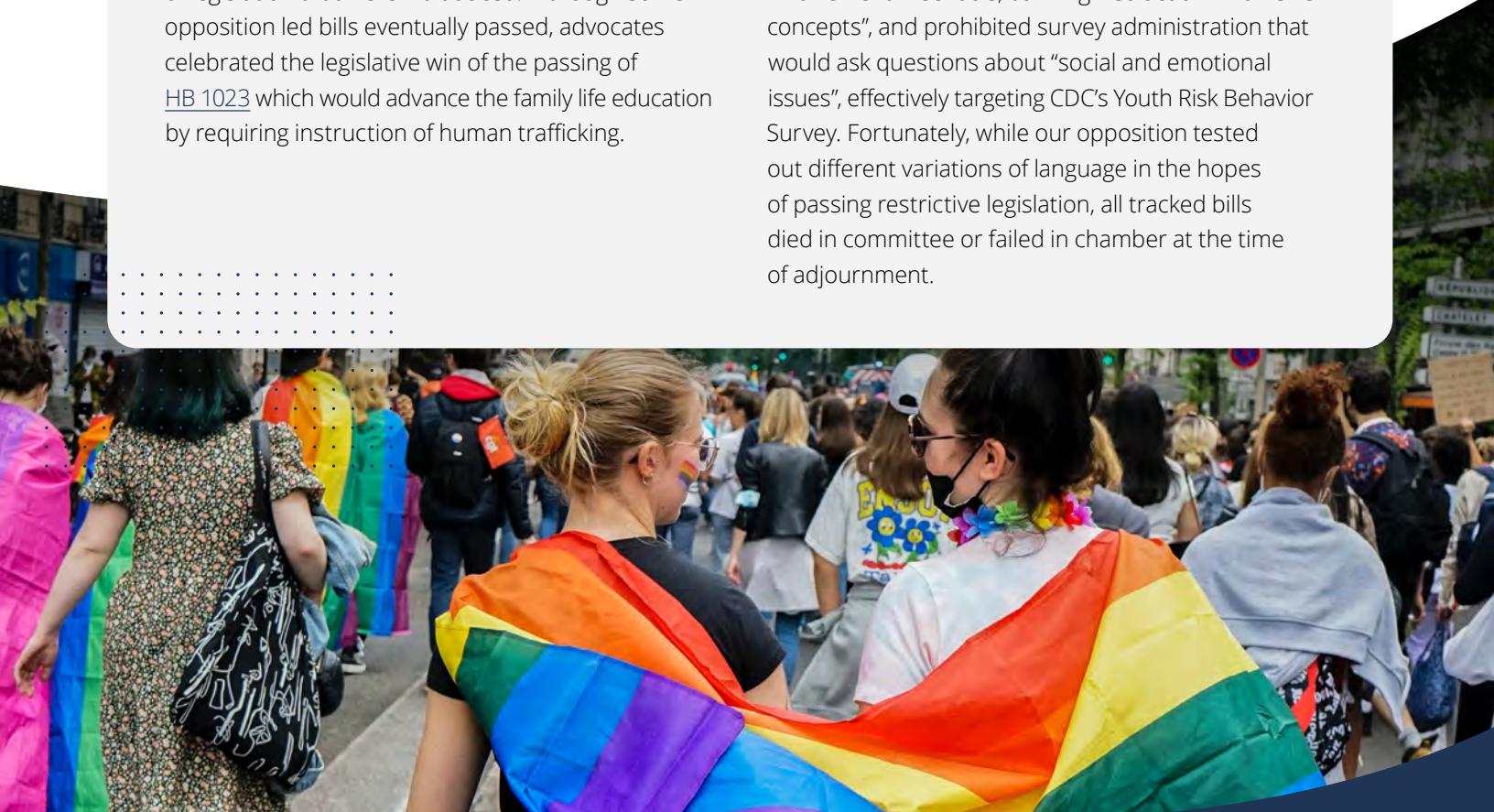
Virginia

In the 2022 Legislative Session in Virginia, SIECUS and partners encountered various bills introduced by the opposition from enumerating so-called "parental rights" to prohibiting divisive concepts to repealing protections for transgender students. Through lobbying and advocacy efforts, SIECUS alongside its SEPAC partner VASCER, and other local advocates were able to counter many harmful pieces of legislation that were introduced. Although some opposition led bills eventually passed, advocates celebrated the legislative win of the passing of [HB 1023](#) which would advance the family life education by requiring instruction of human trafficking.



Missouri

Similar to Virginia, in this session alone, the Missouri legislature introduced 33 regressive bills ranging from opt-in policies, parental rights, critical race theory bans, anti-trans school sports ban, and much more. Many of these bills compiled previously mentioned concepts in a different combination within each bill. For example, House Bill 2189 was introduced and included language requiring increased parental involvement in schools, banning instruction in "divisive concepts", and prohibited survey administration that would ask questions about "social and emotional issues", effectively targeting CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Fortunately, while our opposition tested out different variations of language in the hopes of passing restrictive legislation, all tracked bills died in committee or failed in chamber at the time of adjournment.



The Fight for Model Sex Ed Legislation and REAHYA

With the increasingly hostile climate reflected in this year's legislative session, SIECUS, its state partners, and local advocates have worked hard in many states to defend against the innumerable attacks we are facing and will continue to do so for the remainder of the legislative session. Nevertheless, it is increasingly important that while defending against the aforementioned attacks we also advocate for states to introduce and enact legislation that advances sex education such as the [Healthy Youth Act](#). Currently Massachusetts continues to push for the passage of [S. 2541](#), their Healthy Youth Act bill, which would require any sex education taught in the Commonwealth's public schools to be comprehensive and inclusive. Advocates remain hopeful it could pass before the end of July.

Ultimately, it will be critically important to continue to push for Real Education and Access for Healthy Youth Act on a federal level and potentially reintroduce it in the 2023 legislative session to ensure quality comprehensive sex education for all young people.

The Future of Sex Education

Historically, SIECUS has tracked legislative effort and the advancement of sex education in all 50 states and territories through our State Profiles. Since 2020, we have seen incremental changes in the requirement and quality of sex education in the United States that showcase SIECUS's efforts in moving the needle closer to a future of sex education for all. ■



PART SIX

State Bill Table

The highlights above provide a topline glance at the common types of sex education, reproductive health care, and LGBTQAI+ youth-related bills and their provisions introduced across the country in 2022. A comprehensive list of state bills that SIECUS has been tracking, the topics they cover, and available links are below. In a similar manner to how sex education legislation is classified, the below table includes classification as to whether the introduced legislation advances or restricts minors' access to mental health and sexual violence prevention education, reproductive health care, and inclusive and affirming school climates.



PHOTO BY
WOC IN TECH



Key

A = Abortion
AAVP = Abuse/Assault/Violence Prevention
ABH = Anti-Bullying/Harassment
BC = Access to Birth Control/Contraception>Title X
CSE = Comprehensive Sex Ed
EQ = Racial Equity/Justice/Diversity/Inclusion
FC = Foster Care
HDME = Health Disparities/Menstrual Equity
HIV/STI = HIV/STIs

LGBTQ+ = LGBTQ+
MH = Mental Health
PR/CT = Parental Rights/Curriculum Transparency/Book Bans
RF = Religious Freedom/Liberty
SC = General School Climate
SE = Sex Ed
SEO = Sexually Explicit/Obscene Materials
TP = Teen/Unintended Pregnancy
O = Other

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
AL	<u>SB 5</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned April 26
	<u>HB 8</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>HB 11</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>HB 118</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, A	
	<u>HB 312</u>	Restrict	Failed	EQ	
	<u>HB 322</u>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HB 150</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>SB 184</u>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HB 266</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>SB 292</u>	Restrict	Failed	EQ	
AK	<u>HB 50</u>	Advance	Enacted	HDME	Adjourned May 19
	<u>SB 157</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, CSE	
	<u>HB 230</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HB 391</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>HB 342</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<u>HB 173</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ, SC	
	<u>SB 80</u>	Advance	Failed	MH	
	<u>SB 196</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
AZ	<u>SB 140</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	In Session
	<u>HB 2011</u>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
	<u>SB 1045</u>	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	<u>SB 1044</u>	Restrict	In Committee	SE, A	
	<u>SB 1049</u>	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT	
	<u>HB 2061</u>	Restrict	In Chamber	SE, PR/CT	
	<u>SB 1138</u>	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HB 2161</u>	Restrict	Passed	PR/CT	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
AZ	HB 2192	Advance	Introduced	SE, CSE	In Session
	SB 1165	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2247	Restrict	In Chamber	PR/CT	
	HB 2285	Restrict	In Chamber	SE, PR/CT	
	HB 2370	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2439	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	SB 1211	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT	
	HB 2608	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2614	Restrict	In Chamber	SC	
	HB 2637	Restrict	Failed	SE, A, SEO	
	HB 2634	Advance	Introduced	LGBTQ+, EQ	
	SB 1511	Advance	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1510	Advance	In Chamber	ABH	
	SB 1540	Advance	In Chamber	EQ	
	SB 1691	Advance	In Chamber	SE, CSE	
	HB 2824	Advance	Introduced	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2495	Restrict	Passed	SEO	
	SB 1046	Restrict	Introduced	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1130	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2314	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2293	Restrict	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1412	Restrict	Passed Senate	EQ	
AR	No relevant bills introduced in this session				Adjourned March 15
CA	AB 552	Advance	Passed Assembly	MH	Full-Time Legislature
	AB 147	Advance	Passed Assembly	HIV/STI	
	AB 1785	Restrict	In Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	AB 2134	Advance	Passed Assembly	A, HIV/STI	
	SB 1222	Restrict	In Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	SB 1302	Advance	Passed Senate	MH	
	AB 2586	Advance	Passed Assembly	HDME	
	SB 923	Advance	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	AB 2663	Advance	Passed Assembly	LGBTQ+	
	AB 421	Advance	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
CO	HB 22-1136	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	Adjourned May 11
	HB 22-1236	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1206	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1066	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
CT	HB 5190	Advance	Died in Committee	HIV/STI	Adjourned May 4
	HB 5243	Advance	Enacted	AAVP	
	SB 368	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	HB 5483	Advance	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 454	Advance	Died in Committee	SC	
	HB 5282	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
DE	SB 205	Advance	Passed	HDME	In Session
	HB 301	Advance	Passed	MH	
	SB 227	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 326	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 300	Advance	Passed	MH	
	SB 279	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	HCR 90	Advance	Passed	LGBTQ+	
DC	B 24-0582	Advance	Enacted	HDME	In Session
	B 24-0583	Advance	Failed	HDME	
	B 24-0808	Advance	Introduced	LGBTQ+, A	
FL	HB 57	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	Adjourned April 30
	SB 242	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 490	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 211	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1684	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1305	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, PR/CT, SEO	
	SB 1842	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	SB 1834	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
	HB 1409	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, CSE	
	SB 1936	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, CSE	
	SB 1870	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1557	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
	SB 148	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 7	Restrict	Enacted	EQ	
	SB 1184	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 747	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+, RF	
	SB 1820	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+, RF	
	HB 6065	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 212	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HJR 35	Mixed	Died in Committee	SC	
	SJR 244	Mixed	Died in Committee	SC	
	HB 1467	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
GA	HB 857	Advance	Introduced	SE, AAVP	Adjourned April 4
	HB 888	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	HB 1013	Advance	Enacted	MH	
	SB 377	Restrict	Passed Senate	EQ	
	SB 375	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	HB 1084	Restrict	Enacted	EQ	
	SB 449	Restrict	Passed Senate	PR/CT	
	HB 1178	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	HB 1158	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	SB 456	Restrict	Passed Senate	A	
	HB 1220	Advance	In Committee	SE, AAVP	
	HB 1332	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1217	Advance	Passed House	O	
	SB 435	Restrict	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	SB 266	Restrict	Introduced	LGBTQ+	
	SB 626	Advance	In Committee	ABH	
	SB 613	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 226	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
HI	HB 1306	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	Adjourned May 5
	HB 11	Advance	Failed	EQ	
	SB 25	Advance	Failed	HIV/STI	
	HB 478	Advance	Died in Committee	HIV/STI	
	HB 1697	Advance	Failed	SE, LGBTQ+	
	SB 2562	Advance	Failed	SE, LGBTQ+	
	HB 2295	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	SB 2729	Advance	Died in Committee	HIV/STI	
	HB 1675	Advance	Died in Committee	HIV/STI	
	SB 2613	Advance	Died in Committee	BC	
	SB 2565	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	SB 2546	Advance	Died in Committee	HDME	
	HB 2249	Advance	Died in Committee	HDME	
	SB 2241	Advance	Failed	HIV/STI	
	SB 2141	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	HB 2315	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1701	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	SB 2821	Advance	Enacted	HDME	
	HCR 138	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 1304	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SCR 216	Advance	Enacted	AAVP	
	SB 2482	Advance	Passed	MH, HDME	
	SB 3235	Advance	Enacted	MH, HDME	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
ID	H 440	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned March 31
	H 483	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	H 675	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	H 666	Restrict	Died in Committee	SEO	
	H 733	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
IL	HB 4221	Advance	In Committee	A	Adjourned April 9; Full-time legislature so may reconvene
	HB 4264	Advance	In Committee	HIV/STI	
	HB 4378	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	HB 4445	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	HB 4532	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	SB 4028	Advance	Enacted	MH	
	SB 4049	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	SB 3845	Advance	Enacted	EQ	
	HB 5229	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	HB 5349	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	HB 5494	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	HB 4178	Advance	In Committee	HDME	
	HB 5350	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 5505	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 4082	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
IN	SB 63	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned March 9
	SB 34	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1047	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 1040	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 128	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1178	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 215	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	SB 399	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 1134	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	SB 167	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 1041	Restrict	Passed	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1228	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 1362	Restrict	Died in Committee	SEO, PR/CT, EQ	
IA	HF 819 (formerly HF 714)	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	Adjourned May 25
	HF 876	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SF 478 (formerly SSB 1205)	Restrict	Failed	EQ	
	SF 248	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SF 2024	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
IA	SF 2071	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	Adjourned May 25
	HF 2053	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HF 2054	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, LGBTQ+	
	HF 2098	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	SF 2205 (formerly SSB 3079)	Restrict	Died in Committee	SEO, PR/CT	
	HF 2183	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, AAVP	
	HF 2448	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, LGBTQ+	
	HF 2449	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, AAVP	
	HF 2416 (formerly HF 2309)	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	SF 2342 (formerly SSB 3146)	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	HF 2309	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SF 2025	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SF 2369	Restrict	Failed	SEO, PR/CT	
	HF 2577	Restrict	Failed	SEO, PR/CT	
KS	HB 2662	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	Adjourned May 25
	SB 496	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	SB 515	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 484	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	SB 160	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBTQ+	
	SB 58	Restrict	Vetoed	PR/CT	
KY	HB 12	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned April 14
	BR 427	Advance	Prefiled	EQ	
	HB 13	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 11	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 15	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 16	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 36	Advance	Died in Committee	HDME	
	HB 236	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 253	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 84	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 324	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 137	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 138	Restrict	Failed	EQ	
	HB 3	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	SB 83	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	HB 487	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
KY	HB 18	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	Adjourned April 14
	HB 23	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 320	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 14	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 247	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 570	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1	Restrict	Enacted	EQ	
LA	SB 44	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	Adjourned June 6
	HB 605	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 747	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 787	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 570	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 837	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 808	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 195	Advance	Failed	HDME	
	HB 453	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 369	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	HB 75	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 356	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	HB 414	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 495	Advance	Passed	MH	
	SB 358	Advance	Passed	ABH	
	HB 989	Restrict	Failed	A	
	HB 981	Advance	Passed	MH	
	HB 440	Advance	Passed	MH	
	HR 145	Restrict	Passed	PR/CT	
	HR 169	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
ME	No relevant bills introduced this session				Adjourned April 25
MD	HB 194	Advance	Died in Chamber	SE, AAVP	Adjourned April 11
	HB 352	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 618	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	SB 666	Advance	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+, EQ	
	HB 757	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 746	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 850	Advance	Enacted	EQ	
	SB 852	Advance	Died in Chamber	O	
	SB 891	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 682	Advance	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	HB 953	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
MD	<u>SB 888</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	Adjourned April 11
	<u>HB 1256</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>SB 331</u>	Advance	Enacted	HIV/STI	
MA	<u>S. 2541</u>	Advance	Passed Senate	SE, CSE	Full-time legislature
	<u>H. 4498 (formerly H. 1859, H. 4291)</u>	Advance	In Committee	ABH	
	<u>H 4693</u>	Mixed	In Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	<u>H 4701 (replaced H 4700)</u>	Advance	Passed House	O	
	<u>H 4539</u>	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
MI	<u>HB 5547</u>	Advance	In Committee	A	Full-time legislature
	<u>SB 734</u>	Advance	In Committee	A	
	<u>HR 0321</u>	Restrict	Introduced	SE	
MN	<u>SF 2597</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned May 23
	<u>HF 3079</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>SF 2909</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>SF 3064</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<u>HF 3301</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>HF 3260</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	
	<u>SF 3132</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>SF 3130</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>SF 3094</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	
	<u>HF 3444</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<u>HF 3436</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<u>HF 3401</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>HF 3343</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>SF 3239</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<u>HF 350</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HF 352</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HF 1657</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HF 3434</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>SF 3557</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>SF 3483</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<u>SF 3863</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	
	<u>HF 4282</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	<u>HF 1457</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	<u>HF 2778</u>	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	<u>HF 4822</u>	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
MN	HF 4827	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, LGBTQ+	Adjourned May 23
	SF 4582	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HF 4874	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
MS	HB 277	Mixed	Died in Committee	SE, BC	Adjourned April 5
	HB 278	Advance	Died in Committee	TP	
	HB 280	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 345	Advance	Died in Committee	HDME, EQ	
	HB 139	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	HB 356	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	HB 437	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 2111	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 2106	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 573	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	SB 2310	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+, EQ	
	SB 2679	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	SB 2728	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 2881	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1396	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1495	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1494	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1493	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1492	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1496	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1497	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
MO	SB 2113	Restrict	Enacted	EQ	Adjourned May 13
	SB 2171	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1858	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	SB 776	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1845	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1835	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1815	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1781	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1755	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	HB 1752	Mixed	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 1737	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 711	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1634	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1474	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	SB 810	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1995	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
MO	SB 734	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	Adjourned May 13
	SB 699	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	SB 694	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 676	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 653	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	SB 647	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	SB 645	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	SB 638	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 915	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2068	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2195	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2197	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2189	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 2294	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2342	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	
	HB 2591	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, HDME	
	HB 2649	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2734	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2766	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1184	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 2461	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2735	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 781	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 843	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HJR 110	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2008	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1973	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2140	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
MT	Did not convene legislative session this year				
NE	LB 282	Restrict	Failed	SEO	Adjourned April 20
	LB 281	Advance	Failed	AAVP	
	LB 67	Restrict	Failed	A	
	LB 231	Advance	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	LB 867	Advance	Died in Committee	HIV/STI	
	LB 1077	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	LB 1129	Advance	Died in Committee	BC	
	LB 768	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	LB 1158	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	LB 1213	Restrict	Died in Committee	SEO	
	LB 912	Advance	Died in Committee	MH	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
NV	Did not convene legislative session this year				
NH	LSR 2022-2089	Restrict	Prefiled	PR/CT	Adjourned May 26
	HB 1533 (LSR 2022-2488)	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, AAVP	
	HB 1431	Restrict	Passed	SE, PR/CT	
	HB 1519	Restrict	Died in Committee	RF	
	HB 1639	Restrict	Passed	O, PR/CT	
	HB 1255	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1015	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1077	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1080	Restrict	Passed House	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1263	Advance	Passed	SE, AAVP	
NJ	S 4234	Restrict	In Committee	SE	In Session
	S 585	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	S 534	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	S 386	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	S 358	Advance	In Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	A 1841	Advance	In Committee	ABH	
	A 1592 (previously A 5961)	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	A 1517	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	A 1418	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	A 1363	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	A 1280 (formerly A 6149)	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	A 938	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	A 935	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	A 891	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	A 660	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	A 186	Advance	In Committee	ABH	
	A 2328	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	A 2145	Advance	In Committee	TP	
	A 2679	Advance	In Committee	HIV/STI	
	S 598	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	A 783	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	A 2812	Advance	In Committee	SE, AAVP	
	S 2299	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	S 2360	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	A 1630	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	S 589	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
NJ	A 6136	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	In Session
	S 2233	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	S 4166	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	A 3800	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	A 3824	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	A 3763	Restrict	In Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	A 3883	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	S 2481	Restrict	In Committee	SE	
	A 3920	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	A 3968	Restrict	In Chamber	SE	
	S 2648	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
	A 4042	Restrict	In Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	S 2685	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	SCR 21	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	ACR 59	Restrict	In Committee	A	
	S 528	Advance	In Chamber	MH	
	A 4109	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	A 4231	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	A 4281	Advance	In Committee	AAVP	
NM	S 2919	Restrict	Introduced	PR/CT	Adjourned February 17
	A 4386	Restrict	Introduced	PR/CT	
	HB 44	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
NY	HB 91	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	Full-Time Legislature
	SB 195	Advance	Died in Committee	O	
	A 3679	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
NY	A 5880	Advance	In Committee	O	
	A 6212	Advance	In Committee	O	
	A 840	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	S 1929	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	A 2511	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	A 822	Advance	In Committee	HIV/STI	
	A 7161	Advance	In Committee	SE, CSE	
	S 6892	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	S 6241	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	A 3715	Advance	In Committee	O	
	A 6412	Advance	In Committee	SE, CSE	
	S 2584	Advance	In Committee	SE, CSE	
	S 937	Advance	In Committee	HIV/STI	
	S 369	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
NY	S 1729	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	A 817	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
NY	A 8819	Advance	In Committee	O	Full-Time Legislature
	A 9030	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	A 9122	Advance	In Committee	A	
	S 8392	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	A 9399	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	A 8253	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	A 8579	Restrict	In Committee	EQ	
	A 9873	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	S 8637	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	S 8924	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	A 10083	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	A 09418	Advance	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
	A 3780	Restrict	In Committee	A	
NC	H 755	Restrict	Passed House	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	In Session
	H 1067	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
ND	Did not convene legislative session this year				
OH	HB 454		In Committee	LGBTQ+	In Recess; Reconvenes November 13
	HB 616		In Committee	LGBTQ+, EQ	
	HB 327		In Committee	EQ	
	HB 322		In Committee	LGBTQ+, EQ	
OK	SB 1142	Restrict	Died in Chamber	PR/CT	Adjourned May 27
	SB 1225	Restrict	Failed	BC	
	SB 1268	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 3240	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1448	Restrict	Died in Committee	O	
	SB 1544	Restrict	Failed	SE, A	
	HB 4012	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	SB 1654	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, LGBTQ+	
	HB 4318	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2973	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBTQ+	
	HB 4013	Restrict	Died in Chamber	SEO, PR/CT	
	SB 2	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	SB 676	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1470	Restrict	Died in Committee	RF	
	SB 1442	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 2988	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 615	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	HB 4245	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1164	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
OK	SB 1174	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	Adjourned May 27
	SB 1401	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 9	Restrict	Failed	SEO	
OR	SB 1575	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	Adjourned March 4
	HB 4099	Advance	Failed	EQ	
	HB 4091	Advance	Failed	EQ	
	HB 4022	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	SB 1522	Advance	Enacted	HDME	
PA	SB 996	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	In Session
	SB 785	Advance	In Committee	SE, AAVP	
	SB 1092	Advance	In Committee	SE, AAVP	
	HB 2023	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	HB 972	Restrict	Passed	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1335	Advance	In Committee	SE, CSE	
	SB 1263	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	SB 1278	Restrict	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
	SB 1277	Restrict	Passed Senate	SEO, PR/CT	
RI	H 6655	Advance	In Committee	ABH	In Session
	H 6667	Advance	In Committee	SC	
	H 7120	Advance	In Committee	MH	
	H 7138	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	S 2096	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	H 7163	Advance	In Committee	EQ	
	H 7166	Advance	In Committee	SE	
	S 2288	Advance	Passed Senate	LGBTQ+	
	S 2285	Advance	In Committee	SE, LGBTQ+	
	H 7539	Restrict	In Committee	SE, LGBTQ+, EQ	
	S 2556	Advance	Passed Senate	SC	
	S 2528	Advance	In Committee	SC	
	S 2441	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	S 2516	Restrict	In Committee	PR/CT	
	S 2501	Restrict	In Committee	LGBTQ+	
SC	H 8334	Advance	In Committee	MH	Adjourned May 12
	H 4555	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	H 4605	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+, EQ	
	S 900	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, PR/CT	
	H 4799	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	H 4042	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	S 811	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	S 531	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
SC	H 4608	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	Adjourned May 12
	H 4325	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	H 4343	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT, EQ	
	H 4392	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	S 982	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	H 4776	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	S 1259	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	H 5183	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT, EQ	
	S 1348	Advance	Died in Committee	SE	
SD	HB 1005	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned March 28
	HB 1223	Advance	Vetoed	TP	
	HB 1337	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1246	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	SB 46	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1006	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
TN	HB 1758	Advance	Failed	HIV/STI	Adjourned April 28
	SB 2158	Restrict	Failed	SE, A	
	SB 2360	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2451	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	HB 2557	Restrict	Enacted	SE, A	
	HB 2835	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 2696	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 800	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1894	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2316	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2633	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	SB 2777	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 578	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1216	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1895	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1861	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	SB 1862	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2154	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	SB 2407	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	SB 1944	Restrict	Failed	SEO, PR/CT	
	HB 1944	Restrict	Failed	SEO, PR/CT	
	SB 2153	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
TX	Did not convene legislative session this year				



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
UT	SB 138	Advance	Failed	SE	Adjourned March 4
	SB 157	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	HB 374	Restrict	Enacted	PR/CT	
	HB 11	Restrict	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	SB 257	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 127	Restrict	Failed	LGBTQ+	
	HB 274	Restrict	Failed	SE, AAVP	
VT	H 564	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned May 12
	H 584	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	H. 628	Advance	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
	H. 659	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	S 273	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	JRS 53	Advance	Enacted	LGBTQ+	
VA	SB 20	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned March 12
	HB 353	Advance	Died in Committee	BC	
	HB 786	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, SEO, PR/CT	
	HB 988	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 785	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 1023	Advance	Enacted	SE, AAVP	
	HB 1068	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1126	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+, PR/CT, EQ	
	HB 781	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ, PR/CT	
	HB 787	Restrict	Failed	EQ	
	SB 570	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 1009	Restrict	Failed	SE, SEO, PR/CT	
	HB 1007	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, SEO, PR/CT	
	HB 789	Restrict	Failed	SE	
	HB 1347	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	HB 1359	Restrict	Enacted	MH	
	HB 1032	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 156	Restrict	Failed	PR/CT	
	SB 656	Restrict	Enacted	SE, SEO, PR/CT	
	HB 1215	Advance	Enacted	O	
	SB 766	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
WA	HB 1807	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	Adjourned March 10
	HB 1834	Advance	Enacted	MH	
	HB 1829	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 5053	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 1422	Mixed	Died in Committee	SE	
	SB 5805	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE, PR/CT	



State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
WA	HB 1900	Advance	Died in Committee	ABH	Adjourned March 10
	SB 5858	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 2016	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, AAVP	
	HB 2041	Restrict	Died in Committee	HIV/STI, MH	
	HB 2087	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	HB 1556	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 1886	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
WV	HB 2697	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	Adjourned March 12
	HB 2655	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2611	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 2595	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 2538	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 2194	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 2362	Advance	Died in Committee	SC	
	SB 182	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 167	Advance	Died in Committee	SC	
	SB 45	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	SB 269	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 498	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 4016	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ, LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
	SB 587	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 4011	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	
	HB 2171	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
WI	SB 746	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	Adjourned March 8
	AB 764	Advance	Died in Committee	AAVP	
	SB 796	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	AB 823	Restrict	Died in Committee	SE	
	SB 915	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	AB 963	Restrict	Vetoed	PR/CT	
	SB 962	Restrict	Died in Committee	PR/CT	
	AB 977	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 986	Advance	Died in Committee	SE, AAVP	
	SB 598	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+, PR/CT	
	SB 326	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	AB 273	Advance	Died in Committee	EQ	
	AB 14	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	SB 31	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
WY	SF 103	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	Adjourned March 11
	SF 51	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBTQ+	
	HB 97	Restrict	Died in Committee	EQ	

PART SEVEN

References

1. Center for Reproductive Rights. (2022, June 17). What if Roe fell? Center for Reproductive Rights. Retrieved June 23, 2022, from <https://reproductiverights.org/maps/what-if-roe-fell/>
2. Guttmacher Institute. (2022, June 1). State legislation tracker. Guttmacher Institute. Retrieved June 23, 2022, from <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy>





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