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QUICK START - HOW TO SEE THE TRAVEL INFO

Scroll down on this page to "Directory of Jurisdictions" (right now it's only USA, but in the future it'll have other countries) and click on the country you are interested in.

DISCLAIMER

This is not legal advice, and is not put together by a lawyer. This information is not guaranteed to be up-to-date or accurate. You should consult with an attorney with any questions.

Introduction

This project seeks to provide "travel advice" based on laws and practical safety within various jurisdictions. It is not geared towards people living in a state (laws, for instance, about medical insurance won't generally be mentioned, as most people traveling will have out-of-jurisdiction medical insurance. Likewise, laws about school athletics will not be mentioned as these generally don't impact travelers. However, information that might impact travelers in different situation will be mentioned. For instance, someone assigned to a business project for several months in a state may need to utilize medical care. Others may travel with children and be concerned about how this could be seen as child abuse or cause child custody issues.

Directory of Jurisdictions

- [USA](#)

A Note on Intersectional Oppression

This directory is focused on laws and safety concerns that generally impact trans people. However, not all trans people have the same safety concerns, which is why I've refrained from saying a state might be "safe" or "dangerous" directly, or giving scores/grades/etc. For instance, a wealthy trans person may be able to more safely visit a specific jurisdiction than someone without class privilege. Likewise, a person with white privilege might be safe in a place where a person who does not have that privilege might not. The intent is to not erase

these legitimate intersectional concerns, but to be a starting point for your research.

About "Bad Countries" and "Bad States"

Trans people have always existed, and still do exist across all cultures. A jurisdiction may be unsafe or have bad laws, but there will still be trans people within that jurisdiction, and it's important to consider them before fully writing off a state or country as not worth a fight. In addition, there are accepting, open-minded allies in every jurisdiction as well.

In addition, in both good and bad jurisdictions, there will be good and bad treatment of trans people. The summaries in this project attempt to summarize the situation for people, but they are just summaries. Any one individual's situation may be different than what others face, both good and bad.

Errors / Omissions

This project welcomes contributions via pull requests or email to jmaslak@antelope.net.

Particularly interesting is general information from people that know the location, beyond just what the laws say. If you know a city has a great neighborhood for trans people, or that there is a disparity between how one area of the country or state treats people and another, this is extremely valuable information!

This project also welcomes contributions of new jurisdictions! To add a new jurisdiction, please utilize the template in `template.md` if you can.

License

This is licensed Creative Commons Zero (CC0) 1.0.

USA - Alaska

Alaska does not have laws that target trans people directly.

Alaska does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Alaska non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people specifically
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.
- The Alaska Human Rights Commission has sometimes interpreted existing protections on the basis of sex as applying to trans people.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Alaska.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Alaska does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Alaska Human Rights Commission](#)

USA - Alabama

Alabama has some negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans people in most situations.

Alabama does criminalize trans care for children which may have an impact on child custody. However, this is currently stayed by judicial order pending ongoing legislation.

Non-discrimination Law

- Alabama non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Some municipalities may have non-discrimination laws, namely Birmingham and Montevallo.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when using some bathrooms/showers in schools.
- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Alabama.
- Alabama has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Alabama does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- A law banning puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery for people under 18 has passed and became law, but there is currently a judicial stay preventing enforcement of this law for puberty blockers and hormone therapy.
- Parents who allow children to receive trans care including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery are criminalized, although there is currently a judicial stay preventing enforcement of this law for puberty blockers and hormone therapy.
- Medical providers can deny some care on the basis of their religious beliefs.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Some transition care (puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery) for youth and teens (note this applies to people who are 18-years-old as the age of majority in Alabama is 19) is illegal, in a law entitled the "Alabama Vulnerable Child Compassion and Protection Act." This law is blocked from enforcement (for the puberty blocker and hormone therapy aspects) by court while litigation proceeds, but shows the state's view of this care.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2022 SB184 Trans Youth Medical Care](#)

General Safety

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity (or really any mention) up to grade 5 in schools.

Birmingham has been called out as welcoming by a contributor ("hub of all queerness"), and may be more welcoming than some other places. Likewise, Mobile has also been noted for having Decadence, the first Mardi Gras parade, the Prancing Elites, has the Fruit Loop which includes one of the only lesbian bars in the country, and politicians and organizations who have supported gay people historically. That said, municipalities have limited power and cannot override state laws.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Boe v. Marshall, case against 2022 SB184 Tracker \(Youth Healthcare\)](#)
- [Birmingham AIDS Outreach](#)

USA - Arkansas

Arkansas negative laws towards trans people. Some of these laws may place trans people at risk. Trans people should particularly consider the bathroom law. While it requires "arousing or gratifying a sexual desire," how that will be enforced is a gray area.

Arkansas does criminalize trans care for children, although the current law that is not stayed by judicial order does not have parental penalties and has some exceptions (when it goes into effect this summer). However, it is unknown how this might have an impact on child custody.

Non-discrimination Law

- Arkansas non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Arkansas has banned local subdivisions from establishing inclusive non-discrimination laws.
- If HB1468 is signed by the Governor, public school (K12 and higher education) employees will not be able to be disciplined for deadnaming or misgendering intentionally.

Public Accommodations

- A law makes it a sex crime to use a bathroom other than the one associated with your sex assigned at birth if a minor is present and you are "arousing or gratifying a sexual desire". It is unknown how this law will be utilized.
- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Arkansas.
- Arkansas has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Exposure of prosthetic genitals or breasts partial or completely, during "performance" intended to appeal to "the prurient interest" is illegal. These do not need to be attached to a human to be illegal. This applies in public and in any space where minors may be.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people have some limited recognition.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- A 2023 law banning medical transition (with extremely narrow exceptions) for people under 18 has passed and became law. This goes into effect during summer of 2023.
- There is a 2021 anti-trans youth medical ban but there is currently a judicial stay preventing enforcement of this law for puberty blockers and hormone therapy. The 2023 law mentioned above is to get around this block.
- Medical providers can deny some care on the basis of their religious beliefs.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Trans medical care will be illegal (as of summer 2023) for youth in Arkansas, although under current law that is not stayed, penalties will apply to doctors providing the care and not to parents.
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2015 SB202 - Ban on local non-discrimination ordinances](#)
- [2021 HB1570 - Ban on medical transition for youth](#)
- [2023 HB1156 - School Bathrooms](#)
- [2023 HB1468 - Deadnaming Students in K12 and Higher Ed \(not yet signed by Governor\)](#)
- [2023 HB1615 - Discrimination attributed to religion allowed](#)
- [2023 SB199 - Ban on medical transition for youth](#)
- [2023 SB270 - Sex crime of using "wrong" bathroom for sexual gratification](#)
- [2023 SB294 - Don't say "gay"](#)

General Safety

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity up to grade five in schools.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Brandt et al v. Rutledge et al - Challenge to 2021 youth trans healthcare ban](#)

USA - Arizona

Arizona has several negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans visitors.

Arizona does criminalize some surgical trans care for children, but does not generally criminalize such care, thus it appears that parents visiting with trans children will not risk custody.

Note that same-sex marriage may not be recognized within some indigenous nations.

Non-discrimination Law

- Arizona non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people specifically
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.
- Arizona has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Arizona.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Arizona does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws define sex based on chromosomes, genitals, etc, at birth.

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults.
- Trans medical care, other than surgery, is legal for children.
- Gender-related surgery on trans children is not legal. An exception exists for surgery done on people born with an intersex condition and for gender-related revision surgery.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized
- The White Mountain Apache Tribe, Chiricahua Apache tribe, Hopi, and Arizona Tewa people recognize same-sex marriage.
- Within the Navajo Nation, the Diné Marriage Act prohibits recognition of same-sex marriage. It is unknown how the "sex" of trans people would be seen under this law, potentially placing all trans/cis marriages at risk (straight or queer) as well as most queer marriages.
- Within the Gila River Indian Reservation, same-sex marriage is not recognized. It is unknown how the "sex" of trans people would be seen under this law, potentially placing all trans/cis marriages at risk (straight or queer) as well as most queer marriages.
- It is unknown whether same-sex marriage is recognized within the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation.

Relevant Laws

- [2022 SB1138 Gender Surgery for Youth](#)
- [Diné Marriage Act \(Applicable in the Navajo Nation\)](#)

General Safety

The state has a law that requires opt-in for public school instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - California

California recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary.

California is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in California non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in California.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- State prisons consider the gender identity of prisoners when making housing decisions, but may or may not comply with requests of prisoners.
- City and county jail policies are not covered by the state law.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition is still in-complete in California.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- California will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in California for medical transition.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- California has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in California
- California will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While California will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in California via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

However, much of California is considered reasonably safe, particularly the major cities where many people are visibly trans. That said, attacks still can and do occur in California. Rural areas may be more swayed by anti-trans political rhetoric, and some jurisdictions outside of the major metro areas have attempted to restrict the rights of trans people, particularly in schools and libraries.

Resources

- [California Civil Rights](#)

USA - Colorado

Colorado recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary. Some recognition may require identification documentation changes, and some organizations or agencies may not fully recognize these changes.

Colorado is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Colorado non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Colorado.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- While most jails/prisons have regulations that, in theory, would consider gender identity in housing decisions, these regulations are often ignored and trans people are often housed according to sex assigned at birth.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in Colorado.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition is still in-complete in Colorado.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages, and Colorado will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in Colorado for medical transition.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Colorado has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in Colorado
- Colorado will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While Colorado will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in Colorado via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act \(CADA\)](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

However, much of Colorado is considered reasonably safe, particularly the Denver/Boulder metro area where many people are visibly trans. That said, attacks still can and do occur in Colorado. However, rural areas may be more swayed by anti-trans political rhetoric, and some jurisdictions outside of the Denver/Boulder metro have attempted to restrict the rights of trans people, particularly in schools and libraries.

Resources

- [Colorado Civil Rights Division](#)

USA - Connecticut

Connecticut recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary. Connecticut has some of the leading laws in the country and has demonstrated governmental will to defend transgender youth.

Connecticut is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Connecticut non-discrimination laws.
- Connecticut does have a religious freedom law that may provide religious exemptions to non-discrimination law in some limited circumstances.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Connecticut.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Jails and prisons consider the gender identity of prisoners when making housing decisions for people who have ID reflecting their gender or who can demonstrate they would meet the standards needed to obtain ID with the proper gender marker.
- CT law specifies that safety concerns should be taken into consideration, although that does not mean prisons will always address them in the proper way.

- Transition care should be available in state prisons, but may not be the same standard as care outside of prison.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition may still be in-complete in Connecticut.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- Connecticut will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in Connecticut for medical transition.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Connecticut has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in Connecticut
- Connecticut will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While Connecticut will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in Connecticut via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Public Act 11-55 - Non-discrimination](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who

report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

However, much of Connecticut is considered reasonably safe. That said, attacks still can and do occur in Connecticut. Some areas may be more swayed by anti-trans political rhetoric. One suggestion from a CT resident is to look up the voting districts you will visit to see their party affiliation, which may correlate somewhat to LGBT acceptance/tolerance.

People who live in Connecticut state that their government officials actively support LGBT pride events publicly and pass good LGBT-related legislation.

Resources

- [ACLU CT Know Your Rights - Prisoners](#)

USA - Washington DC

DC recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary.

DC is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in DC non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.
- Public accommodations/businesses with single-occupancy bathrooms are required to sign these for all gender and allow access to all genders.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in DC.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Jails and prisons consider the gender identity of prisoners when making housing decisions. However, this does not guarantee a proper placement, particularly if the prisoner is housed out-of-district.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition may still be incomplete in DC.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- DC will not cooperate with other jurisdictions who seek information about patients receiving care in DC for medical transition.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- DC has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in DC
- DC will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While DC will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in DC via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

However, much of DC is considered reasonably safe. That said, attacks still can and do occur in DC.

Resources

- [DC Office of Human Rights](#)
- [Government Page on Single User Bathrooms](#)

USA - Delaware

Delaware does not have laws that target trans people directly and has non-discrimination laws that protect trans people. However, Delaware generally does not recognize 'X' gender markers.

Delaware does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Delaware non-discrimination law includes trans people specifically

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Delaware does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may or may not be housed with women
- Trans men may or may not be housed with women
- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- State prison policies state that genitals are not the sole determining factor, but also mention genital exams
- City / County jails are not covered by the state policy.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Prison Policy 11-E-14](#)
- [Prison Policy 8.60A](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Delaware Human Rights Commission](#)

USA - Florida

Equality Florida, an LGBT advocacy group, has issued an advisory travel warning for the State of Florida.

Florida has negative laws and executive orders towards trans people. Some of these laws place trans visitors at risk.

Florida does criminalize trans care for children, and elected officials in both the executive and legislative branch consider transition of children (or even exposure to transgender information) to either be child abuse or to be "grooming" for child abuse. This could have custody implications for families with children and transgender family members, should children enter Florida's jurisdiction, although it is not yet (or proposed to be under pending legislation) legally considered child abuse. Florida's youth care ban also allows the Florida courts to have emergency jurisdiction over a child if "it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child has been subjected to or is threatened with being subjected to sex-reassignment prescriptions or procedures," similar to how the courts have jurisdiction over abuse.

Non-discrimination Law

- Florida non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Some Florida municipalities do have non-discrimination laws that include trans people.
- Public school (K12) employees will not be able to be disciplined after July 1, 2023 for using pronouns and titles associated a trans person's sex assigned at birth.

Public Accommodations

- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Florida.
- There is a "bathroom law" in Florida that takes effect on July 1, 2023. This would make it a crime to use a bathroom in government facilities (any level of government) not associated with your assigned sex at birth, if anyone objected to your presence and you refused to immediately leave. This also covers health care facilities, massage parlors, jails, pharmacies, etc.
- Florida has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Florida has shown willingness to conduct criminal investigations into drag performances where minors were present.
- Florida has a "protection of children" law that bans "lewd conduct" and similar activities outside of venues such as strip clubs that are licensed for the purpose and only permit adults. This has been labeled a drag ban, and depending on how courts interpret various phrases may or may not actually be one.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

- There is a "bathroom law" in Florida that takes effect on July 1, 2023. This would make it a crime to use a bathroom in government facilities (any level of government) not associated with your assigned sex at birth, if anyone objected to your presence and you refused to immediately leave.
- This law would apply to airport bathrooms, so trans people and families should use caution connecting through Florida airports.

Jails / Prisons

- As of July 1, 2023, trans women must be housed with men.
- As of July 1, 2023, trans men must be housed with women.
- Nonbinary people are housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- Local jails have housed at least one cis woman in men's jail after mistaking her for a trans woman.
- As public funds cannot be used for transition care, trans prisoners will not have access to trans-related medical care.

Legal Definition of Sex

While a non-binary birth certificate (perhaps only a single one) has been issued, Florida does not generally recognize non-binary gender.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

On July 1, 2023, Florida will define sex largely consistent with sex assigned at birth for a large number of interactions trans travelers may have. Birth certificates, IDs, genital configurations, etc, will not take priority over sex assigned at birth.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults, but this is potentially at risk and is subject to significant restriction.
- Nurse practitioners and telehealth providers are not allowed to provide HRT in Florida.
- Medical transition for people under age 18 is illegal.
- Medical providers can deny most care on the basis of their religious or ethical beliefs (emergency care is required to be provided).

Child Custody / Abuse

- Trans medical care is illegal for youth in Florida
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal. However, Florida's youth care ban also allows the Florida courts to have emergency jurisdiction over a child if "it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child has been subjected to or is threatened with being subjected to sex-reassignment prescriptions or procedures," similar to how the courts have jurisdiction over abuse.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 H1580 - Health Denial Law](#)
- [2023 H1069 - Pronouns, Don't Say Gay](#)
- [2023 H1521 - Bathroom Bill](#)
- [2023 SB254 - Trans Youth Medical Ban](#)
- [2023 SB1438 - Adult Performance Law](#)

General Safety

Equity Florida has issued a travel warning for the State of Florida (the NAACP and LULAC, a Latino advocacy organization, have also done so, for anti-Black and anti-Latino racism).

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity through grade twelve in schools.

Some state officials consider exposure of children to sexual orientation or gender identity information to be "grooming," I.E. something done in preparation to abuse a child. Thus trans people in the presence of children may be at risk of state action and/or hostile interactions with others who believe that your presence may be a prelude to child abuse. The "groomer" insult towards trans people originated in Florida.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Cis Woman Booked into Miami Men's Jail](#)
- [Equity Florida Travel Advisory Warning](#)
- [Doe v. Ladapo - Lawsuit Challenging Trans Care Ban](#)
- [LULAC Florida Travel Advisory Warning](#)
- [NAACP Florida Travel Advisory Warning](#)

USA - Georgia

Georgia negative laws towards trans people. These laws should generally not impact adult travelers to Georgia, although Georgia also lacks many non-discrimination protections.

Georgia does criminalize some trans care for children (hormone therapy and surgery), although the current law does not ban puberty blockers.

Non-discrimination Law

- Georgia non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people

Public Accommodations

- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Georgia.
- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Georgia does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized by Georgia.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Medical care for transgender children is restricted. While puberty blockers are legal, hormone therapy and surgery is illegal.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Some trans medical care is illegal youth in Georgia, although puberty blockers are legal (hormones and surgeries are illegal)
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SB140 - Trans Youth Medical Ban](#)

General Safety

Georgia has few protections for trans people, and trans children may be at particular risk if using hormone replacement therapy.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

However, there are visible LGBT communities in some cities (Atlanta, Savannah) which may have some degree of safety. However this is in spite of the law, not because of the law. Atlanta's leaders, in particular, has given [public support to trans people](#)

Resources

USA - Hawaii

Hawaii recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary. Some recognition may require identification documentation changes, and some organizations or agencies may not fully recognize these changes.

Hawaii does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Note that colonization disrupted Hawaiian culture significantly, significantly impacting Māhū, or "people in the middle," who today sometimes (but not always) also refer to themselves as trans. Many indigenous Hawaiians view tourism today as continuing the colonization of Hawaii and ask tourists without connections to indigenous Hawaii to plan vacations to places other than Hawaii, because of the harm that will be done by this continuing form of colonization.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Hawaii non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Hawaii.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are usually housed with men
- Trans men are usually housed with women

- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- News reports indicate that gender affirming care is sub-par or unavailable in custody.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in Hawaii.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change driver's licenses but not birth certificates.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Hawaii does not have a "sanctuary law" protecting people receiving care in Hawaii.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

However, much of Hawaii is considered reasonably safe. Indigenous Hawaiians culture recognized people who were Māhū or "in the middle." As a result, there is some familiarity with non-cis gender expression. However, due to the impact of Christianity and colonialism, prejudice exists both within and outside of indigenous culture in Hawaii.

Resources

- [Hawaii Civil Rights Commission Gender Identity Flyer \(2013\)](#)

USA - Iowa

Iowa has several negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans visitors.

Iowa does outlaw some medical trans care for children, but does not generally criminalize such care, thus it appears that parents visiting with trans children will not risk custody.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Iowa non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when using some bathrooms/showers in schools.
- Use of single-occupancy bathrooms by students (as an exception) in schools requires parental permission in writing.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Iowa does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- Medical care in state prisons is deficient for trans people

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws define gender based on "biological sex".

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults.
- Most trans medical care is not legal for children. Banned treatments include puberty blockers, hormones, and surgeries, although parents are not criminalized by this ban, with limited exceptions for some intersex people.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SF482 - School bathroom law](#)
- [2023 SF538 - Youth trans medical ban](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Iowa Civil Rights Commission](#)

USA - Idaho

Idaho has some negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans people in most situations.

Idaho does criminalize trans care for children which may have an impact on child custody. However, this is currently stayed by judicial order pending ongoing legislation.

Non-discrimination Law

- Idaho non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when using some bathrooms/showers in schools.
- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Idaho.
- Idaho has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.
- Idaho has a law that prevents all levels of government from enforcing any bathroom non-discrimination laws upon businesses and organizations that contract with government. (Example: homeless shelters, businesses that contract with the state, private schools that get state money, etc).
- Some cities have protections against gender-identity discrimination, but it is unclear how that is reconciled with state law.

Enforcement of school bathroom regulations is unclear.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Currently, no ban on drag performance

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are usually housed with men

- Trans men are usually housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- While the state lost a lawsuit and was required to provide gender confirmation surgery to a prisoner, it should be expected that medical care will be sub-par. The state also aggressively fought to deny care, and would be expected to do so in the future.

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws define sex essentially in line with sex assigned at birth.

Non-binary people are not generally recognized (with minor exceptions).

Intersex people have some recognition.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults.
- Trans medical care is illegal for anyone under 18, including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Most trans medical care is illegal youth in Idaho (puberty blockers, hormones, surgeries are illegal)
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 H0071 - Trans Youth Medical Ban](#)
- [2023 S1016 - Allowing Bathroom Discrimination](#)
- [2023 S1100 - School Bathrooms](#)

General Safety

Idaho has few protections for trans people, and trans children may be at particular risk if using puberty blockers or hormone replacement therapy.

Organized hate groups have attempted to riot and potentially use violence against LGBT events.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [News story: A far-right plan to riot near an Idaho LGBT event heightens safety concerns at Pride](#)

USA - Illinois

Illinois recognizes the gender of binary trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men. However, while non-binary people lack some recognition (for instance, until 2024, will be unable to get an "X" marker on their license), most laws are positive and there is non-discrimination protection for trans people.

Illinois is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Illinois non-discrimination laws.
- Illinois has a religious freedom law that may provide religious exemptions to non-discrimination law in some limited circumstances.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Illinois.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans prisoners have typically been housed based on sex assigned at birth, rather than gender, denied medical care, and mistreated by guards.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in Illinois.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, However, non-binary recognition is

still in-complete in Illinois. For example, "X" gender markers are not available on driver's licenses in Illinois due to [bureaucratic reasons](#) (the law allows this but the company the state's current contract is with does not allow it).

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages, and Illinois will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in Illinois for medical transition.
- There is a religious exemption law that applies to limited medical situations in Illinois.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Illinois has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in Illinois
- Illinois will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While Illinois will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in Illinois via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Illinois Public Act 102-1117 \(Sanctuary Law\)](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [ACLU Obtains Injunction against IL Dept. of Corrections](#)
- [Illinois Department of Human Rights](#)

USA - Indiana

Indiana negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans people in most situations.

Indiana does criminalize trans care for children which may have an unknown impact on child custody. These laws do not directly apply to parents.

Non-discrimination Law

- Indiana non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Some municipalities may have non-discrimination laws, such as Indianapolis-Marion County.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when using some bathrooms/showers in schools.
- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Indiana.
- Indiana has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Indiana does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- Indiana law bans transition-related surgeries for prisoners in state prisons.

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Some state identification cannot be changed, such as birth certificates.

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- A law banning puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery for people under 18 has passed and became law.
- Parents who allow children to receive trans care including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery are not criminalized, as the law applies only to medical providers.
- Hormone therapy is allowed for children who were on hormone therapy prior to June 30, 2023 until December 31, 2023, at which time these children will no longer be allowed to receive hormone therapy.
- Medical providers can deny some care on the basis of their religious beliefs.
- Conversion therapy is not banned and municipalities are banned from enacting rules banning conversion therapy.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Some transition care (puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery) for children is illegal. This ban shows the state's view of this care.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 IN HB1569 - Prisoner Medical Care Ban](#)
- [2023 IN HB1608 - Don't Say Gay](#)
- [2023 IN SB350 - Prevent Cities from Banning Conversion Therapy](#)
- [2023 IN SB480 - Youth Trans Medical Care Ban](#)

General Safety

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity (or really any mention) up to grade 3 in schools.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - Kansas

Kansas places trans people at risk by not recognizing any gender other than sex assigned at birth, regardless of legal documentation changes in Kansas or elsewhere.

Kansas does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Kansas non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people

Public Accommodations

- Because of Kansas's law defining sex legally (note that the law does not mention bathrooms directly), it may be interpreted by courts, in combination with other laws, to ban trans people from appropriate bathrooms.
- Some believe trans women are required to use male facilities such as bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, homeless accommodations, etc.
- Some believe Trans men are required to use women's facilities such as bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, homeless accommodations, etc.
- Some believe non-binary people are required to use facilities based on sex assigned at birth.
- Some cities have protections against gender-identity discrimination, but it is unclear how that is reconciled with state law.

It is unknown how this would be enforced.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Currently, no ban on drag performance

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

- It may be illegal to use a bathroom that does not match your sex assigned at birth in Kansas airports (note that Kansas City Airport - MCI - is in Missouri)

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would be required to be housed with men
- Trans men would be required to be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would be required to be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

- sex = "biological sex, either male or female, at birth"
- female = "individual whose biological reproductive system is developed to produce ova"
- male = "individual whose biological reproductive system is developed to fertilize the ova of a female"
- woman = "human females"
- girl = "human females"
- man = "human male"
- boy = "human male"

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex

people who are "born with a medically verifiable diagnosis of 'disorder/ differences in sex development'" should be considered disabled and provided accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SB180 - Trans-exclusionary Definition of Sex](#)

General Safety

Some communities may be more welcoming than others. For instance, Lawrence was indicated as a welcoming city.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Movement Advancement Project Kansas Page \(lists cities with gender identity protections\)](#)

USA - Kentucky

Kentucky negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans people in most situations.

Kentucky does criminalize trans care for children which may have an unknown impact on child custody. These laws do not directly apply to parents.

Non-discrimination Law

- Kentucky non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Some municipalities may have non-discrimination laws, such as Lexington-Fayette County and Louisville-Jefferson County.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when using some bathrooms/showers in schools.
- Kentucky has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of many services on the basis of gender identity.
- School employees will not be able to be disciplined for using pronouns and titles associated a trans student's sex assigned at birth.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Kentucky does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- While Kentucky has a policy that they will not house trans prisoners in State prisons based on "genital status alone," genital status remains a consideration, as do many other factors (of which the trans person's gender is at best a minor concern).
- The State does provide some trans medical care in prisons, although it appears this does not meet the current WPATH standard of care.

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- A law banning puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery for people under 18 has passed and became law.
- Parents who allow children to receive trans care including puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery are not criminalized, as the law applies only to medical providers.
- Medical providers may be allowed to deny some care on the basis of their religious beliefs.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Some transition care (puberty blockers, hormone therapy, and surgery) for children is illegal. This ban shows the state's view of this care.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SB150 - Trans Medical Care Ban, School Bathroom Ban, Don't Say Gay](#)

General Safety

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity (or really any mention) in any grade.

Kentucky has a history of interpreting religious exemptions very widely when discrimination occurs against LGBT people.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Kentucky Corrections Procedure 14.8 - LGBTI Offenders](#)

USA - Louisiana

Louisiana does not have laws that target most trans visitors directly.

Louisiana does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Louisiana non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people specifically
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity, particularly New Orleans and Shreveport.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Louisiana.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Louisiana does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- At least one visitor (not an inmate) was told to strip and expose her genitalia while visiting a prisoner at Angola Prison because her anatomy did not match her gender expression.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

New Orleans has a visible LGBT population, but this is not the case in other parts of Louisiana, including some nearby cities of New Orleans.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Transgender Prison Visitor Told to Expose Genitals](#)

USA - Massachusetts

Massachusetts recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary.

Massachusetts is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Massachusetts non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Massachusetts.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may or may not be housed with women, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Genital state is considered highly relevant.
- Trans men may or may not be housed with men, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Genital state is considered highly relevant.
- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- City / County jails are not covered by the state policy.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in Massachusetts.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition is still in-complete in Massachusetts.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages, and Massachusetts will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in Massachusetts for medical transition.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Massachusetts has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in Massachusetts
- Massachusetts will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While Massachusetts will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in Massachusetts via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [MA 103 DOC 652 - Transgender Prisoners](#)
- [MA 2022 H.5090 - Protecting Trans Health Care](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who

report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination](#)

USA - Maryland

Maryland does not have laws that target trans people directly and has non-discrimination laws that protect trans people. While Maryland does not have a sanctuary law, the state generally is proactive in legally protecting trans people.

Maryland does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Maryland non-discrimination law includes trans people specifically

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Maryland does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women have sued both the state and counties over inappropriate housing, poor medical care, and sexual assault in jails and prison. These lawsuits are ongoing.
- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized for some purposes in Maryland, such as state IDs, but this recognition is not yet complete.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Maryland Commission on Civil Rights](#)

USA - Maine

Maine does not have laws that target trans people directly and has non-discrimination laws that protect trans people. While Maine does not have a sanctuary law, the state generally is proactive in legally protecting trans people.

Maine does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Maine non-discrimination law includes trans people specifically.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.
- In *Doe v. Regional School Unit 26*, in 2014, the Maine Supreme Court recognize the right to use a bathroom associated with someone's gender identity in public school settings.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Maine does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may or may not be housed with women, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Genital state is considered highly relevant.
- Trans men may or may not be housed with men, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Genital state is considered highly relevant.
- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- City / County jails are not covered by the state policy.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized for some purposes in Maine, such as state IDs.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Doe v. Regional School Unit 26 - Trans School Bathroom Access](#)
- [Management of Transgender and Intersex Prisoners Policy](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Maine Human Rights Commission](#)

USA - Michigan

Michigan does not have laws that target trans people directly and has non-discrimination laws that protect trans people. While Michigan does not have a sanctuary law, the state generally is proactive in legally protecting trans people.

Michigan does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Michigan non-discrimination law includes trans people specifically.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Michigan does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may or may not be housed with women, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Genital state is considered highly relevant.
- Trans men may or may not be housed with men, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Genital state is considered highly relevant.
- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- City / County jails are not covered by the state policy.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized for some purposes in Michigan, such as state IDs and birth certificates.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Michigan Equality Act](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Michigan Department of Civil Rights](#)

USA - Minnesota

Minnesota recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people have some government recognition.

Minnesota is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Minnesota non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Minnesota.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans prisoners have typically been housed based on sex assigned at birth, rather than gender, denied medical care, and mistreated by guards.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in Minnesota.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change ID and birth certificates.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages, and Minnesota will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in Minnesota for medical transition.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Minnesota has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in Minnesota
- Minnesota will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While Minnesota will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in Minnesota via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized
- Same-sex marriage is recognized by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe.
- It is unknown whether same-sex marriages are recognized in the White Earth Indian Reservation.

Relevant Laws

- [2023 HF146 - Transgender Youth Medical Care Sanctuary Law](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Minnesota Department of Human Rights](#)

USA - Missouri

Missouri negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, while horrible for residents of Missouri, do not generally apply to most trans people traveling to Missouri in most situations.

Transgender medical care for adults is legal (see notes below in medical care section)

While Missouri does not currently have a law against youth medical care (at least not one distinct from the above-mentioned administrative order), one was passed by the legislature and is awaiting governor signature as of May 16, 2023. However, it is unknown how this might have an impact on child custody.

Non-discrimination Law

- Missouri non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people

Public Accommodations

- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Missouri.
- Missouri has a religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Missouri does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- If Missouri SB49 is signed by the governor (currently it is not signed, as of May 11, 2023), it would explicitly ban transgender surgery in jails/prisons, although in practice these are already banned.

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Missouri has a difficult process of changing gender on ID and birth certificates, reflecting a state belief that sex assigned at birth should typically reflect the gender of people.

Non-binary people are not legally recognized.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults. There was a short-lived administrative ban order that was withdrawn on May 16, 2023.
- If Missouri SB49 is signed by the governor (current it is not signed, as of May 11, 2023), it would ban most trans medical care for youth, including puberty blockers, hormones, and surgery, although some very limited exceptions are present for youth already undergoing care.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Trans medical care for children would be banned under the unsigned SB49, which is not currently in effect (as of May 16, 2023). This will apply to doctors providing the care and not to parents.
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SB49 \(not yet signed by the governor\) Trans Medical Ban](#)
- [Kansas City Safe Haven for Transgender Residents](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms,

showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Kansas City's leaders have chosen to oppose the state's anti-trans legislation and administrative orders through [a sanctuary resolution](#) that deprioritize cooperation with the state and enforcement of state laws that criminalize and penalize trans people.

Resources

- [Article on legislation regarding incarcerated people](#)

USA - Mississippi

Mississippi negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans people traveling to Mississippi in most situations.

Mississippi does criminalize trans care for children, although the current law does not have criminal penalties for parents. However, it is unknown how this might have an impact on child custody.

Non-discrimination Law

- Mississippi non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Mississippi has broad religious exemption laws that specifically allow for targeted discrimination against trans people.

Public Accommodations

- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Mississippi.
- Mississippi has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.
- Some cities/counties have non-discrimination laws, but the state's religious freedom laws would likely override these if the person discriminating was covered by them.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Mississippi does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- While Mississippi has a policy at the state level specifically noting gender identification as a component in housing decisions, the policy lists first and foremost "inmate's physical sexual characteristics" as a factor.
- Trans women are typically housed with men
- Trans men are typically housed with women

- Nonbinary people are typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Mississippi has a difficult process of changing gender on ID and birth certificates, reflecting a state belief that sex assigned at birth should typically reflect the gender of people.

Non-binary people are not legally recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Medical transition (puberty blockers, hormones, surgeries) for people under 18 is illegal.
- Medical providers can deny some care on the basis of their religious beliefs.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Trans medical care is illegal for youth in Mississippi, although penalties will apply to doctors providing the care and not to parents.
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [MS Dept. of Corrections 20-16 - Transgender Offenders](#)
- [2023 HB 1125 - Youth Trans Medical Care Ban](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [MS Driver's License Policy Article](#)

USA - Montana

Montana has several negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans travelers in most situations.

Montana does ban trans care for children which has an unknown impact on child custody.

Non-discrimination Law

- Montana non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity, including Bozeman, Butte, Helena, Missoula, and Whitefish.

Public Accommodations

- Montana has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of many services on the basis of gender identity.
- School students will not be able to be disciplined for using pronouns associated a trans person's sex assigned at birth or their legal name..

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- A pending bill (2022 HB359, not yet law as of May 12, 2023) would ban drag storytime in schools and libraries.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Montana has a definition of sex largely in line with sex assigned at birth would be included in nearly all Montana law (for example, Montana's on-the-books-but-not-enforceable-due-to-SCOTUS anti-gay marriage law was amended, as well as nearly every other law in Montana that references sex).

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth, gametes, and/or chromosomes.

Montana does not generally allow changing of ID.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Trans medical care (other than therapy) is not legal for people under 18. However, parents are not criminalized (the law applies to medical providers)
- Medical providers can deny non-emergency care on the basis of their religious beliefs or conscious.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse, however puberty blockers, hormones, and surgery are banned.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 HB303 - Health Care Conscious Refusal Law](#)
- [2023 SB99 - Youth Trans Medical Care Ban](#)
- [2023 HB359 \(not yet signed by governor\) - Drag Storytime Ban](#)
- [2023 SB458 - Trans-exclusionary Definition of Sex](#)
- [2023 SB518 \(not yet signed by governor\) - Mandatory Outing by Schools of Trans Youth](#)

General Safety

White supremacists and anti-trans hate groups have been known to show up at LGBT events in Montana. For instance, on May 20, 2023, a white supremacist transphobic hate group [attacked attendees](#) at Bozeman Pride.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - North Carolina

North Carolina does not have laws that target trans people directly.

North Carolina does not appear to place child custody at risk, although the legislature (as of May 15, 2023) has an active bill that may or may not pass that would restrict some trans healthcare.

Non-discrimination Law

- North Carolina non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- North Carolina, famously, passed an anti-trans bathroom law that was later repealed. In a compromise, the repeal legislation prohibited any local non-discrimination ordinances from being passed up until 2020. That provision has since expired.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in North Carolina.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- North Carolina does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may or may not be housed with men
- Trans men may or may not be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

- North Carolina has been the target of lawsuits over failing to allow inmates not already on HRT prior to incarceration to be prescribed HRT, denial of surgery, and inappropriate (wrong gender) housing.
- An intersex prisoner alleges in a lawsuit that they contracted HIV due to inappropriate housing in a men's institution.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized
- Officials can excuse themselves from issuing marriage licenses on the basis of religious objections.

Relevant Laws

- [Session Law 2015-75 - Allowing Officials Religious Objections to Marriages](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - North Dakota

North Dakota has several negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans people in most situations, although government employees are entitled to misgender trans people under the law.

North Dakota does criminalizes trans care for children which may have an impact on child custody.

Non-discrimination Law

- North Dakota non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when visiting public educational dormitories
- Trans students are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when using school bathrooms.
- Use of single-occupancy bathrooms by trans students (as an exception) in schools requires parental permission in writing.
- Trans people are required to use bathrooms associated with their sex assigned at birth when visiting jails, prisons, youth correctional centers, etc.
- Government employees (including school) can not be be disciplined for misgendering others.
- Students in schools cannot be disciplined for misgendering others.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Exposure of prosthetic genitals, breasts, or buttocks, partial or completely, during "performance" (does not need to be paid) is illegal. I.E. seeing the top part (above nipples) of prosthetic breasts may be criminal. These do not need to be attached to a human to be illegal (I.E. Truck Nutz may be illegal now). This applies in public and in any space where minors may be.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Bathrooms and showers are required to be legally segregated by sex assigned at birth in state jails and prisons
- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Trans medical care (other than therapy) is not legal for people under 18, with some exceptions for people currently receiving care prior to the enactment of HB 1254 (2023) -- but only for those procedures they were receiving prior to enactment.
- It is a criminal act in North Dakota to supply HRT or puberty blocking medication to most trans minors, which may have implications for people traveling with trans children on puberty blockers or HRT.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse, however puberty blockers, hormones, and surgery is considered illegal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 HB1254 - Child Medical Care](#)

- [2023 HB1333 - Ban on Display of Prosthetic Genitals/Breast/Buttocks](#)
- [2023 HB1473 - Bathrooms in Some State Institutions](#)
- [2023 HB1522 - Bathrooms in Schools and Pronouns](#)

General Safety

While the laws in ND impact trans people negatively, there is some signs of resistance. For instance the [Fargo School Board has indicated they will ignore a law that requires outing students to their \(potentially non-supportive\) parents.](#)

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [2023 legislative resolution for entities to use sex, not gender, in demographic gathering and provision of services](#)

USA - Nebraska

Nebraska has some negative law towards trans people. However, this law is, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans travelers in most situations.

Nebraska does not currently, as of May 12, 2023, ban trans care for children. However, a bill, 2023 LB574 is awaiting the governor's signature and will ban trans youth medical care. It will have an unknown impact on child custody, although it should be noted that the law applies to medical providers and not parents.

Non-discrimination Law

- Nebraska non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people specifically
- Omaha has a local non-discrimination law that applies to gender identity.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Nebraska.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Nebraska does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Intersex people have some limited recognition.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults.
- As of May 12, 2023, trans medical care is legal for children.
- Should 2023 LB574 be signed by the governor, trans medical care (other than therapy) would not be legal for people under 19. (Note that this would include 18-year-olds). However, parents would not be criminalized (the bill would apply to medical providers)

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 LB574 \(Not yet enacted into law\)](#)

General Safety

Nebraska has seen very widely publicized hate crimes against LGBT people. While these crimes may occur anywhere, and most anti-LGBT hate crimes, even of the severity of the notorious crimes committed in NE, are not publicized when they occur (and, again, can and do occur nearly everywhere in the USA), this may be a concern to some travelers.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - New Hampshire

New Hampshire does not have laws that target trans people directly and has non-discrimination laws that protect trans people.

New Hampshire does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- New Hampshire non-discrimination law includes trans people specifically.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- New Hampshire does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized for some purposes in New Hampshire, such as state IDs, but not birth certificates.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [NH Civil Rights Unit](#)

USA - New Jersey

New Jersey recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary. Some recognition may require identification documentation changes, and some organizations or agencies may not fully recognize these changes.

New Jersey is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care, through an executive order, although this order does not mention impact to custody agreements.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in New Jersey non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in New Jersey.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- While most jails/prisons have regulations that, in theory, would consider gender identity in housing decisions, these regulations are often ignored and trans people are often housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- A widely publicized and sensationalized (including propaganda that was blatantly incorrect) case of consensual sex involving a trans woman in a state women's prison has been used to justify policy changes that make it easier to house a trans woman improperly due to "reproductive concerns."

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in New Jersey.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition is still incomplete in New Jersey.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages, and New Jersey will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in New Jersey for medical transition.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- New Jersey has a sanctuary executive order for people obtaining transition-related medical care in New Jersey, although this does not mention custody.
- New Jersey will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While New Jersey will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in New Jersey via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [EO 326 - Protecting Trans Healthcare](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who

report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Politically, New Jersey has felt it appropriate to utilize the law when political subdivisions attempt to violate the rights of transgender students by, for example, [suing a discriminatory school district](#)

Resources

- [New Jersey Division on Civil Rights](#)

USA - New Mexico

New Mexico recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary. Some recognition may require identification documentation changes, and some organizations or agencies may not fully recognize these changes.

New Mexico does not appear to put custody at risk.

Note that indigenous nations may have laws differing from New Mexico's and may lack some protections.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in New Mexico non-discrimination laws.
- New Mexico has a religious freedom law that may provide religious exemptions to non-discrimination law in some limited circumstances.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.
- Public accommodations/businesses with single-occupancy bathrooms are required to sign these for all gender and allow access to all genders.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in New Mexico.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- While most jails/prisons have regulations that, in theory, would consider gender identity in housing decisions, these regulations are often ignored and trans people are often housed according to sex assigned at birth.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in New Mexico.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition is still incomplete in New Mexico.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- New Mexico does not have a sanctuary law.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- New Mexico does not have a sanctuary law.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized.
- Within the Navajo Nation, the Diné Marriage Act prohibits recognition of same-sex marriage. It is unknown how the "sex" of trans people would be seen under this law, potentially placing all trans/cis marriages at risk (straight or queer) as well as most queer marriages.
- It is unknown whether Zuni Pueblo recognizes same-sex marriages performed elsewhere.

Relevant Laws

- [2019 HB388 - Non-Gendered Bathrooms](#)
- [Diné Marriage Act \(Applicable in the Navajo Nation\)](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - Nevada

Nevada does not have laws that target trans people directly and has non-discrimination laws that protect trans people. While Nevada does not have a sanctuary law, the state generally is proactive in legally protecting trans people. Importantly, Nevada is the first state to add protections for gender identity to their state constitution, which included a component that required a vote in an election.

Nevada does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Nevada non-discrimination law includes trans people specifically.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Nevada does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may or may not be housed with women, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration.
- Trans men may or may not be housed with men, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration.
- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- City / County jails are not covered by the state policy.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized for some purposes in Nevada, such as state IDs and birth certificates.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Nevada Constitution \(see Art. 1, Sec. 24\)](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Nevada Equal Rights Commission](#)

USA - New York

New York recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary. Some recognition may require identification documentation changes, and some organizations or agencies may not fully recognize these changes.

New York is not a "sanctuary state" for trans medical care. However, trans medical care is not considered abuse and is not banned.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in New York non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.
- Public accommodations/businesses with single-occupancy bathrooms are required to sign these for all gender and allow access to all genders.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in New York.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- While most jails/prisons have regulations that, in theory, would consider gender identity in housing decisions, these regulations are often ignored and trans people are often housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- NYC jails, like jails in many places, are cruel and particularly dangerous for trans people. In 2019, a trans woman, Layleen Polanco Xtravaganza, was killed through indifference, willful neglect, and solitary confinement by the NYC jail system. This resulted in a \$5.9 million payout by the city. She was in jail for inability to pay bail.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in New York.

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition is still incomplete in New York.

Intersex people are recognized in some laws, such as a law requiring some education for medical providers on intersex issues.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

While there are many visibly trans people in NYC, and NYC is home to some leading LGBT medical centers, hate crimes against LGBT people also occur in NYC, including stabbings of trans women and trans women (and cis women who appear trans) being denied access to appropriate bathrooms even in some gay establishments. While these acts are the exception, it is important to be aware of surroundings even while in apparently queer-friendly locations.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - Ohio

Ohio does not have laws that target most trans visitors directly, although a trans woman was charged (and found not guilty) for changing in a locker room.

Ohio does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Ohio non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people specifically
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms, although at least one trans woman has been charged with indecent exposure for using a locker room (she was found not-guilty).
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Ohio, although some counties and municipalities do protect it.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Ohio does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- Several relatively recent (as of 2023) court cases have involved trans women who have been mistreated in jail and/or denied appropriate medical care.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized for most purposes, although they can obtain birth certificates with an "X" marker (but not driver's licenses or ID cards). Some county judges have denied birth certificate changes to trans people, indicating bias within the Ohio legal system.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.
- Ohio has a religious exemption law that allows providers to deny some medical services.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Ohio and Ohio's political subdivisions have shown willingness to extensively prosecute and litigate against trans people in court.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Transgender Woman Not Guilty for Using Women's Locker Room](#)
- [Some Trans People are Denied Birth Certificate Changes](#)
- [Movement Advancement Project's Ohio Page, listing Cities with Non-Discrimination Laws](#)

USA - Oklahoma

Oklahoma has negative laws towards trans people. Some of these laws may place trans visitors at risk.

Under a law that is currently stayed as of May 18, 2023 (so it is not being enforced by the state), Oklahoma does criminalize trans care for children, but does not penalize parents (the law applies to medical providers). However, it is unknown how this might have an impact on child custody.

Note that some indigenous nations within the boundaries of Oklahoma may ban same-sex marriage recognition for people receiving services from these nations (but this does not generally apply to non-native visitors).

Non-discrimination Law

- Oklahoma non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people.
- Norman, OK has a non-discrimination law locally.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are required to use bathrooms/showers associated with their sex assigned at birth when using some bathrooms/showers in schools.
- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Oklahoma.
- Oklahoma has religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Oklahoma.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men
- Trans men would typically be housed with women

- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- Medical care (HRT) has been discontinued for at least one prisoner due to prison staff believing she was "faking" being transgender.
- Medical care other than HRT is not generally provided (by policy).

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Trans people cannot change their identification or birth certificate in Oklahoma.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Trans medical care is illegal for youth in Oklahoma, although parents are not penalized by the law (it applies to medical providers).
- Medical providers can deny some care on the basis of their religious beliefs.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Under a law that is currently stayed as of May 18, 2023, (so it is not being enforced in the state), trans medical care is illegal for youth in Oklahoma, although parents are not penalized by the law (it applies to medical providers).
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions
- Child welfare agencies are covered by a law that allows them to refuse services for religious reasons.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized, outside of some indigenous nations.
- The Cherokee Nation and Chickasaw Nations recognize same-sex marriage.
- Some indigenous nations (Muscogee/Creek Nation, Choctaw Nation, and Seminole Nation) within the boundaries of Oklahoma have banned

recognition of same-sex marriage, although this only applies to people receiving services from these nations (I.E. most visitors are not impacted by these bans). It is unknown how the "sex" of trans people would be seen under these laws, potentially placing some trans/cis marriages at risk (straight or queer) as well as some queer marriages.

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SB613 - Trans Youth Healthcare Ban \(Temporarily not being enforced as of May 18, 2023\)](#)
- [2023 SB615 - Trans School Bathroom Ban](#)
- [2022 SB1100 - Birth Certificate Change Ban](#)
- [Executive Order 2021-24 Banning Birth Certificate Changes](#)
- [Oklahoma Prison Manual on Trans Prisoners](#)

General Safety

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation in schools (and requires students be taught that avoiding gay sex will prevent HIV).

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Trans Woman Allowed to Sue Oklahoma Prisons](#)
- [ACLU Page on Lawsuit Against SB613](#)
- [ACLU Page on Temporary Stay of SB613](#)

USA - Oregon

Oregon recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people are recognized as non-binary.

Oregon is not a "sanctuary state", but also does not criminalize trans youth medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Oregon non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Oregon.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may not be housed with women, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Typically, they are housed with men.
- Trans men may or may not be housed with men, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. Typically they are housed with women.
- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth. Typically they are housed according to gender assigned at birth.
- The State has litigated against prisoner legal name and gender changes.

Legal Definition of Sex

- There is no legal definition of male/female in Oregon.

Non-binary people are recognized by state government.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- Oregon does not have a "sanctuary" law.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Oregon does not have a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

There is a wide variety of politics in Oregon, including both progressive and regressive politics. Hate groups operate in Oregon and occasionally visit progressive cities such as Portland. Some of these visits have resulted in violent clashes. Drag events and other LGBT events have been protested by armed hate groups.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Oregon Civil Rights Commission](#)

USA - Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania does not has several negative laws towards trans people.

Pennsylvania is not a "sanctuary state", but also does not criminalize trans youth medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Pennsylvania non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people specifically, but courts have begun to interpret it in a way that includes LGBT people.
- Many municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.
- Pennsylvania has religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Pennsylvania as a whole (but is in many municipalities).

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Pennsylvania does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women may or may not be housed with women, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. That said, trans women are routinely housed with men.
- Trans men may or may not be housed with men, although policy at the state prison level is that this be taken into consideration. That said, trans men are routinely housed with women.

- Nonbinary people may or may not be housed according to sex assigned at birth, although the routine is to house them according to sex assigned at birth.
- City / County jails are not covered by the state policy.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized for some purposes in Pennsylvania, such as state IDs, but not birth certificates.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- Pennsylvania does not have a "sanctuary" law.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Pennsylvania does not have a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Pennsylvania is a diverse state, with areas of progressive politics along with areas of regressive politics. Experiences in a city such as Philadelphia may differ from experiences in more rural areas.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Movement Advancement Project Pennsylvania Page \(lists cities with non-discrimination law\)](#)

USA - Rhode Island

Rhode Island recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary.

Rhode Island is not a "sanctuary state", but also does not criminalize trans youth medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Rhode Island non-discrimination laws.
- Rhode Island does have a religious freedom law that may provide religious exemptions to non-discrimination law in some limited circumstances.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Rhode Island.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Jails and prisons consider the gender identity of prisoners when making housing decisions, but state prisons note that prisoners will initially be housed based on sex assigned at birth.
- Transition care should be available in state prisons, but may not be the same standard as care outside of prison.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition may still be in-complete in Rhode Island.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- Rhode Island does not have a "sanctuary" law.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Rhode Island does not have a sanctuary law for people obtaining

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [Dept. of Corrections Policy 9.52 - Transgender Prisoners](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights](#)

USA - South Carolina

South Carolina does not have laws that target most trans visitors directly.

South Carolina does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- South Carolina non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people specifically
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity, particularly Charleston and Columbia.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in South Carolina.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- South Carolina does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women would typically be housed with men, although at least one trans woman has been moved to a woman's facility after the threat of a lawsuit.
- Trans men would typically be housed with women
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth
- Trans people have sued South Carolina over the denial of medical care for trans prisoners.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions
- Child welfare agencies are covered by a law that allows them to refuse services for religious reasons.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized
- South Carolina's domestic violence statutes only apply to straight unmarried couples, not gay unmarried couples. However, a court has declared that this is unconstitutional and it cannot be enforced in a discriminatory way. Attempts to amend the law have failed.

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Movement Advancement Project South Carolina Page \(lists cities with non-discrimination law\)](#)

USA - South Dakota

South Dakota has some negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans travelers in most situations.

South Dakota does ban trans care for children which has an unknown impact on child custody, however parents are not penalized under this law (it applies to healthcare providers).

Non-discrimination Law

- South Dakota non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- At least one municipality (Brookings) has a local non-discrimination laws that applies to trans people, but because of a state law that provides wide-ranging exemptions on the basis of belief, this law is likely not applicable in practice.

Public Accommodations

- South Dakota has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of many services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in South Dakota

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are typically be housed with men (as of January 2023, no trans woman has ever been housed in a state facility for women).
- Trans men are typically be housed with women.
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth, gametes, and/or chromosomes.

South Dakota allows gender marker changes on IDs only in limited circumstances.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Trans medical care (other than therapy) is not legal for people under 18. However, parents are not criminalized (the law applies to medical providers)

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse, however puberty blockers, hormones, and surgery are banned.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions
- Child welfare agencies are covered by a law that allows them to refuse services for religious reasons.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized.
- The Rosebud Indian Reservation would appear to recognize marriages of tribal members that occurred outside the reservation.

Relevant Laws

- [2023 HB1080 - Trans Youth Medical Ban](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - Tennessee

Tennessee has negative laws and executive orders towards trans people. Some of these laws place trans visitors at risk.

Tennessee (as of July 1, 2023) will ban trans care for children which has an unknown impact on child custody, however parents are not penalized under this law (it applies to healthcare providers), except possibly if one parent provides hormones or puberty blockers without the other parent's consent.

Non-discrimination Law

- Tennessee non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- Tennessee municipalities are blocked from enacting laws that protect LGBT people.
- Public school (K12) employees will not be able to be disciplined for using pronouns and titles associated a trans person's sex assigned at birth.

Public Accommodations

- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Tennessee.
- Tennessee has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of services on the basis of gender identity.
- Tennessee bans trans people from school bathrooms and locker rooms that do not align with sex assigned at birth.
- Tennessee previously had a bathroom ban that applied to private businesses, that required offensive signage if a business allowed trans people to enter the appropriate bathroom. However, that ban was found to violate the US Constitution's 1st Amendment and was struck down by a federal court.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Tennessee has a "drag ban" law that prohibits "male or female impersonators" who perform on public property, in any location where a minor could potentially be present. This includes felony penalties for a second conviction. However, this law is currently stayed (as of May 19, 2023), meaning it is not enforceable while a legal challenge progresses.
- This stay is due to expire on May 26, 2023.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are generally housed with men.
- Trans men are generally housed with women.
- Nonbinary people are housed according to sex assigned at birth.

Legal Definition of Sex

Tennessee generally does not allow gender markers to be changed on IDs.

Tennessee does not recognize non-binary gender.

Tennessee specify defines male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults.
- Medical transition for people under age 18 will be illegal as of July 1, 2023. This includes both care provided from within Tennessee and care provided via telehealth.
- There are some very limited exceptions to the care ban for youth continuing the same care who had received that care prior to the ban up until March 31, 2024.
- Medical providers (including mental health providers) can deny some care on the basis of their religious or ethical beliefs.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Trans medical care is illegal for youth in Tennessee
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2011 HB600 - Banning Local Trans Non-Discrimination Laws](#)
- [2016 SB1556 - Allowing Counselors to Fire LGBT Clients](#)
- [2021 HB1233 - Trans Bathroom Ban for Schools](#)
- [2023 HB0001 - Trans Youth Medical Care Ban](#)
- [2023 HB0009 - Drag Ban \(currently stayed by court as of Mar 19, 2023\)](#)
- [2023 SB0466 - Allowing Misgendering by School Employees](#)
- [2023 SB0632 - Defining Sex as Sex Assigned at Birth](#)

General Safety

Some innocuous activities (wearing gender-affirming clothing in public in any context that could be seen as "entertaining" whether or not for compensation or in public) may be seen as violating the drag ban, should the stay be lifted or a judgment supporting the state occur. Thus, future travel should check on the state of that ban when planning travel.

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity through grade twelve in schools without explicit "opt-in" by parents.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Friends of George's, Inc. v. Mulroy - Drag Ban Legal Challenge](#)
- [D.H. v. Williamson County Board of Education - School Bathroom Ban Challenge](#)
- [L.W. et al v. Skrmetti et al - Trans Youth Medical Care Ban Challenge](#)

USA - Texas

Texas has negative laws and executive orders towards trans people. Some of these laws could place trans visitors at risk.

It is important for parents of trans kids to research the current state positions towards trans healthcare before a trans child visits Texas. Texas does criminalize trans care for children through executive order and legal opinion by the state's attorney general, as well as pending (but not yet signed as of May 20, 2023) legislation, and elected officials in both the executive and legislative branch consider transition of children to be child abuse. The state has shown willingness to investigate families solely on the basis of a child's gender transition care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Texas non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people

Public Accommodations

- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in Texas.
- Texas has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Texas does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are typically housed with men.
- Trans men are typically housed with women.
- Nonbinary people are typically housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- Texas considers "genital status" a key factor in housing decisions.

Legal Definition of Sex

Texas does not recognize non-binary gender.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults.
- Medical transition for people under age 18 is subject to child abuse investigations under executive orders, which are being challenged with some success. Under attorney general opinion, medical transition of youth is consider abuse.
- A pending bill (awaiting the governor's signature as of May 20, 2023) which would ban puberty blockers, HRT, and surgery for trans youth with few exceptions. This bill's enforcement actions are targeted primarily towards healthcare providers.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Trans medical care is potentially illegal under current executive orders and legal opinions by the attorney general and may be made illegal under pending law.
- The executive order instructs child services agencies to investigate transgender children in many circumstances, placing custody at risk.
- The executive order and legal opinion of the AG is being challenged in court.
- The pending bill would penalize healthcare providers, but not parents (but it would co-exist with the executive order and legal opinion of the Attorney General).
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions.
- Child welfare agencies are covered by a law that allows them to refuse services for religious reasons.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized.
- Note that the State's "Romeo and Juliet" law which provides exception to some statutory rape laws where a minor is involved (if the partner is within 3 years of age of the minor) does not apply to same-sex partners. It's unknown how Texas will determine gender, although in past cases regarding marriage, Texas jurisdictions have arrived at different conclusions for trans people.

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SB14 - Trans Medical Ban \(not yet signed by governor as of May 20, 2023\)](#)

General Safety

The state has a law that prevents instruction on sexual orientation in schools.

The State has shown a willingness to investigate parents of transgender kids, including subjecting them to different processes than are applied for child abuse investigation (such as providing less of a paper trail). People with transgender children should research the current status of these laws in detail before traveling to Texas.

Cis women who do not look stereotypically female in a citizen's eyes (regardless of actual appearance) have been [harassed](#) and [kicked out](#) of bathrooms by police or citizens. In most cases, this is done with men (police, citizens, etc) entering the women's bathroom, demanding ID, and regardless of offered ID then kicking the woman out. In particular, All women's bathroom users, trans or cis, who are sometimes read as men (or do not present stereotypically femininely) should use caution.

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Doe v. Abbott - Challenge to Child Abuse Investigations of Trans Families](#)
- [PFLAG v. Abbott - Challenge to Child Abuse Investigations of Trans Families](#)
- [Transgender Education Network of TX \(pro-trans organization\)](#)

USA - Utah

Utah has some negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans travelers in most situations.

Utah does ban trans care for children which has an unknown impact on child custody, however parents are not penalized under this law (it applies to healthcare providers).

Note that indigenous nations may have laws differing from Utah's and may lack some protections.

Non-discrimination Law

- Utah non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people

Public Accommodations

- Utah has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of many services on the basis of gender identity.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Utah

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are typically be housed with men.
- Trans men are typically be housed with women.
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized in limited ways.

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth, gametes, and/or chromosomes.

Utah allows gender marker changes on IDs in some circumstances.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Trans medical care (other than therapy) is not legal for people under 18. However, parents are not criminalized (the law applies to medical providers). While the law itself does allow for the possibility of hormone treatment of trans youth, in theory, the provisions are extremely restrictive and place doctors at extreme financial risk, resulting in this making it effectively a ban as any Utah provider would be willing to take the risk of prescribing HRT or puberty blockers to trans youth.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse, however puberty blockers, hormones, and surgery are banned.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions
- Child welfare agencies are covered by a law that allows them to refuse services for religious reasons.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized.
- Within the Navajo Nation, the Diné Marriage Act prohibits recognition of same-sex marriage. It is unknown how the "sex" of trans people would be seen under this law, potentially placing all trans/cis marriages at risk (straight or queer) as well as most queer marriages.

Relevant Laws

- [2023 SB0016 - Trans Youth Healthcare Ban](#)
- [Diné Marriage Act \(Applicable in the Navajo Nation\)](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who

report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - Virginia

Virginia does not have laws that target most trans visitors directly. However, the Virginia executive branch has created "model policies" for school districts that are discriminatory and thus there is the risk of some school districts enacting discriminatory policies.

Virginia does not appear to place child custody at risk.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Virginia non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection, although access at schools may be at risk due to executive branch policies.
- Virginia has a religious freedom law that may provide religious exemptions to non-discrimination law in some limited circumstances.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Virginia does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are typically housed with men.
- Trans men are typically housed with women.
- Nonbinary people would typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- Trans people have sued Virginia over the denial of medical care for trans prisoners.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition is still in-complete in Virginia.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not specifically defined as child abuse
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions
- Child welfare agencies are covered by a law that allows them to refuse services for religious reasons.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - Vermont

Vermont recognizes the gender of trans people. I.E. trans women are considered women, trans men are men, and non-binary people, at least in some instances are recognized as non-binary. Vermont has some of the leading laws in the country and has demonstrated governmental will to defend transgender youth.

Vermont is a "sanctuary state" for adults and kids receiving trans medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Trans people are specifically named in Vermont non-discrimination laws.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are allowed to use the facilities they are comfortable in, including bathrooms, showers, locker rooms, etc. Legal documentation of your gender is not required for this protection.
- Public accommodations/businesses with single-occupancy bathrooms are required to sign these for all gender and allow access to all genders.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Drag performance and cross-dressing is legal in Vermont.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Jails and prisons consider the gender identity of prisoners when making housing decisions, although most trans prisoners are currently housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- Transition care should be available in state prisons, but may not be the same standard as care outside of prison.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are recognized, at least by some aspects of government, such as in the ability to change birth certificates, driver licenses, and data gathering. However, non-binary recognition may still be in-complete in Vermont.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- Vermont will not cooperate with other states who seek information about patients receiving care in Vermont for medical transition.
- It is illegal in Vermont to threaten someone or block their entrance to a health care facility that is providing them with gender affirming care.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Vermont has a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care in Vermont
- Vermont will not extradite people for violating another state's laws against medical transition

While Vermont will not cooperate with other jurisdictions in many cases, this doesn't cover all possibilities and it may be possible for states to gather evidence of someone receiving care in Vermont via other means (out-of-state medical insurance, phone records, witnesses, etc).

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 Act 14 - Sanctuary Law](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to sometimes be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

However, much of Vermont is considered reasonably safe. That said, attacks still can and do occur in Vermont. Some areas may be more swayed by anti-trans political rhetoric. Burlington, in particular, is known to tend towards LGBT friendliness.

Resources

- [Vermont Human Rights Commission](#)

USA - Washington

Washington is one of the safer states for trans people in the United States. This does not mean to expect full equality in all instances, but the letter of the law is generally non-discriminatory. Sex and gender are treated the same under WA state law.

Washington explicitly protects trans medical care, including for children. Care providers and homes for runaway you are not required to notify parents in most cases that children receive gender-affirming care. Washington does have a sanctuary law.

Non-discrimination Law

- Washington non-discrimination law does protect LGBTQIA+ people, including trans people explicitly, including public accommodations, housing, employment, credit, and insurance.
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.
- Washington does not have religious freedom laws that allow denial of services on the basis of gender identity.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people may use appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms, protected by law.
- General public accommodation access is specifically protected by law for trans people in Washington.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Washington does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.
- Illegal acts of violence, including gunfire, have happened at some drag events.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Incarceration of trans people is at the discretion of Washington's Department of Corrections. According to policy, they must take into consider safety on a case-by-case basis, and as such, there is no guarantee a trans inmate will be housed according to their gender.

Legal Definition of Sex

- By law, gender is based upon gender identity/expression, regardless of assigned gender at birth.
- Non-binary people are recognized and X is available as a gender marker on state ID/forms.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults and children.
- Some surgeries are available for trans youth.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care does not fall under the definition of child abuse.
- There is a sanctuary law to protect access to gender-affirming care in WA.
- There is now a new (2023) sanctuary law to protect trans kids receiving care from estranged parents, although this is largely untested law.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized
- Marriages are recognized regardless of sex/gender. Marriage equality was both enacted by the government and defended by popular vote (Referendum 74).
- "Marriage is a civil contract between two persons who have each attained the age of eighteen years, and who are otherwise capable." [See relevant law](#)

Relevant Laws

- [Non-Discrimination Law](#)
- [Marriage Law](#)

Schools

- The state has a law that requires opt-out for public school instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity. Sex education is required to be inclusive, but also required to promote abstinence (although not exclusively).

General Safety

As with most states, trans people are mostly safest in major cities, college towns, etc. Seattle has a large trans community, but Spokane, Olympia, and similar town may also be decent refuges. The rural areas are less predictable. While the author has taken trips to such areas, the protection of the law may not be enough there.

Resources

- [Non-Discrimination Guide to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identification](#)

Contributors

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USA - Wisconsin

Wisconsin does not have negative laws towards trans people.

Wisconsin is not a "sanctuary state", but also does not criminalize trans youth medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Wisconsin non-discrimination law does not include trans people.
- Many municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Wisconsin as a whole (but is in many municipalities).

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Wisconsin does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are typically housed with men.
- Trans men are typically housed with women.
- Nonbinary people are typically housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- Wisconsin challenged trans medical care for inmates in court recently (and lost).

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized in Wisconsin.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- Wisconsin does not have a "sanctuary" law.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Wisconsin does not have a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Movement Advancement Project Wisconsin Page \(lists cities with non-discrimination law\)](#)

USA - West Virginia

West Virginia negative laws towards trans people. However, these laws are, thus far, fairly restricted and do not apply to most trans people traveling to West Virginia in most situations.

West Virginia does criminalize trans care for children, although the current law does not have criminal penalties for parents and has exceptions for "severe" gender dysphoria (which require specific processes to be followed). It is unknown how this might have an impact on child custody.

Non-discrimination Law

- West Virginia non-discrimination law does not include LGBT people
- West Virginia has broad religious exemption laws that specifically allow for targeted discrimination against LGBT people.

Public Accommodations

- Public accommodation access is not protected for trans people in West Virginia.
- West Virginia has wide-reaching religious freedom laws that allow denial of some services on the basis of gender identity.
- Some cities/counties have non-discrimination laws, but the state's religious freedom laws would likely override these if the person discriminating was covered by them.

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- West Virginia does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are typically housed with men
- Trans men are typically housed with women
- Nonbinary people are typically be housed according to sex assigned at birth

- The state has shown recent willingness to prohibit some trans medical care for inmates, including defending such choices in court.

Legal Definition of Sex

Some laws specify male, female, and similar words based on sex assigned at birth and/or chromosomes.

Non-binary people are not legally recognized.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for adults
- Medical transition (puberty blockers, hormones, surgeries) for people under 18 is illegal, unless the person has "severe" gender dysphoria, which requires a specific process to document the dysphoria and contains other limitations on the care available.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Most trans medical care is illegal for youth in West Virginia, although penalties will apply to doctors providing the care and not to parents.
- It is unknown if transition might be used by the state to justify custody removal.
- There is no sanctuary law preventing cooperation with other jurisdictions

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

- [2023 HB2007 - Trans Youth Medical Care Ban](#)

General Safety

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

USA - Wyoming

Wyoming does have some negative laws towards trans people.

Wyoming is not a "sanctuary state", but also does not criminalize trans youth medical care.

Non-discrimination Law

- Wyoming non-discrimination law does not include trans people.
- Some municipalities have local non-discrimination laws that apply to gender identity.
- Gillette engaged a special prosecutor to investigate librarians for obscenity charges related to LGBT material in the public library.

Public Accommodations

- Trans people are not banned from using appropriate bathrooms and locker rooms.
- General public accommodation access is not specifically protected by law for trans people in Wyoming as a whole (but is in some municipalities).

Drag / Performance / Cross-dressing Laws

- Wyoming does not have a drag/cross-dressing law.
- Gillette, Wyoming's library cancelled a children's event that was to be performed by a transgender woman.

Air Travel

See the [USA TSA](#) document.

Jails / Prisons

- Trans women are typically housed with men.
- Trans men are typically housed with women.
- Nonbinary people are typically housed according to sex assigned at birth.
- Wyoming in 2009 was arguing in court for the housing of intersex people in administrative segregation, however a judge did determine that this was a violation of the prisoner's 14th Amendment rights.

Legal Definition of Sex

Non-binary people are not recognized in Wyoming.

Medical Care

- Trans medical care is legal for all ages.
- Wyoming does not have a "sanctuary" law.

Child Custody / Abuse

- Transition care is not defined as child abuse
- Wyoming does not have a sanctuary law for people obtaining transition-related medical care.

Relationship Recognition

- Same-sex marriage (and thus all trans marriage) is recognized

Relevant Laws

General Safety

Many areas of the state are extremely right-wing and people in those locations strongly oppose trans people. Many Wyoming residents tend to side uncritically with more extremist Republican positions. In particular, some Gillette residents have shown willingness to aggressively express hatred towards trans people. Jackson and Laramie tend to be more progressive (by Wyoming standards).

Because of the rhetoric around trans people in the political and media space, trans people should use caution, particularly in bathrooms, locker rooms, showers, etc. Random and targeted attacks may occur, and trans people who report these attacks can expect to be misgendered by officials and public institutions.

Resources

- [Movement Advancement Project Wyoming Page \(lists cities with non-discrimination law\)](#)
- [Wyoming Equality \(LGBT advocacy organization\)](#)

Flying with the TSA (Transportation Security Agency)

When flying out of USA airports (including after connecting from international flights), security screening is required. This is done by the TSA.

TSA recommends that tickets booked for travel out of USA airports be booked with a gender marker that matches the gender on the person's ID they are using for travel. However, it is not technically required, and not all airlines implement the "X" gender marker yet.

Note if you are traveling internationally, you may be required to travel with a ticket booked with the same gender as the passport you will be using.

TSA utilizes body scanning technology for travelers not selected for pre-check (see below). When using this technology, at most airports, the screener will hit a pink or blue button based on the anatomy and/or gender they think the passenger has/is. This may or may not match gender expression. This adjusts the machine to expect certain anatomy. If the pink button is pushed, a penis will likely alert the TSA (it won't say what is wrong, but will place a colored box on a cartoon figure of a passenger indicating what needs to be patted down by the TSA). If they hit a blue button, breasts will likely alert.

Pat downs of these sensitive areas may be aggressive and triggering. You have the right to ask for a private space and the screener of the desired gender, although official policies may not always be followed.

Behavior seen as aggressive towards the TSA may result in criminal or civil action, and you may not be allowed through security.

Gender Mismatch with ID

In the USA, you should generally not have problems with a gender expression that does not match your ID. Note this does not apply at international destinations.

Pre-Check

If you travel frequently and have the money to enroll, you can enroll in the "Pre-Check" (or "Global Entry" which includes pre-check) program. This increases your chance of being selected for pre-check screening. If your boarding pass indicates "pre-check", you can use dedicated pre-check lanes at most airports,

and typically these will require a metal detector but not body scanner, making travel possibly less triggering.

Note about International Travel

This only applies to travel from USA-airports. If you fly internationally, airports in other countries will have different procedures. Pre-check is a USA program, and does not apply outside the USA.

Airport Bathrooms

Regulations around bathrooms will generally match those of public accommodations in the city/state the airport is in, which doesn't necessarily match the name the airport uses for itself. Some US airports may be in states you don't expect (Examples: Cincinnati's airport is in Kentucky, while Kansas City's airport is on the Missouri side of the border).

It is legal for all people to use non-gendered bathrooms. Major airports typically will have a non-gendered bathroom (perhaps labeled as a family bathroom).