



Bans on Transgender People's Use of Bathrooms & Facilities

No updates required since May 17, 2023

These laws prohibit transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities—such as locker rooms, shower rooms, changing rooms, and other sex-segregated spaces—according to their gender identity. Some of these policies apply to K-12 school settings, while others apply more broadly to government-owned buildings and spaces. This can include bathrooms and facilities in government buildings (e.g., city hall, courthouses, state legislative buildings, and more), colleges or universities, jails or prisons, and even in some cases airports, public parks, and much more.

For more information about school nondiscrimination laws and guidance on the treatment and inclusion of transgender students see MAP's [Equality Map: School Nondiscrimination Laws](#) (updated and maintained in real time) and its corresponding [citation sheet](#), which contains additional state-by-state information, links, and analysis.

Alabama

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB322](#) (2022).
 - Applies to K-12 public schools.
 - No penalties defined.

Alaska

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

Arizona

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

Arkansas

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB1156](#) (2023).
 - Applies to preK-12 public and public charter schools.
 - Individual teachers, principals, or superintendents who allow a transgender student to use a bathroom or facility consistent with their gender identity are subject to fines of a minimum of \$1,000 per occurrence. These are fines of the school staff personally, not of the school district. Parents and guardians can also sue the school district over violations.

California

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



Colorado

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

Connecticut

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

Delaware

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

District of Columbia

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

Florida

1. State law bans transgender people from using bathrooms and facilities consistent with their gender identity in **all K-12 schools, colleges, and government-owned buildings or spaces**. See [HB1521](#) (2023).
 - Applies to both public and private schools and colleges, jails and prisons, and "public buildings," defined to include buildings "owned or leased by the state, a state agency, or a political subdivision." "Political subdivisions" refers to county or municipal governments. This extremely broad scope means the ban applies to a wide range of public places, including bathrooms and facilities in airports, public parks, and much more.
 - Violations are a criminal trespass offense, punishable by [potential imprisonment](#).

Georgia

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

Hawai`i

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



Idaho

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB1100](#) (2023).
 - Applies to K-12 public and public charter schools.
 - Allows students to sue schools if they encounter a transgender person in a school multi-user restroom, changing facility, or sleeping quarter (i.e., on an overnight school trip). Specifies that if a student wins the lawsuit, they can receive \$5,000 per occurrence, as well as additional monetary damages, attorney's fees, and more.

Illinois

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

Indiana

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

Iowa

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SF482](#) (2023).
 - Applies to K-12 public schools.
 - Allows any citizen of the state (i.e., not only parents or guardians of children at a given school) to file a complaint with the state attorney general, who can then investigate and potentially sue the school.

Kansas

- No state law banning* transgender people's use of bathrooms, facilities, or other sex-segregated spaces according to their gender identity
- *However, [SB180](#) (2023) defines "sex" throughout state law in ways that allow for discrimination against transgender people, setting a dangerous precedent for future state or municipal bans on bathroom or facilities use.

Kentucky

- State law bans transgender students from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB150](#) (2023). No penalties defined.

Louisiana

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

Maine

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



Maryland

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

Massachusetts

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Michigan

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

Minnesota

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Mississippi

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

Missouri

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

Montana

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

Nebraska

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

Nevada

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

New Hampshire

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

New Jersey

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



New Mexico

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

New York

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

North Carolina

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

North Dakota

- State law bans transgender students from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB1522](#) (2023).
 - Applies to K-12.
 - No penalties defined.
- State law bans transgender people from using facilities consistent with their gender identity **in some, though not all, government-owned buildings**. See [HB1473](#) (2023).
 - Applies to facilities in public college dormitory or living facilities, as well as state correctional facilities and penitentiaries.
 - No penalties defined.

Ohio

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

Oklahoma

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [SB615](#) (2022).
 - Applies to preK-12 public and public charter schools.
 - Violations will result in a 5% “decrease in state funding for the school district or public charter school for the fiscal year following the year of noncompliance,” and parents or guardians can sue the school district.

Oregon

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

Pennsylvania

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



Rhode Island

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

South Carolina

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

South Dakota

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

Tennessee

- State law bans transgender people, including students, from using **K-12 school facilities** consistent with their gender identity. See [HB1233/SB1367](#) (2021).
 - Applies to K-12 public schools.
 - Note: this is slightly different than other similar bans (e.g., AL or OK), but remains effectively a ban on transgender students using school facilities in the same way as all other students. This bill directs schools to provide single-user facilities for transgender students or school staff, but also allows any student, parent, or employee to sue if they interact with a transgender person in a multi-user school bathroom or other facility.

Texas

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

Utah

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

Vermont

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

Virginia

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

Washington

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West Virginia

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

Wisconsin

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

Wyoming

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

U.S. Territories

American Samoa

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

Guam

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

Northern Mariana Islands

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

Puerto Rico

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

U.S. Virgin Islands

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



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Order of Laws and Vetoes

Order of Laws

(by date of governor signature, veto override, or administrative filing; not by effective date)

2016

1. North Carolina – [HB2](#) – March 23, 2016 (repealed in 2017)

2021

2. Tennessee – [HB1233](#) – May 14, 2021

2022

3. Alabama – [HB322](#) – April 8, 2022
4. Oklahoma – [SB615](#) – May 25, 2022

2023

5. Arkansas – [HB1156](#) – March 21, 2023
6. Iowa – [SF482](#) – March 22, 2023
7. Idaho – [SB1100](#) – March 22, 2023
8. Kentucky – [SB150](#) – March 29, 2023 (overriding governor veto)
9. North Dakota – [HB1473](#) (some government-owned buildings/spaces) – April 25, 2023
North Dakota – [HB1522](#) (K-12) – May 8, 2023
10. Florida – [H1521](#) – May 17, 2023

Order of Governor Vetoes

1. Kentucky – [SB150](#) – March 24, 2023 (later overridden) (read veto statement [here](#))



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Additional Analysis

State	Enacted Date	Effective Date	Scope	Other Notes
Alabama	April 8, 2022	July 1, 2022	K-12	
Arkansas	March 21, 2023	90 days after legislature adjourns	preK-12	
Florida	May 17, 2023	July 1, 2023	All schools and government-owned buildings/spaces	
Idaho	March 22, 2023	July 1, 2023	K-12	
Iowa	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	K-12	
Kentucky	March 29, 2023	March 29, 2023	K-12	
North Carolina	March 23, 2016	March 23, 2016	All schools and government-owned buildings/spaces	Bathroom ban repealed by HB142 (March 30, 2017)
North Dakota (HB1473)	April 25, 2023	August 1, 2023	Some but not all government-owned buildings/spaces	
North Dakota (HB1522)	May 8, 2023	August 1, 2023	K-12	
Oklahoma	May 25, 2022	May 25, 2022	preK-12	
Tennessee	May 14, 2021	July 1, 2021	K-12	