



SIECUS

Sexuality Information and Education
Council of the United States

2018

SEX ED

STATE LEGISLATIVE

MID-YEAR REPORT

UPDATED 9-5-18

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2018 STATE LEGISLATIVE ROUND-UP: SEX EDUCATION ACTIVITY ACROSS THE COUNTRY

The information that students receive regarding their sexuality in school depends on policy decisions made at multiple levels, from the President of the United States and Congress, down to local school boards and individual school staff. State legislation, however, is critical in shaping—and often limiting—the quality of sex education.

As of May 31, 2018, legislative sessions in 37 of 50 states and the District of Columbia had adjourned for the year. At this mid-point of 2018, SIECUS compiled the following notable activity related to sex education policy.

Highlights from state sex education legislation in 2018:

- 139 bills were **introduced** (or carried over from the prior session) related to sex education instruction in schools.
- 12 bills were **enacted** in 10 states:
 - 6 new laws advance sex education
 - 1 new law restricts sex education
 - 2 new laws have a mixed impact on sex education
 - 3 new laws are neutral
- 108 bills introduced (77.7%) sought to **advance** the quality of sex education.
- Of the 139 bills considered thus far, only 9 sought to **restrict** the quality of instruction and undermine the rights of young people. Just 1 of these bills passed.
- 16 bills would have a **neutral** impact on the quality of sex education.
- 6 bills would have a **mixed** impact on the quality of sex education, with portions of the proposed legislation advancing and portions restricting sex education.

Despite small victories, there remains much to do to advance the quality of sex education in schools across the United States, let alone achieve comprehensive sexuality education (CSE). Less than 40% of U.S. high schools and just 14% of middle schools provide all of the 19 topics identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as critical sexual health information.¹ Despite research demonstrating that we are failing to provide young people with the sexual health information and skills they need, more than \$2 billion has been wasted on federal abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) funding over the last three decades. In the last five years alone, federal AOUM funding has nearly doubled. Federal increases in AOUM funding can also restrict or influence states' abilities to provide quality sex education and may inspire state legislatures to consider focusing on AOUM programming in order to take advantage of federal funding opportunities.

1 Brener, Nancy, et al. "[School Health Profiles 2016: Characteristics of Health Programs Among Secondary Schools.](#)" CDC. November 2017. Accessed May 30, 2018.

COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

CSE addresses the physical, mental, emotional, and social aspects of human sexuality including human development, relationships, personal skills, and society and culture, as well as sexual behaviors and sexual health. When taught by trained educators sequentially from kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12), CSE addresses the needs of all young people—including young people of color, LGBTQ youth, youth who are sexually active, pregnant and parenting students, youth living with disabilities, and young survivors of sexual violence—in ways that are evidence-informed and culturally appropriate.

POSITIVE TRENDS IN 2018

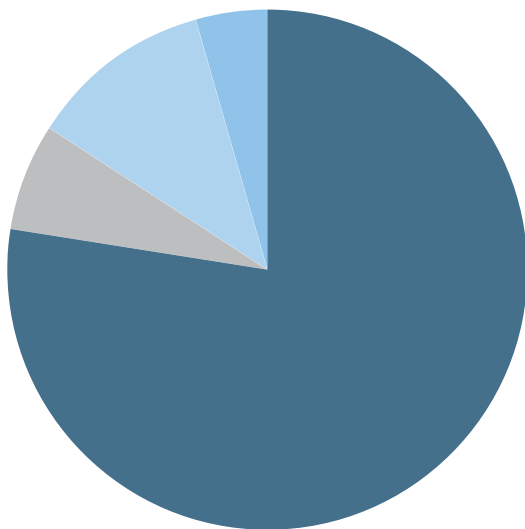
Thus far in the 2018 state legislative sessions, a number of trends have emerged regarding sex education. Much like the 2017 legislative cycle, bills that include child sexual abuse, assault, and dating violence prevention instruction in sex education curricula as well as quality requirements (such as being medically accurate and age-appropriate) are by far the most common provisions. Legislation strengthening partner, parent, or digital communication skills and teacher training requirements are common as well.

NEGATIVE TRENDS IN 2018

Negative trends, while much less prevalent, include abstinence instruction and opt-in policy requirements, as well as abortion-related restrictions. While a handful of bills present concerning language, the majority of the legislation considered thus far in 2018 would serve to further sex education and positively impact state policies.

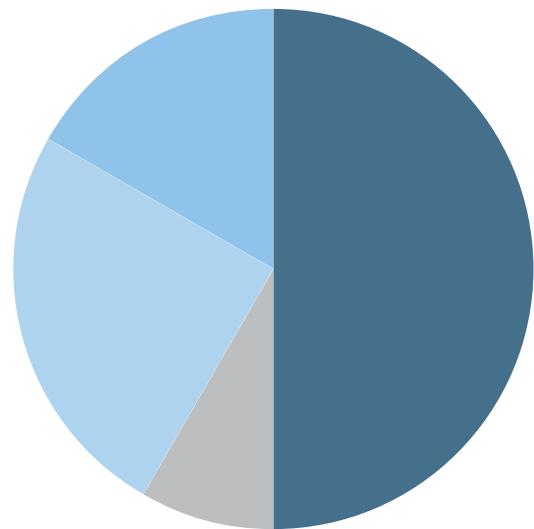
STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

139 BILLS INTRODUCED



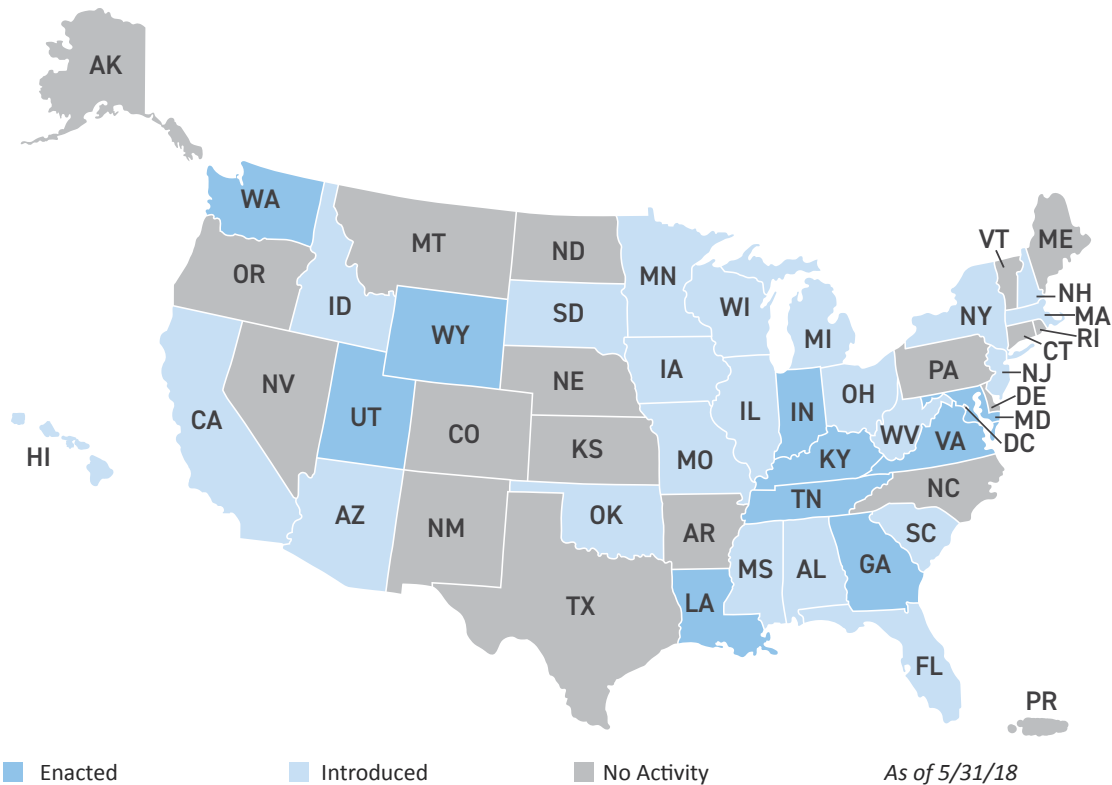
- Advance = Move us closer to our goal of CSE
- Restrict = Take us further from our goal of CSE

12 BILLS ENACTED



- Neutral = No positive or negative impact on our goal of furthering CSE
- Mixed = Include a combination of advancing or restrictive provisions related to furthering CSE

ENACTED BILL SUMMARIES



Georgia enacted [Act 449](#), introduced as [SB 401](#) by Sen. Lindsey Tippins (R-37), on May 8th. The law requires annual age-appropriate sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention education in grades K-9 as well as related teacher training. The original language passed in SB 401 was introduced as [HB 762](#) by Rep. Wesley Cantrell (R-22).



Indiana enacted [SB 65](#), enrolled as [Public Law 154](#) on March 21st, which allows parents to review human sexuality education curriculum and requires schools to make two attempts to notify parents about the planned instruction. Introduced by Sen. Dennis Kruse (R-14), the original bill provided for an opt-in requirement. However, the final version was amended to provide an opt-out requirement.

Kentucky enacted [Ch. 151](#), introduced as [SB 71](#) by Sen. Stephen Meredith (R-5), on April 13th. The law requires that any human sexuality or sexually transmitted diseases curricula must include instruction on abstinence and advocate for “permanent mutually faithful monogamous relationship[s].”



Louisiana enacted [SB 250](#), enrolled as [Act 369](#) on May 20th. Introduced by Sen. Beth Mizell (R-12), the legislation requires schools to provide parents with information regarding the public health risks and harms associated with pornography.

Maryland enacted [HB 251/SB 402](#), introduced by Del. Ariana Kelly (D-16), on May 15th. Enrolled as [Ch. 736](#) and [Ch. 737](#), the law requires instruction on the meaning of consent, including how to respect personal boundaries, to be included in the Family Life and Human Sexuality curriculum in public schools. It also provides a definition for consent.



Tennessee enacted two pieces of legislation in the 2018 session. [SB 1510/HB 2164](#), introduced by Sen. Becky Massey (R-6), was enacted on April 2nd. The law, [Ch. 609](#), requires instruction on the detection, intervention, prevention, and treatment of child sexual abuse to be provided as part of a family life curriculum.



On April 19th, Tennessee enacted [Ch. 775](#), introduced as [HB 2174](#) by Rep. Sabi Kumar (R-66). The law requires the Department of Education to make Bible course curricula available on its website and notify schools in writing that they may provide an elective Bible course. While this law is not directly related to sex education, certain content taught as part of Bible course curricula could influence how students think about sex and/or sexuality.

Utah enacted [HB 286](#), enrolled as [Ch. 224](#) on March 19th. Introduced by Rep. Justin Fawson (R-7), the legislation requires the State Board of Education to establish curricula requirements adding “refusal skills” and the “harmful effects of pornography” to sex education instruction. It requires that students receive sex education instruction at least twice between grades 8-12 and replaces all references to “human sexuality” instruction with “sex education” instruction.

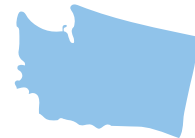


Virginia enacted two pieces of legislation in the 2018 session. [SB 101](#), introduced by Sen. Jennifer McClellan (D-9), was enacted on March 29th. Enrolled as [Ch. 519](#), the law provides that any family life education curricula may include programs on the prevention, recognition, and awareness of child abuse, abduction, sexual exploitation, and sexual abuse. The bill also clarifies that sexual harassment using electronic means must be included in the curricula.



On March 19th, Virginia enacted [Ch. 383](#), introduced as [HB 45](#) by Del. Eileen Filler-Corn (D-41). The law requires family life education curricula to include instruction on the importance of the personal privacy and personal boundaries of others as well as tools for students to ensure that the respect of personal privacy and personal boundaries of others occurs.

Washington enacted [HB 1539](#), enrolled as [Ch. 64](#), on March 15th. Introduced by Rep. Gina McCabe (R-14), the law requires the superintendent of public instruction to provide school districts with a curriculum for the prevention of sexual abuse of students in grades K-12.



Wyoming enacted [SF 93](#), introduced by Sen. Liisa Anselmi-Dalton (D-12), on March 16th. Enrolled as [Ch. 133](#), the law allows school districts to provide education and training to parents, students, and school district employees on child sexual abuse. While the original bill did not include a parental consent policy, the final legislation requires written permission from students’ parents or legal guardians before participation (an opt-in policy).

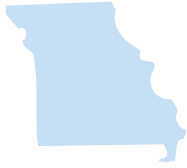


LEGISLATION AWAITING GOVERNOR SIGNATURE

Illinois [HB 4442](#), introduced by Rep. Robyn Gabel (D-18), passed both Houses of the Illinois state legislature on May 29. Awaiting the governor’s signature, the legislation would require the State Board of Education to implement a pilot program including instruction on parenting education for grades 9-12, which may be included in the Comprehensive Health Education Program.



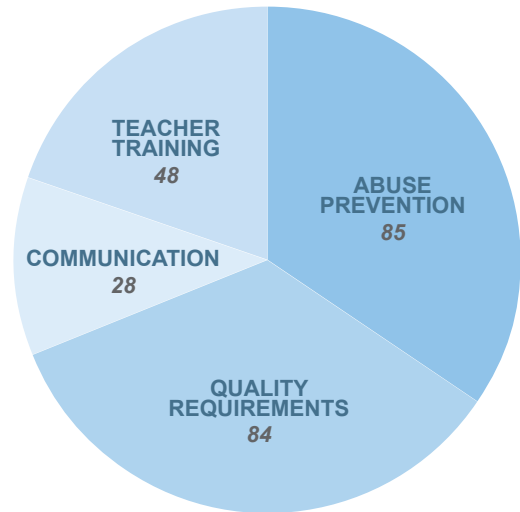
Additionally, Illinois [HB 5148](#), introduced by Rep. Stephanie Kifowit (D-84), passed both Houses of the Illinois state legislature on May 24. If signed by the governor, it would require that discussion regarding consent, sexual harassment, and sexual assault—with an emphasis on the workplace environment and life on a college campus—be included in sex education classes.



Missouri [HB 1606](#), introduced by Rep. Elaine Gannon (R-115), passed the legislature on May 15, awaiting the governor’s signature by July 3. The legislation would require materials and instruction relating to human sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases to contain information about sexual harassment, sexual violence, and consent. The original language passed in HB 1606 was introduced as [HB 2234](#) by Rep. Holly Rehder (R-148).

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ADVANCING SEX EDUCATION

One hundred nine bills in 27 states sought to advance sex education instruction. Common provisions included adding child sexual abuse, assault, and dating violence prevention instruction to existing sex education requirements; establishing medically accurate, age-appropriate, and/or evidence requirements for sex education content; increasing partner, parent, or digital communication skills within instruction; and creating teacher training requirements.



SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION EDUCATION

In the wake of the #MeToo movement, state legislatures across the country have introduced bills addressing sexual abuse, assault, violence, and harassment prevention. Conversations around sexual assault and abuse in the media, the entertainment industry, the workforce, and across social media have spurred these legislative actions. Eighty-five bills considered in states such as [New Jersey](#), [Georgia](#), [Rhode Island](#), and [Iowa](#) allowed or required education regarding sexual abuse, assault, harassment, and/or exploitation, as well as consent, personal boundaries, human trafficking, healthy relationships, and/or dating violence to be added to existing health education curricula.

QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

Quality requirements for sex education curricula have been among the most common provisions in legislation considered thus far in 2018. While the terms are rarely defined, 84 bills required that sex education be medically accurate, age-appropriate, evidence-based, and/or culturally-appropriate. Many bills, such as New York’s [AB 768](#), required that all sex education be “medically accurate and age-appropriate,” while others, such as [HB 377](#) in Ohio, required that sex education specific to sexual abuse be “age-appropriate.” In South Carolina, [H 3663](#) required that sex education standards be “evidence-based,” which is defined as “programs or interventions supported by credible scientific studies that find associated decreases in risk behaviors or adverse health outcomes.”

ENCOURAGING COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Teaching students to successfully communicate sexual wants, desires, concerns, and boundaries (both in-person and through digital communication) is an essential component of sex education. Twenty-eight bills considered in 2018 addressed teaching the skills to effectively and safely communicate with parents and partners, as well as through digital means. Wisconsin’s [AB 831](#), for example, required updated model policy curriculum to include “communication techniques to help pupils discuss and resolve conflicts within dating relationships with respect and nonviolence.” A bill introduced in Hawaii, [HB 1905](#), required sex education to “encourage students to communicate with their parents, guardians, and other trusted adults about sexuality and intimate relations.”

TEACHER TRAINING

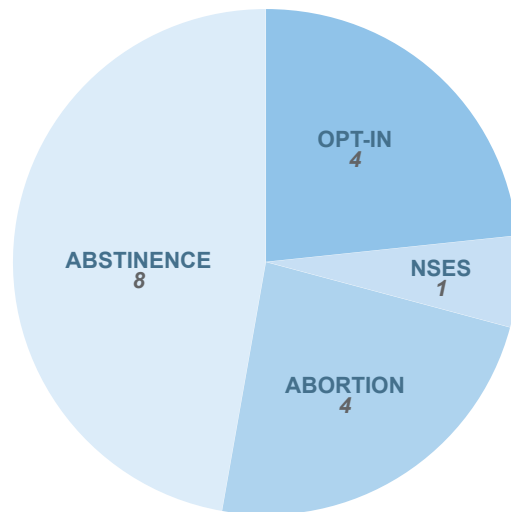
In addition to parents, providers, and peers, teachers play a vital role in providing young people with the information they need to protect their health and well-being. Research shows that instructors’ comfort with and commitment to sex education has a direct impact on teaching ability.² Adequate training ensures that students receive the high-quality sex education they need. Forty-eight bills in states such as [Arizona](#), [California](#), and [West Virginia](#) included provisions requiring or specifying teacher training, making them among the most common in 2018. While a few bills stipulated specific training requirements, most required the State Department of Education or another agency to establish minimum training criteria.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS RESTRICTING SEX EDUCATION

Nine bills in six states presented a variety of ways to restrict sex education instruction. Provisions included requiring an opt-in policy, restricting curriculum standards, prohibiting discussion of abortion, and requiring abstinence-focused instruction.

OPT-IN POLICIES

Parent or guardian engagement in sex education can be an important part of ensuring young people have trusted sources for information related to their sexuality. Unfortunately, requiring written consent from parents or guardians in order for students to participate in sexuality-related instruction (an opt-in provision) undermines the rights of the student to gain knowledge from a trusted and qualified educator. The preferred policy, referred to as an opt-out provision, requires schools to enroll all students in sex education classes and allows parents or guardians to remove their children from instruction without penalty. In 2018, four bills considered in Massachusetts ([HB 295](#) and [HB 2883](#)), [Virginia](#), and [Wyoming](#) sought to establish opt-in policies for instruction related to sexual health topics.



PROHIBITING NATIONAL SEXUALITY EDUCATION STANDARDS

Standards shape the quality and content of instruction. The [National Sexuality Education Standards](#) (NSES), developed by the Future of Sex Education Initiative (FoSE), provide essential student competencies and skills benchmarks by grade level. Prohibiting the use of NSES as well as other non-locally developed standards to inform new state or local sexuality education standards restricts the potential quality of sex education. In Mississippi, [SB 2053](#) sought to prohibit the State Board of Education from adopting the NSES, in addition to rejecting common core and national standards in general.

2 [“National Teacher Preparation Standards for Sexuality Education.”](#) Future of Sex Education (FoSE). Accessed May 29, 2018.

ABORTION-RELATED RESTRICTIONS

Young people have a right to medically accurate and unbiased information on the full range of sexual and reproductive health care options—including abortion. Louisiana considered [a bill](#) to prohibit advocating for or supporting abortion within sex education instruction. Similarly, [HB 295](#) and [HB 2883](#), introduced in Massachusetts, sought to prohibit providing students with referrals to organizations or individuals involved with abortion without parental consent. Ohio [HB 619](#) required the development of curriculum that teaches fetal development with the stated goal of “achieving an abortion-free society.”

ABSTINENCE REQUIREMENTS

Abstinence programming often results in the prohibition of teaching young people about the benefits of contraception and fails to respond to the needs of those who are already sexually active, are survivors of sexual abuse, and/or identify as LGBTQ. Including abstinence as one component of a larger array of information can be beneficial. However, teaching it to the exclusion of other materials not only ignores decades of studies demonstrating such programs’ ineffectiveness, but also fails to address, and often shames, young people’s lived experiences. Eight bills considered in [Alabama](#), [Arizona](#), Kentucky ([HB 80](#) and [SB 71](#)), [Louisiana](#), Mississippi ([HB 213](#) and [SB 2018](#)), and [Ohio](#) required that abstinence be promoted, emphasized, or stressed, and, in some cases, teach that abstinence is the only acceptable option outside of marriage.

STATE BILL TABLE

The highlights above provide a topline glance at the common types of sex education bills and their provisions introduced across the country in 2018. A comprehensive list of state sex education bills, the topics they cover, and available links are below.

Note that the designation of “advance, neutral, restrict, or mixed” below refers to the specific provision(s) introduced, changed, added, or removed from each bill. It does not necessarily refer to the effect of the bill as a whole if it includes unchanged language from previously passed law. Bills that were introduced in 2017 but carried over into the 2018 session and were subject to activity this year were included in this mid-year report. State legislatures in Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, and Texas held no regular session in 2018.

Key

A = Abortion

AP = Abuse/Violence/Assault Prevention

Ab = Abstinence

C = Contraception

Comm = Communication (parents, partners, digital)

FC = Foster Care

HIV = HIV/STDs

LGBT = LGBT

MEAC = Medically accurate, evidence-based, age-/developmentally-/culturally-appropriate

RF = Religious Freedom/Liberty

TP = Teen/Unintended Pregnancy

TX = Title X

OC = Other content

App = Appropriation

G = Grades

N = Notification

TT = Teacher/Training

OI = Other implementation

STATE	BILL NUMBER	INTENT	BILL STATUS	TOPIC AREA(S)	LEGISLATIVE SESSION STATUS
AL	HB 191	Neutral	House 2nd Read	OC	Adjourned March 29
	SB 269	Mixed	House 2nd Read	AP, Ab, C, HIV, MEAC, TP	
AZ	SB 1168	Mixed	Senate 2nd Read	Ab, HIV, LGBT, MEAC, G, N, TT	Adjourned May 4
	HB 2392	Advance	House 2nd Read	AP, MEAC, TT	
	SB 1275	Advance	Senate 2nd Read	AP, MEAC, TT	
	SB 1277	Advance	Senate 2nd Read	AP, MEAC, TT	
	SB 1356	Advance	Senate 2nd Read	G	
	HB 2502*	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP, MEAC, G, N, TT	
CA	SB 221	Advance	Passed Senate, Introduced Assembly	HIV, App	Adjourns August 31
	AB 1868	Advance	Passed Assembly, Introduced Senate	Comm, OC	
	AB 1861	Advance	Passed Assembly, Introduced Senate	AP, Comm, G	
	AB 2153	Advance	Assembly 2nd Read	LGBT, G, TT	
	AB 2601	Advance	Passed Assembly	OI	
FL	SB 96	Advance	Died in Committee	AP, N	Adjourned March 11
GA	SB 401	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP, MEAC, G, TT	Adjourned March 29
	HB 762	Advance	House 2nd Read	AP, MEAC, G, TT	
	HB 656	Neutral	Prefiled	OC	
	HB 941	Neutral	House 2nd Read	OC	

STATE	BILL NUMBER	INTENT	BILL STATUS	TOPIC AREA(S)	LEGISLATIVE SESSION STATUS
HI	HB 856	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC	Adjourned May 3
	HB 929	Advance	Re-referred to Committee	AP, Comm, LGBT, MEAC, N, TT	
	HB 930	Advance	Carried Over	AP, MEAC, App, G, TT	
	SB 252	Advance	Re-referred to Committee	AP, Comm, MEAC, G, TT	
	HB 710	Advance	Carried Over	AP, Comm, MEAC, G, TT	
	HB 963	Advance	Carried Over	AP, MEAC, App, G, TT	
	HB 1905	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Comm, LGBT, MEAC, N, TT	
	HB 2155	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, App, G, TT	
	HB 2139	Advance	Passed House, Re-referred to Senate Committee	LGBT	
	SB 2368	Advance	Passed Senate, Referred to House Committee	AP, Comm, MEAC, App, G, TT	
	SB 2308	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, App, G, TT	
	SB 2542	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, App, G, TT	
	SB 2353	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	HB 2430	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Comm, MEAC, App, G, TT	
	HCR2017 8	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, TT	
	SCR2017 10	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, TT	
ID	H 414	Neutral	Referred to Committee	MEAC, N, OI	Adjourned March 28
	H 579	Neutral	Referred to Committee	MEAC, N, OI	
IL	HB 4442	Advance	Passed Legislature	AP, OC, G	Adjourns Jan. 9, 2019
	HB 5148	Advance	Passed Legislature	AP	
IN	SB 65	Neutral	Approved by Governor	N	Adjourned March 14
IA	SF 2056	Neutral	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, N	Adjourned May 7
	SF 2029	Neutral	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, N	
KY	HB 80	Mixed	Referred to Committee	AP, Ab, Comm, HIV, MEAC, G, N, TT	Adjourned April 14
	SB 39	Neutral	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC	
	SB 71	Restrict	Approved by Governor	Ab	
	HB 239	Neutral	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC	
	SB 178	Advance	Referred to Committee	Ab, C, HIV, MEAC, N	
LA	HB 499	Mixed	Died in Committee	A, AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, LGBT, MEAC, TP, App, N, TT	Adjourned May 18
	SB 250	Neutral	Approved by Governor	OC, OI	

STATE	BILL NUMBER	INTENT	BILL STATUS	TOPIC AREA(S)	LEGISLATIVE SESSION STATUS
MD	HB 251	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP, MEAC, G	Adjourned April 9
	SB 402	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP, MEAC, G	
MA	HB 3984	Advance	Referred to Committee	HIV, MEAC, N	Adjourns Jan. 2, 2019
	HB 295	Restrict	Accompanied New Draft (H 3704)	A, C, HIV, LGBT, RF, N	
	HB 307	Neutral	Referred to Committee	OC, G, TT	
	HB 318	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Comm, MEAC, OC	
	HB 2883	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A, LGBT, N	
	SB 216	Advance	Referring to Committee	HIV, MEAC, N	
	SB 318	Neutral	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, N, TT	
	HB 3704	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, LGBT, MEAC, TP, N	
MI	SB 2112	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP	Adjourns Dec. 31, 2018
	HB 5556	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, TT, OI	
	HB 5557	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, TT, OI	
	HB 5336	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC	
	SB 629	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC	
	SB 620	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, TT	
	HB 5196	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC	
	HB 5734	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, TT	
MN	HB 5785	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Comm, G	Adjourned May 20
	SF 1468	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, MEAC, App, G, N, TT	
	HF 1759	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, MEAC, App, G, N, TT	
	HF 2768	Advance	House 2nd Read	AP	
MS	SF 2465	Advance	Senate 2nd Read	AP	Adjourned March 28
	HB 213	Restrict	Died in Committee	Ab, TP, G	
	SB 2018	Restrict	Died in Committee	Ab, N	
	SB 2053	Restrict	Died in Committee	OC	
	HB 481	Advance	Died in Committee	Ab, C, HIV, TX, OC	
	HB 497	Advance	Died in Committee	Ab, C, HIV, TX, OC	
	HB 529	Advance	Died in Committee	AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, MEAC, TP	
HB 1278	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, G		

STATE	BILL NUMBER	INTENT	BILL STATUS	TOPIC AREA(S)	LEGISLATIVE SESSION STATUS
MO	HB 1551	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC	Adjourned May 18
	SB 788	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP	
	HB 2234	Advance	Dropped from Calendar	AP	
	HB 2285	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP	
	HB 2534	Advance	Referred to Committee	HIV, G	
	HB 1606	Advance	Delivered to Governor	AP	
NH	HB 1765	Advance	Referred to Committee	N	Adjourns July 1
NJ	A 769	Advance	Passed Assembly, Referred to Senate Committee	AP	Adjourns Jan. 7, 2019
	S 1130	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, TT	
	A 2189	Advance	Passed Assembly, Referred to Senate Committee	Comm, MEAC, G	
	A 2190	Advance	Passed Assembly, Referred to Senate Committee	AP, MEAC, G	
	S 2092	Advance	Referred to Committee	Comm, MEAC, G	
NY	AB 533	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, TT	Adjourns Jan. 2, 2019
	AB 768	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC, G, OI	
	AB 2625	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, TT	
	AB 2705	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, LGBT, MEAC, TP, App, TT	
	AB 3953	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G	
	AB 5354	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, App, G	
	SB 186	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, N, TT	
	SB 1070	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, LGBT, MEAC, TP, App, TT	
	SB 1953	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G	
	SB 3124	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Ab, C, Comm, HIV, LGBT, MEAC, TP, App, TT	
	SB 3737	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC, G, OI	
	SB 4528	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, TT	
	SB 6210	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, TT	
	AB 10511	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, N, TT	
AB 10517	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC, G, N, OI		
OH	HB 377	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, N, TT	Adjourns Dec. 31, 2018
	SB 287	Neutral	Referred to Committee	Ab, HIV, G	
	HB 619	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A, TP, OC, App	

STATE	BILL NUMBER	INTENT	BILL STATUS	TOPIC AREA(S)	LEGISLATIVE SESSION STATUS
OK	SB 1012	Advance	Referred to Committee	C, HIV, LGBT, G	Adjourned May 9
	HB 2734	Advance	Passed House, Referred to Senate Committee	AP, Comm, MEAC	
	SB 1105	Advance	Passed Senate, Referred to House Committee	Ab, Comm, HIV, MEAC, G	
	HB 3021	Advance	Referred to Committee	C, HIV, MEAC, G, N, OI	
RI	H 7044	Advance	Passed House, Referred to Senate Committee	AP, MEAC	Adjourns June 30
	H 7298	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, Comm, MEAC, G, N	
	S 2264	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC	
SC	H 3663	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC	Adjourned May 9
	H 4714	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP	
SD	SB 160	Restrict	Referred to Committee	LGBT, G	Adjourned March 26
TN	SB 1510	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP	Adjourned April 25
	HB 2164	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP	
	HB 2174	Neutral	Approved by Governor	RF	
	SB 2124	Neutral	Approved by Governor	RF	
UT	HB 232	Advance	Referred to Committee	C	Adjourned March 9
	HB 286	Mixed	Approved by Governor	AP, Comm, HIV, TP, OC, G, N, TT	
VA	SB 101	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP, MEAC	Adjourned March 11
	SB 789	Advance	Referred to Committee	Comm	
	HB 44	Advance	Referred to Committee	OI	
	HB 45	Advance	Approved by Governor	MEAC, OC, G	
	HB 159	Advance	Referred to Committee	Ab, HIV, MEAC, G	
	SB 843	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC	
	HB 1168	Restrict	Referred to Committee	N	
	HB 1223	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G	
SB 425	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G		
WA	HB 1539	Advance	Approved by Governor	AP, App, G	Adjourned March 9
WV	HB 2974	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, MEAC, G, TT	Adjourned March 11
WI	AB 831	Advance	Failed to Pass	AP, Comm, MEAC, G, N, TT	Adjourns Jan. 7, 2019
	SB 734	Advance	Failed to Pass	AP, Comm, MEAC, G, N, TT	
WY	SF 93	Mixed	Approved by Governor	AP, MEAC, N, TT	Adjourned March 16

* AZ HB 2502 was introduced as a child abuse prevention education bill. However, it was amended to address traumatic event counseling for public safety employees in its final version.