

2021 Sex Ed State Legislative Mid-Year Report

Updated August 2021



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Suggested citation: SIECUS: Sex Ed for Social Change. (2021). 2021 Sex Ed State Legislative Mid-Year Report. <https://siecus.org/resources/2021-sex-ed-state-legislative-mid-year-report/>.

I.

State of Sex Ed Across the Country

The sex education that young people receive nationwide is shaped by policy decisions at every level. The infusion of new conservative hostility surrounding sex education is raising new awareness of the importance of local school boards and their influence on the curriculum being taught. Simultaneously, the ability of the federal government to enact sweeping sex education requirements continues to be a focal point of advocacy efforts.

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The lack of any national mandate means that state legislation and local policy efforts continue to play an increasingly critical role in advancing sex education and sets a precedent for determining how comprehensive instruction may be implemented statewide. Similarly, state legislation influences how accessible reproductive health care services are for minors. Without access to affirming reproductive health care providers, even the most comprehensive sex education (CSE) is limited in its impact. Access to both comprehensive sex education and affirming reproductive health care work is critical for the work to support young people in making informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive health and future.

As of July 15, 2021, legislative sessions in 38 of the 50 states had adjourned for the year. While the COVID-19 pandemic and new variants of the virus continue to impact communities globally, legislatures in the United States pushed forward to tackle their ambitious policy agendas. With over half of the country having received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, legislators capitalized on the opportunity to consider a wide array of legislative issues impacting their constituents while continuing to address the implications of the evolving virus.

At the mid-point of 2021, SIECUS: Sex Ed for Social Change compiled notable activity related to sex education policy.

Highlights from state sex education legislation in 2021:

124 bills were introduced (or carried over from the prior session) related to sex education instruction in schools.

16 bills were enacted in **11** states:

- **5** new laws **advance** sex education.
- **8** new laws **restrict** sex education.
- **2** new laws have a **mixed** impact on sex education.
- **1** new law has a **neutral** impact on sex education.

84 bills (68%) introduced sought to advance the quality of sex education.

24 bills sought to restrict the quality of instruction and undermine the rights of young people. **8** of these bills have passed thus far.

6 bills would have a neutral impact on the quality of sex education.

10 bills would have a mixed impact on the quality of sex education, with portions of the proposed legislation advancing and portions restricting sex education.

While we celebrate the legislative victories won this year through the hard work of advocates, continuous advocacy is necessary to improve the quality of sex education in schools across the United States. On average, **less than 43%** of US high schools and **18%** of middle schools taught all 20 topics identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as critical pregnancy, HIV, or STD prevention topics in 2018.¹

While it is largely the responsibility of each state to meet this standard, the amount of federal funding directly influences the quality of sex education taught. More than **\$2 billion**² has been wasted on failed³ federal abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programming, which has since been rebranded as “sexual risk avoidance” programming. Under the Trump administration, AOUM/SRA funding **more than doubled**.² While advocates had high hopes that the Biden administration would reverse this damaging trend, the President’s FY 2022 budget included a disappointing \$35 million allocated toward AOUM/SRA programming. Such increases in AOUM/SRA funding can impact states’ abilities to provide quality adolescent sexual health programs by giving schools no other choice than to accept AOUM/SRA funding and teach an abstinence-only or abstinence-based program. Further, they may embolden state legislatures to advocate for AOUM/SRA programming to take advantage of federal funding despite the harmful impact of such programming on young people, especially girls, LGBTQ+ youth, and Black youth in particular.³

Fortunately, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (LHHS) funding bill that was passed by the [House Appropriations Committee](#) on July 14 included **\$130 million** for the Teen Pregnancy Prevention program, an increase of \$29 million from the FY21 budget. Further, it included no funding for AOUM/SRA programming, and eliminated

the [Hyde Amendment](#) by removing restrictions on accessing reproductive health care from federal funds. Further, the LHHS bill increased funding to the Title X Family Planning Program to **\$400 million**, an increase of \$113.5 million from the FY21 budget. These historic wins will, if enacted, significantly improve access to critical reproductive and preventative health care services, and advance gender and health equity across the nation.

Comprehensive Sex Education

Programs that build a foundation of knowledge and skills relating to human development, relationships, decision making, abstinence, contraception, and disease prevention. Ideally, school-based CSE should begin in kindergarten and continue through 12th grade. At each developmental stage, these programs teach age-appropriate, medically accurate, and culturally responsive information that builds on the knowledge and skills that were taught in the previous stage.⁴ Further, comprehensive sex education addresses topics such as violence prevention, mental and emotional health, personal skills such as communication and personal safety, reproductive health, sexual behavior, topics related to sexual orientation and gender identity, race and ethnicity, ability, and society and culture.

Positive Trends in 2021

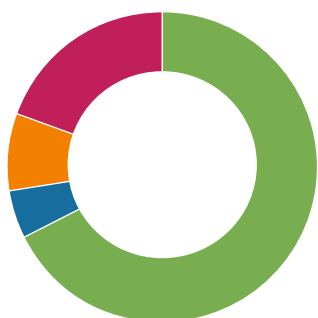
Many positive trends emerged regarding sex education advancements during state legislative sessions in 2021. Bills that mandate instruction on consent, sexual violence prevention, dating violence prevention, and abuse prevention make up **33%** of introduced bills. Bills that include quality requirements for sex education, such as mandating medically accurate, evidence based, or culturally responsive curriculum, made up **21%** of introduced bills. Bills mandating comprehensive sex education (CSE) made up **14%** of introduced bills.

Positive trends in provisions concerning minors' access to sexual and reproductive health care emerged as well. Bills designed to increase the ability of minors to consent to preventative STI treatments as well as reproductive health care services (including access to abortion care, prenatal health care, contraceptives, and health care more broadly) were prominent across **7** states (Colorado, Hawaii, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, Texas) and the District of Columbia.

Characteristics of Comprehensive Sex Education⁴

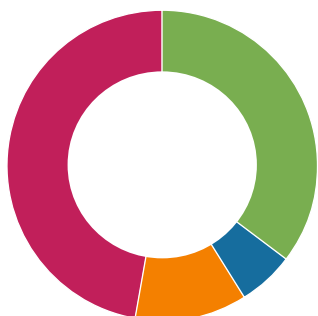
- Is research-based, medically accurate, and developmentally appropriate;
- Provides functional knowledge that is basic, accurate, and directly contributes to health-promoting decisions and behaviors;
- Addresses individual values, attitudes, beliefs, and group norms that support health-enhancing behaviors;
- Focuses on increasing personal perceptions of risk and harmfulness of engaging in specific unhealthy practices and behaviors, as well as reinforcing protective factors;
- Addresses social pressures and influences;
- Provides age- and developmentally appropriate information, learning strategies, teaching methods, and materials;
- Incorporates learning strategies, teaching methods, and materials that are trauma-informed, culturally responsive, sex positive, and grounded in social justice and equity;
- Encourages the use of technology to access multiple valid sources of information, recognizing the significant role that technology plays in young people's lives; and
- Includes teacher information and lesson plan for professional development and training to enhance effectiveness of instruction and student learning.





124 bills introduced:





- 84 advance
- 6 neutral
- 10 mixed
- 24 restrict



17 bills passed:

- 6 advance
- 1 neutral
- 2 mixed
- 8 restrict

Key:

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

Negative Trends in 2021

While the number of restrictive sex education bill introduced were a mere quarter of the number of bills that sought to advance sex education, the number of enacted restrictive sex education bills surpassed the number of progressive bills. Similar to the 2020 state legislative session, trends include **12** “opt-in” provisions that were introduced across eight states (Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas) and **eight** abstinence instruction requirements were introduced across four states (Alabama, Florida, Texas, Mississippi). ■

II.

State Legislative Round Up: Legislative Trends

While efforts to implement regressive sex education legislation were relatively minimal, new attacks on access to reproductive health care services for minors, efforts to limit education on systemic racism, and attacks on LGBTQ+ youth significantly outnumbered efforts to advance the quality of education and medical care for young people.

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LOGAN WEAVER



2021 is already one of the worst anti-abortion legislative sessions in decades due to the increasing number of abortion ban attacks.

At least **67** bills were introduced in **half of the states to ban all or most abortions**, with an additional **69** bills introduced that sought to impose further restrictions on accessing abortion care, resulting in an overwhelming **137 bills** that sought to restrict abortion access alone. Additionally, **eleven** states (Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia) introduced legislation designed to increase parental consent requirements regarding minors' access to sexual and reproductive health care and gender affirming care. **Eleven** states (Alabama, Connecticut, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Illinois, Iowa, Washington, West Virginia) introduced provisions that sought to establish parental notification requirements regarding

minors' access to sexual and reproductive health care services, joining **twelve** states (Arkansas, Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas) that introduced bills to increase sex education parental notification requirements.

During the 2021 state legislative session, legislators also launched a coordinated effort to limit the rights of transgender Americans, and focused these attacks on trans youth. One way this manifested was through the overwhelming effort to limit the ability of health care professionals to provide gender affirming care to transgender minors. Despite these age-appropriate practices, which are recognized by leading health care organizations such as the [American Academy of Pediatrics \(AAP\)](#), at least **32** bills were introduced across **16** states (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Iowa) to prohibit this practice.



Legislative Trends Advancing Sex Ed

At least **82** bills were introduced across **30** states that would advance sex education instruction. Legislative topics include CSE mandates, CSE for foster youth, quality requirements, consent education, abuse prevention, teacher training, communication skills, and repealing adverse instruction requirements on sexual orientation and gender identity. **14** bills would increase access to reproductive health care services for young people.

CSE Mandates

While the majority of sex education provisions introduced in 2021 have focused on advancing specific elements of sex education such as mandating instruction on healthy relationships and sexual violence prevention and advancing sex education quality requirements, **16** bills were introduced in Arkansas, Arizona, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania with the goal of mandating comprehensive sex education in public schools and/or charter schools. **Seven** bills (MA [SB 318](#), NY A 2584, NY A 6616, IL [HB 1736](#), [HB 3071](#), [SB 818](#), IN [HB 1366](#)) aligned the comprehensive sex education requirements with the [National Sex Education Standards](#) and highlighted this compliance within the bill text.

Abuse Prevention

During the 2021 state legislative sessions, legislatures nationwide have continued to grapple with ways to make abuse prevention education more comprehensive. These efforts have been informed by ongoing conversations around sexual assault and abuse in popular media, the entertainment industry, the workforce, higher education, among politicians, and across social

media platforms. Making up nearly a third of the total sex education bills introduced, **41** bills across **19** states (Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah) required additional education regarding dating and sexual violence prevention, abuse prevention, or healthy relationships to be added to existing health education curricula. Further, **14** of these bills mandate instruction on consent or expand on current consent education requirements. A notable amount of abuse and violence prevention mandates received increased bipartisan support when compared to other sex education topics, marking a significant opportunity for advocates to advance legislation regarding abuse prevention instruction.

Quality Requirements

Bills advancing sex education quality requirements were a common strategy used to make incremental advancements to sex education curriculum in 2021. **25** bills required that sex education be medically accurate, age-appropriate, evidence-based, and/or culturally-appropriate. Bills that mandated advancements to the quality of sex education were introduced across **12** states (Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas). Notably, the majority of bills that mandated advanced quality requirements also contained provisions concerning other topics such as abuse prevention and communication skills.

Encouraging Communication Skills

Teaching young people to safely communicate their sexual wants, desires, concerns, and boundaries, both digitally and in-person, is an essential component of sex education. **Ten** bills introduced across **six** states (Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Utah) addressed teaching the skills to effectively and safely communicate with parents and partners, as well as communicating through digital means.

Teacher Training

Teacher training has been proven to be the most significant indicator in determining the quality of sex education instruction and confidence and comfort with teaching sex education.⁴ Because of this, provisions that mandate increased funding and time dedicated to ensuring educators are trained to the [National Teacher Preparation Standards for Sexuality Education](#) are critical to advancing comprehensive sex education across the country.

In 2021, **17** bills mandated teacher training on topics concerning human sexuality. **Eight** of these bills included training requirements specifically for sex educators, while nine bills mandated teacher training on topics related to sexual abuse prevention, dating violence prevention,

or abuse prevention. For example, **Arkansas's SB 655** requires the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education to require minimum education and training qualifications for sex education instructions in addition to mandating comprehensive sex education. In comparison, **Nebraska LB 281** mandates professional training for administrators, teachers, or other school personnel regarding communicating child sexual abuse prevention techniques in addition to mandating instruction on child sexual abuse prevention in kindergarten through fifth grade.

Reproductive Health Care

Legislation introduced with the goal of expanding access to reproductive health care services to minors is essential in ensuring young people have the means to make decisions about their reproductive and sexual health. In 2021, **14** bills addressed the ability of minors to consent to preventative STI treatment or reproductive health care services. This included bills such as **Texas HB 4389**, which sought to repeal restrictive provisions related to abortion care and permit minors 16 years of age or older to consent to the full spectrum of pregnancy related care, including abortion.



Inclusive Instruction and Access to Care for LGBTQ+ Youth

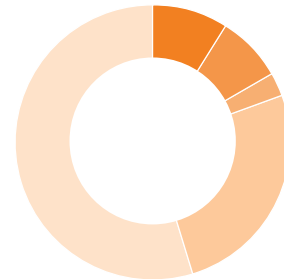
In 2021, we saw an uptick in legislative efforts to amend state sex education requirements that require discriminatory instruction on sexual orientation and/or gender identity. **Seven** bills were introduced in Alabama and Texas that sought to repeal this instruction. The ultimately unsuccessful effort to repeal Texas code regarding teaching on sexual orientation and gender identity follows the [recent revision](#) of sex education standards, in which advocates pushed for more inclusive and culturally responsive instruction. While the updated curriculum failed to include topics related to sexual orientation and gender identity, educators are now required to provide instruction on contraceptive options beyond abstinence to middle school students. **Six** additional bills introduced across Arizona, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York sought to mandate LGBTQ+ inclusive instruction in general curriculum standards, joining the **two** bills introduced in Hawaii and Arizona that sought to prohibit discriminatory instruction on sexual orientation and gender identity in sex education instruction. In addition, **20** bills were introduced across **ten** states (Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia) that sought to prohibit discrimination against LGBTQ+ people in both school settings and through the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) under civil rights protections. An additional **42** bills were introduced across **22** states (Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin) that sought to prohibit or expand upon laws which already prohibit conversion therapy.

Topics breakdown:



- **17** CSE Mandates
- **41** Abuse Prevention and Consent
- **25** Quality Requirements
- **10** Communication skills
- **17** Teacher Training
- **14** Increased Access to Reproductive Health Care
- **22** Additional Positive Content Requirements

Positive LGBTQ+ policy proposals:



- **7** remove discriminatory mandates regarding SOGI instruction in sex education
- **6** require LGBTQ+ inclusive instruction in general curriculum standards or
- **2** prohibit discriminatory SOGI instruction within sex education
- **20** anti-discrimination bills
- **42** bills prohibiting conversion therapy

Legislative Trends Restricting Sex Ed

23 bills were introduced across **13** states (Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee) that sought to restrict sex education. Legislative topics included abstinence requirements, “opt-in” policies, and prohibiting abortion education or advocacy. In addition, **172** bills were introduced to restrict access to reproductive health care services for minors.

Abstinence Requirements

“Sexual risk avoidance” programming, also known as abstinence-only-until-marriage programming, overwhelmingly inhibits educators from teaching young people about the benefits of contraception and utilizes biased, morally charged instructional materials about sexuality. Further, it fails to respond to the needs of young people who are sexually active, are survivors of sexual abuse, and/or are LGBTQ+. The inclusion of instruction on abstinence as an option young people have to avoid unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is necessary within any sex education program, and included within all comprehensive sex education curricula. However, teaching abstinence to the exclusion of other materials and contraceptive options not only disregards decades of research demonstrating the ineffectiveness of abstinence programming, but also fails to address and often shames young people’s lived experiences. Such disregard for the experiences of young people creates a harmful environment in which students are routinely stigmatized based on their identities or experiences, rather than affirmed. In 2021, **nine** provisions emphasized abstinence programming across **three** states (Florida, Mississippi, and Texas).

“Opt-In” Policies

Policies that mandate written permission from a parent or guardian before a student can participate in sex education or a specific portion of sex education, also known as “opt-in” policies, present another barrier to young people receiving comprehensive sex education. Additionally, they provide an opportunity for parents opposed to sex education to involve themselves in efforts to diminish the reach of advanced instruction. They establish additional steps before a young person can participate in sex education, overlooking the fact that parents and guardians have a say under **both** opt-in and opt-out policies. Further, these requirements further stigmatize sex education as a topic that requires additional surveillance. In 2021, **12** bills sought to mandate opt-in requirements across **eight** states (Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas).

Abortion Education or Advocacy

Young people have a right to medically accurate and unbiased information on the full range of sexual and reproductive health care options—including abortion. **Five** bills considered in 2021 would limit the ability of educators to provide accurate information concerning abortion and inhibit the ability of certain health educators, such as employees of Planned Parenthood, to provide advanced sex education due to their affiliation with abortion services. These legislative efforts also seek to penalize educators and other school employees who assist young people in accessing abortion care, creating a school culture in which employees avoid providing further information about reproductive health care services to students in fear of losing their jobs.

Reproductive Health Care Restrictions

Provisions designed to partially or completely limit access to reproductive health care services for young people were among the most prominent trends in 2021. While the **67** near or total abortion bans introduced across **25** states (Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming) states target all people who need abortion care, they have a particularly harmful impact on young people who face additional barriers to accessing reproductive health care. An additional **69** bills were introduced that sought to limit abortion based upon the method, gestational age, reason for obtaining an abortion, or in response to defining fetal personhood.

Further, it is imperative that young people can make sexual and reproductive health care decisions in confidence with their health care providers. This year, **11** bills sought to increase parental consent requirements for minors to obtain reproductive health care, while **14** bills sought to implement parental notification requirements.

Barriers for LGBTQ+ Youth

2021 also marked a historic year regarding the overwhelming number of provisions designed to limit access to inclusive instruction, school activities, and affirming medical care for LGBTQ+ youth—with the majority of efforts aimed at transgender youth in particular. **Two** bills introduced in Tennessee ([HB 800/SB 1216](#)) sought to prohibit textbooks and instructional materials that “promote, normalize, support, or address lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender issues or “lifestyles”, joining Tennessee’s enacted [HB 529](#)

that requires parental notification regarding instruction on sexual orientation and gender identity and further permits parents from opting their children out of such instruction. The largest coordinated effort to harm transgender youth came in the form of anti-transgender sports bans that were introduced through **75** bills across [34 states](#). This harmful effort to limit the ability of transgender youth to participate in sports according with their gender identity was closely followed by the devastating effort to limit the ability of medical professionals from providing gender affirming care to minors. A devastating **32** bills that sought to limit this practice were introduced across **18** states. Gender-affirming care is supported as a medical necessity by leading health professionals, including the [American Medical Association](#), and the [American Academy of Pediatrics](#). Young people have the right to participate in decisions concerning their own bodies, and affirmation of their identities inside and outside of the classroom is essential for their well-being and provides the opportunity to make informed decisions.

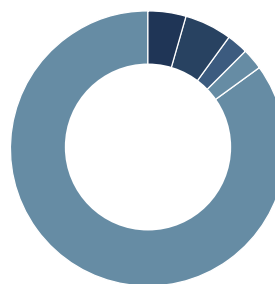


A devastating **32** bills that sought to limit gender-affirming care for minors were introduced across **18** states.



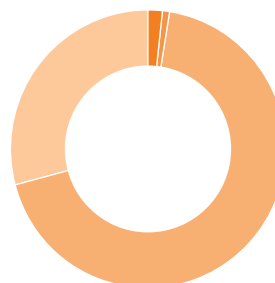
Many LGBTQ+ youth, especially LGBTQ+ youth who are Black, Indigenous, or other youth of color, still do not have access to sex education that is representative of their identities and needs. Continued advocacy for proactive legislation regarding LGBTQ+ inclusivity and nondiscrimination is necessary in order to counteract dehumanizing trends that aggressively target the autonomy of young people and dismiss expert advice on what is best for their well-being. Alongside these actions must be a push for LGBTQ+-inclusive and affirming health care, as education is most impactful when these resources are also available to and accessible by youth. The updated report, [A Call to Action: LGBTQ+ Youth Need Inclusive Sex Education](#), provides guidance for supporters on how they can effectively advocate for LGBTQ+ inclusive sex ed and enact progressive policy changes in their communities. ■

Topics breakdown:



- 9 Abstinence Requirements
- 12 "Opt-in" Policies
- 5 Abortion Education or Advocacy
- 5 Additional Negative Content Requirements
- 169 Additional Reproductive Health Care Restrictions

Anti-LGBTQ+ policy proposals:



- 2 prohibit instruction on LGBTQ+ identity
- 1 opt-out of SOGI instruction
- 75 sports bans
- 32 medical care bans



III.

A Deeper Dive: Enacted Bill Summaries

Across the United States, at least **36 bills** passed related to sex education and access to reproductive health care for young people, a significant uptick from the **14 bills** that passed regarding sex education and access to reproductive health care for young people during states' 2020 legislative session.

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EMMANUEL IKWUEGBU

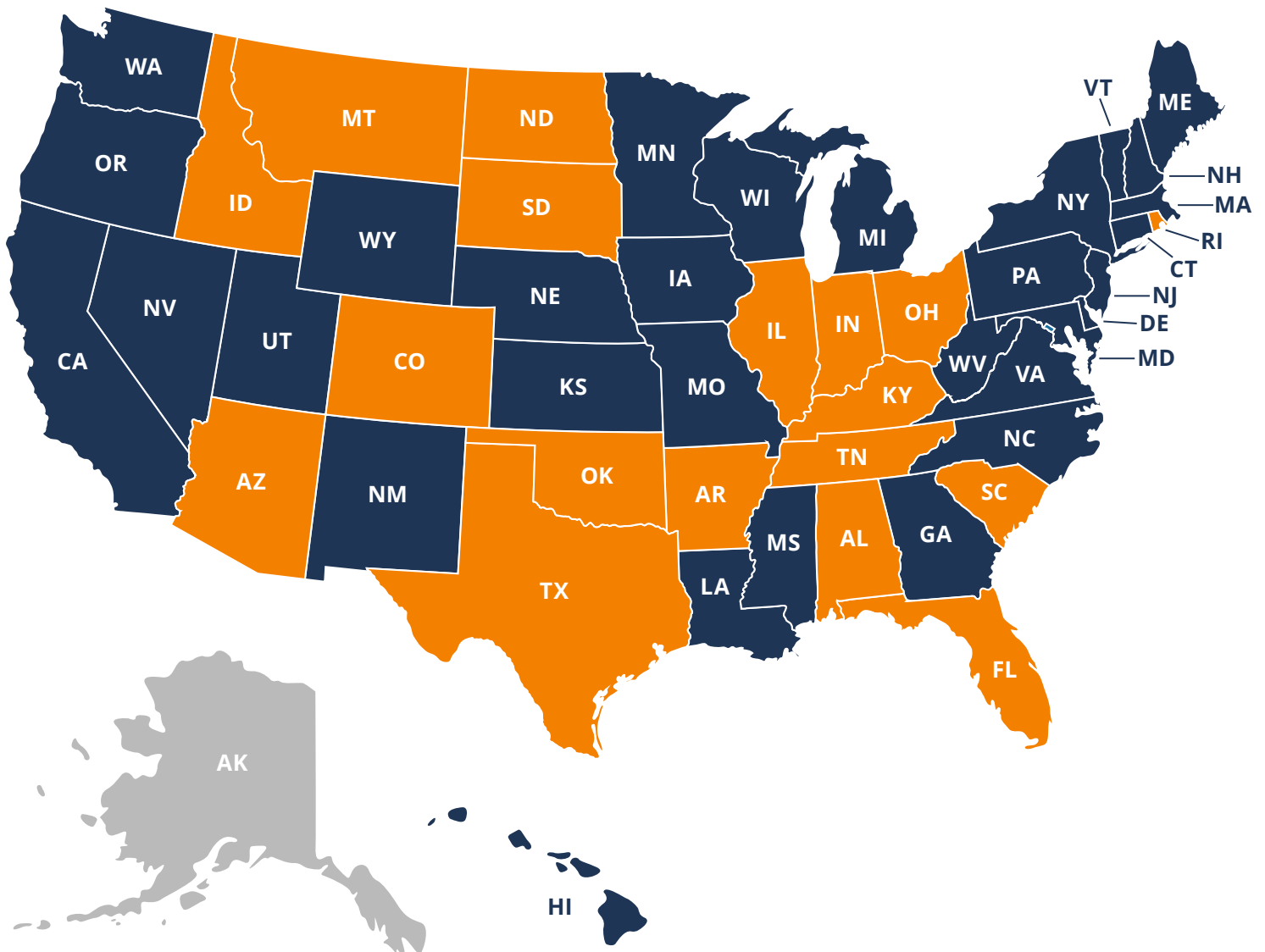


The 36 provisions differ greatly in their positive or negative impact on young people:

- Alabama's [HB 385](#), Colorado's [SB-21-016](#), Illinois's [SB 818](#), North Dakota's [SB 2311](#), Oklahoma's [SB 89](#), Rhode Island's [HB 5083](#) and [HB 6469](#), and Tennessee's [SB 1360](#) will **advance** sex education requirements and access to reproductive health care services.
- Florida's [HB 519](#) and [HB 545](#), North Dakota's [SB 2265](#), and Tennessee's [HB 577/SB 1392](#) will have a **mixed impact** on sex education requirements.
- Arkansas's [HB 1570](#), [HB 1592](#), [HB 1646](#) and [SB 6](#), Arizona's [HB 2035](#) and [SB 1457](#), Florida's [HB 241](#), Idaho's [H 366](#), Indiana's [HB 1577](#), Kentucky's [HB 91](#), Montana's [HB 136](#), [HB 171](#), and [SB 99](#), Ohio's [HB 110](#), Oklahoma's [HB 1102](#), [HB 2441](#), and [SB 918](#), South Carolina's [S 1](#), South Dakota's [HB 1110](#), Tennessee's [HB 529](#), [HB 1027](#), and [SB 1229](#), and Texas's [HB 1280](#), [HB 1525](#), and [SB 8](#) will **restrict** access to sex education and reproductive health care services.



Table 1: Map of Enacted Bills by State



Key:

■ Enacted
 ■ Introduced
 ■ No Activity

A. Sex Education

Alabama enacted [HB 385](#) on April 20. Introduced by Representative Laura Hall (D-19), the law requires sex education instruction to be medically accurate and amends course material's emphasis on self-control and ethical behavior to instead emphasize the importance of delaying sexual activity and discouraging risky sexual behavior. Further, the law removes the requirement for materials to emphasize stigmatizing and false information regarding the acceptability and criminality of LGBTQ+ identities.

Arizona enacted [HB 2035](#) on July 9. Introduced by Representative Gail Griffin (R-14), the law requires parents to opt their children into sex education instruction. Further, the law prohibits schools from providing sex education prior to grade 5, and implements additional curriculum approval requirements before sex education may be taught.

Florida enacted [HB 241](#) on June 29. Introduced by Representative Erin Grall (R-54), the law establishes the Parent's Bill of Rights, mandating that school districts enact a policy that establishes a procedure for a parent to object to instructional materials on the basis of morality, sex, religion, or that the materials are harmful. Further, the law requires the development of a procedure for parents to opt their children out of sex education and receive prior notification of such instruction. Under this law, health care providers must receive parental consent prior to providing minors with care. Florida also enacted [HB 519](#), which requires K-12 health education to be age-appropriate, developmentally appropriate, and include instruction on the prevention of child sexual abuse. Further, the law requires curriculum to include an awareness of the benefits

of abstinence as the expected standard, along with the consequences of teenage pregnancy. In addition, Florida enacted [HB 545](#) on June 4, mandating each school district to notify parents of the right to remove their children from sex education and provide the opportunity to review the instructional materials. Further, the law mandates that all sex education instructional materials to be approved on an annual basis by the district school board in an open notice public meeting.

Illinois enacted [SB 818](#), enrolled as Public Act 102-0522, on August 20th. Introduced by Senator Ram Villivalam (D-08), the law requires educators to teach comprehensive sex education. Such instruction is required to be age and developmentally appropriate, medically accurate, complete, culturally appropriate, inclusive, trauma informed, and replicate evidence-based or evidence-informed programs. This bill is an amended version of the model comprehensive sex education legislation entitled the Healthy Youth Act.

Montana enacted [SB 99](#), enrolled as Ch. 316, on April 30. Introduced by Senator Cary Smith (R-27), the law requires schools to provide written notification to a parent or guardian prior to providing sex education and their right to remove their children from such instruction. Further, the law prohibits school districts from allowing any person or entity affiliated with providing abortion care from providing sex education instruction.

North Dakota enacted [SB 2311](#) on April 27. Introduced by Senator Joan Heckaman (D-23), the bill mandates the provision of an evidence-based, online virtual mental health and suicide prevention stimulation training program for students.

Oklahoma enacted [SB 89](#), enrolled on April 28. Introduced by Senator John Haste (R-26), the law requires health education to be taught in public schools and include, but is not limited to, instruction on physical health, mental health, social and emotional health, and intellectual health.

Ohio enacted [HB 110](#), enrolled as the Ohio operating appropriations effective June 30. The budget allocates \$2 million towards abstinence-only programming, obtain parental consent if additional sex education is provided beyond the mandated topics, and requires an annual audit of each localities sex education instruction. In addition, the budget includes additional mandates that threaten access to reproductive health care services.

Rhode Island enacted [HB 6469](#), enrolled on July 9. Introduced by Representative Karen Alzate (D-60), the law amends the definition of dating violence within dating violence education to expand the scope of instruction. The law further requires each school to collect data regarding student misconduct that is considered dating violence.

Tennessee enacted [HB 529/SB 1229](#), enrolled as Ch. 281, on May 5. Introduced by Representative Debra Moody (R-81), the law requires schools to provide parental notification at least 30 days prior to commencing instruction on sexual orientation or gender identity in any subject, and permits parents to opt their children out of such instruction. Further, Tennessee enacted [SB 1360](#), which requires each local education agency to provide family life education. Tennessee also enacted [HB 577/SB 1392](#), which amended requirements regarding instruction on contraception to require the local board of education to review and approve instruction to ensure it is medically accurate, age appropriate, in compliance with state statute, aligned to state academic standards, and available for parental review.

Texas enacted [HB 1525](#) on June 16. Introduced by Representative Dan Huberty (R-127), the school funding bill includes a provision that requires schools to receive parental consent prior to their children receiving sex education.



B. Access to Reproductive Health Care for Young People

Arizona enacted [SB 1457](#) on April 27. Introduced by Senator Nancy Barto (R-15), the law prohibits abortion based upon the presence or presumed presence of a genetic abnormality in the fetus and further prohibits the delivery of medication abortion.

Arkansas enacted [HB 1646](#), enrolled as Act 931, on April 26. Introduced by Representative Joe Cloud (R-71), the law establishes fetal personhood, thus prohibiting abortion. [SB 6](#) was also enacted, prohibiting abortion unless in the case of a medical emergency. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the ACLU of Arkansas, and Planned Parenthood Federation [were granted](#) their Motion for Preliminary Injunction against the restrictive measure on May 26, temporarily blocking the ban from taking effect while the lawsuit continues. In addition, [HB 1570](#) was enacted, which prohibits medical professionals from providing gender affirming care to minors. On July 31, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the enforcement of this mandate, following the state legislature's overruling of Governor Hutchinson's [veto](#) of the bill. Arkansas also enacted [HB 1592](#), which prohibits public schools or open-enrollment public charter schools from entering into any type of transaction with an individual or entity that provides abortion care.

Colorado enacted [SB-21-016](#) on July 6. Introduced by Senator Brittany Pettersen (D-22), the bill permits minors to consent to prescription of medication to treat a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Idaho enacted [H 366](#), enrolled as Ch. 289, on April 29. The law prohibits abortion after a fetal heartbeat has been detected unless in the case of a medical emergency.

Indiana enacted [HB 1577](#), enrolled as Public Law 218, on April 29, 2021. Introduced by Representative Peggy Mayfield (R-60), the law further limits the time in which medication abortion may be provided, requires the physician to provide false information about medication abortion, prohibits telemedicine to be used to provide medication abortion, and imposes further restrictions on abortion providers.

Kentucky enacted [HB 91](#), enrolled as Ch. 174, on March 30. Introduced by Representative Joe Fischer (R-68), the law amends the Constitution of Kentucky to state that nothing in the Constitution secures or protects the right to abortion or requires the funding of abortion care.

Montana enacted [HB 136](#), enrolled as Ch. 307, on April 28. Introduced by Representative Keith Regier (R-03), the law prohibits abortion if it has been determined that the fetus is capable of feeling pain unless in the case of a medical emergency. Montana also enacted [HB 171](#), which prohibits the use of telehealth to provide medication abortion.

North Dakota enacted [SB 2265](#), enacted on April 6. Introduced by Senators Kyle Davison (R-41) and Kathy Hogan (D-21), the law permits minors experiencing homelessness to consent to medical, dental, or behavioral health services, except for abortion care.

Oklahoma enacted [HB 1102](#) on April 26. Introduced by Representative Jim Olsen (R-02), the law prohibits abortion unless in the case of a medical emergency. Further, [HB 2441](#) was enacted, prohibiting abortion after a fetal heartbeat has been detected. Oklahoma also enacted [SB 918](#), which prohibits abortion in Oklahoma if Roe v. Wade is overturned by the United States Supreme Court or if an amendment to the United States Constitution is adopted that permits states to prohibit abortion.

Rhode Island enacted [HB 5083](#) on July 2. Introduced by Representative Carol McEntee (D-33), the law requires all public schools to make menstrual products available to students at no cost.

South Carolina enacted [S 1](#), enrolled as Act. 1, on February 18, 2021. Introduced by Senator Larry Grooms (R-37), the law prohibits abortion after a fetal heartbeat has been detected.

South Dakota enacted [HB 1110](#) on March 29. The law prohibits abortion based upon the fetal diagnosis or probable diagnosis of Down Syndrome.

Tennessee enacted [HB 1027](#) on May 21. Introduced by Representative Sabi Kumar (R-66), the bill prohibits medical professionals from providing gender affirming care to minors prior to puberty.

Texas enacted [HB 1280](#) on June 16. Introduced by Representatives Giovanni Capriglione (R-98), the law prohibits abortion unless in the case of a medical emergency. Texas also enacted [SB 8](#), which prohibits abortion after a fetal heartbeat has been detected. ■



IV.

Implications for the Future of Sex Ed



PHOTO BY
SHARON MCCUTCHEON



The Coronavirus Pandemic

While the impact of the unprecedented coronavirus pandemic took a demonstrated toll on states' legislative sessions in 2020, the impact of the pandemic has been heavily felt by educators, parents, and students who navigated remote learning. In July, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released [updated standards](#) regarding in-person learning. The new standards emphasize in-person learning as a priority, while also highlighting the need for increased vaccination rates and emphasizing the use of masks indoors for those who remain unvaccinated. While these new standards are significant, safety guidelines are continuing to evolve as the Delta variant continues to infect thousands of individuals on a daily basis. While [nearly 100%](#) of students in grades K-8 have been reported to be enrolled in either a hybrid or full-time in person model since April, the numbers vary when it comes to high school instruction. School officials have begun conducting [community outreach efforts](#) across the country in the hopes of increasing in-person summer and fall enrollment. Leading education experts have begun conducting data regarding rates of in-person learning among high school students, but at this point remain uncertain about exact figures.

Additional disparities regarding a return to in-person instruction come to light when considering the racial diversity of students. [One report](#) conducted in February found that white students in California are more than **three times** more likely than their Black peers, more than **twice as likely** as their Latinx peers, and nearly **twice as likely** as their Asian peers to have the opportunity to return to in-person instruction.⁵ Further, a survey conducted by the CDC in December found that Black and Latinx parents were less likely than white parents to feel confident in sending their children back to school.⁶

This discrepancy may reflect the way in which Black and Latinx communities have experienced disproportionate rates of COVID-19 infection, hospitalization, and mortality rates as a result of systemic, structural racism that influences contributing factors such as income, access to health care, education, and occupation. Marginalized communities, including Black and Latinx communities and low-income communities, are over-represented in essential work settings, and are more likely to be exposed to COVID-19.⁷ These factors are only compounded by the lack of trust many parents feel that their local school district has taken appropriate measures to protect their children, given the persistent, racist history of abuse committed against students of color nationwide.



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A Sophisticated Attack on Inclusive Education

Sex education legislation is no stranger to controversy. Long challenged by movements based in fear and moral ideology, the opposition to comprehensive sex education has been evolving and has debuted in the US as a more organized, localized, and better funded movement during the 2021 legislative session.

State-based advocacy groups have joined together under the guise of “parental rights.” These groups falsely demonize free thinking and public education as a “government indoctrination” under which any kind of tolerance education is misconstrued and lumped together. These organizations falsely claim Critical Race Theory (a college-level theoretical study on the impacts of racism in the creation of systems) is being taught in preK-12 public schools, that comprehensive sex education inappropriately teaches young people information about sex and sexuality and “sexualizes” youth, and, in COVID, claims mask wearing and vaccinations, according to CDC guidance, as an infringement on their “freedom.” The major linking tenet behind the “parental rights” groups is an assertion that the public education system does not have the best interests of young people in mind and doesn’t engage parents in the education process. In reality, all public education systems must, by existing law, engage parents and the community in developing educational standards which dictate what is taught in schools. Parents play an essential part in guiding their children’s education, and should be their children’s first and primary source of quality sex education. However, these organizations disregard the important role of public education to ensure young people receive sex education that is free from religious ideology, shame based or stigmatizing messaging, based in science, and culturally responsive.

The movement against tolerance education represents a small minority of individuals who have amplified their voice using fear tactics and messaging supplied to them by The Heritage Foundation, The Family Policy Alliance, and the Alliance Defending Freedom. This well-funded movement is largely driven in local and state organizations by one or two individuals with links to anti-reproductive freedom organizations, while the majority of parents support sex education. While small, this movement cannot be ignored. The funding behind them and their ability to message and gain political prominence gives the impression that anti-tolerance education is larger than it really is. It will be imperative moving forward that these organizations and elected officials are exposed for who they really are: extremists who do not represent the majority of Americans.



Sex Education and Racial Justice

The 2021 legislative session saw both progressive and regressive efforts to systemic racism and other forms of discrimination within both sex education courses and other core subjects.

Massachusetts and **Delaware** introduced legislation that sought to advance anti-racist instruction. Massachusetts' [HB 3718](#) sought to incorporate anti-racist curriculum in elementary and secondary public schools, including the impact of racism on health in health courses. Delaware's [HB 198](#), which was successfully enacted on June 17, now requires schools to develop and provide a curriculum on Black history.

State legislatures must act now to ensure that sex education be culturally responsive, explicitly acknowledging a history of racism within the sexual and reproductive health field.¹⁷ When drafting legislation related to teacher training and sex education, states can align requirements to both the [Professional Learning Standards for Sex Education](#) and the [National Sex Education Standards](#), which include considerations for the impact of racism on sexual and health. States can also ensure that leading racial and reproductive justice state organizations are involved in sex education policy decisions. Advocates for comprehensive sex ed must continue to ask

themselves how the policies they promote acknowledge and incorporate race, and understand racial and reproductive justice as a key component of sex education advocacy.

The newly enacted provisions represent a positive step forward in ensuring young people receive instruction across a variety of subjects, including sex education, that encompasses an anti-racist lens and intentionally addresses the devastating abuse Black Americans and other communities of color have endured throughout America's history. Despite this, an unprecedented number of bills that sought to ban this essential instruction were also introduced this year. Referred to as both equitable education bans or anti-critical race theory legislation, at least **23** bills were introduced across **17** states (Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin) that prohibit critical race theory or any instruction that includes race or gender stereotyping. **Seven** of these bills were enacted across **six** states (Iowa [HF 802](#), Idaho [HB 377](#), Oklahoma [HB 1775](#), New Hampshire [HB 2](#), Tennessee [HB 580/SB 623](#), and Texas [H 3979](#)).

While many of these deceptive bills may appear to be positive provisions that prohibit discrimination, their intention is to prohibit instruction on systemic racism and racial or gender-based privilege. They aim to emphasize individual action, rather than acknowledge the way in which systemic racism is present throughout American history and continues to impact nearly every aspect of modern life through access to education, health care services, employment, and housing. Further, it fails to acknowledge the way in which conscious and unconscious bias, internalized racism, and racial and gender-based privilege are omnipresent factors that must be continuously addressed and scrutinized beginning at a young age. It is essential that sex educators are able to incorporate these critical lessons regarding racism, discrimination, intersectionality, and conscious and unconscious bias within sex education instruction. If and when these equitable education bans are written into law, educators could be penalized or even fired for providing instruction on these vital topics.

Beyond the school setting, several states sought to address racial disparities that have resulted in significant health disparities among communities of color. **Eight** bills were introduced across **six** states that sought to declare racism as a public health crisis and develop commissions to reduce health inequities among marginalized communities.

Some bills, such as Ohio [SB 125](#) and North Carolina [SB 577](#) sought to address racial disparities in maternal morbidity, access to reproductive health care services, and infant mortality. These disparities are most prominent among Black women and girls, as Black women are **[three times more likely](#)** to die from a pregnancy related cause when compared to white women. It is essential that sex education curriculum incorporates instruction on the way in which systemic racism influences the way in which these disparate health outcomes occur. This may include, but is not limited to, structural barriers to health care, the denial of concerns of Black patients by health care professionals, and the multitude of societal factors that adversely influence the social determinants of health for Black and Latinx communities. ■



V.

State Bill Table

The highlights above provide a topline glance at the common types of sex education and reproductive health bills and their provisions introduced across the country in 2020. A comprehensive list of state sex education bills, the topics they cover, and available links are below. In a similar manner to how sex education legislation is classified, the below table includes classification as to whether the introduced reproductive health legislation advances or restricts minors' access to reproductive health care.

PHOTO BY
JESWIN THOMAS



Key

Bold intent = Sex education legislation

A = Abortion

AP = Abuse/violence/assault prevention

Ab = Abstinence

CSE = Comprehensive sex education

Comm = Communication (parents, partners, digital)

CR = Consent requirements

FC = Foster care

STI/HIV = Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV

LGBT = LGBT

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

RHC = Reproductive health care

TX = Title X

N = Notification

TT = Teacher/training

OI = Other implementation

OC = Other content

Opt = Opt-in and opt-out requirements

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
AL	HB 1	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 17
	HB 377	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 385	Advance	Enacted	LGBT, MEAC, CR, Ab	
	HB 620	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 10	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 196	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT, MEAC, CR, Ab	
AK	H 8	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 19
	H 206	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
AZ	HB 2035	Restrict	Enacted	Opt, N	Adjourned June 30
	HB 2184	Restrict	Died in Committee	Opt, N	
	HB 2251	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE, MEAC, Opt	
	HB 2487	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 2647	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, CT, Opt	
	HB 2650	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 2656	Advance	Died in Committee	CR, OC	
	HB 2710	Mixed	Died in Committee	MEAC, CR, TT, AP, Opt	
	HB 2878	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 1317	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT, OC	
	SB 1381	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 1340	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, TT, Opt, CR, AP, C	
	SB 1383	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 1423	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT, OC	
	SB 1426	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 1456	Restrict	Vetoed	LGBT, CR, Opt	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
AZ	SB 1457	Restrict	Enacted	A	Adjourned June 30
	SB 1482	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 1511	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 1532	Restrict	Passed Senate; Passed House; Failed Senate Final Reading	OC	
	SB 1641	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 1706	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT, OC	
AR	HB 1570	Restrict	Passed Assembly; Awaiting Second Senate Reading	LGBT	Adjourns November 30
	HB 1592	Restrict	Enacted	A, CR	
	HB 1646	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	HB 1749	Restrict	Passed House; Referred to Senate Committee	LGBT, OC	
	SB 6	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	SB 347	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	SB 389	Neutral	Delivered to Governor	Opt, N	
	SB 463	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	SB 468	Restrict	Recommended for Study	A	
	SB 510	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 519	Restrict	Withdrawn by Author	A	
	SB 655	Advance	Recommended for Study	CSE, TT	
CA	AB 367	Advance	Passed Assembly; Referred to Senate Committee	RHC	Adjourns September 10
	SB 65	Advance	Passed Senate; Referred to Assembly Committee	RHC, OC	
	SB 217	Neutral	Referred to Committee	N	
CO	HB 21-1017	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned June 8
	SB 21-016	Advance	Enacted	RHC, STI/HIV	
CT	HB 5510	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned June 9
	HB 6293	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 6662	Advance	Died in Committee	RHC, RE	
	S 332	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
DE	HB 198	Advance	Enacted	RE	Adjourned June 30
	HB 199	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
DC	B 24-0029	Advance	Referred to Committee	RHC, STI/HIV	Adjourns December 31
	B 24-0158	Advance	Referred to Committee	RHC	
FL	HB 241	Restrict	Enacted	N, Opt	Adjourned April 30
	HB 301	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 351	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 519	Mixed	Enacted	MEAC, Ab, AP	
	HB 545	Mixed	Enacted	N	
	HB 935	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
FL	HB 1221	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned April 30
	HB 1303	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	SB 410	Mixed	Died in Committee	N	
	SB 554	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	SB 582	Restrict	Died in Committee	N, Opt	
	SB 690	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 744	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 1094	Mixed	Died in Committee	MEAC, Ab, AP	
	SB 1664	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
GA	HB 54	Advance	Died in Committee	CR	Adjourned March 31
	HB 195	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC	
	HB 401	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 569	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
HI	HB 11	Advance	Passed House, Died in Senate Committee	LGBT, RE	Adjourned April 29
	HB 225	Advance	Passed House, Died in Senate Committee	OC	
	HB 478	Advance	Died in Committee	STI/HIV	
	HB 1306	Advance	Died in Committee	AP, TT	
	SB 25	Advance	Passed Senate, Died in House Committee	STI/HIV	
	SB 841	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
ID	H 52	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	Senate Adjourned Sine Die; House Recessed May 12
	H 56	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	H 249	Restrict	Passed House, Died in Senate Committee	Opt	
	H 302	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	H 366	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	H 377	Restrict	Enacted	RE	
	S 1085	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	S 1183	Restrict	Passed Senate, Referred to House Committee	A	
IL	HB 24	Advance	Sent to the Governor	Comm	Adjourned May 31
	HB 319	Advance	Died in Committee	F	
	HB 827	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 1736	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE, TT, N, AP	
	HB 1797	Advance	Died in Committee	A, N	
	HB 1893	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 3043	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 3046	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 3047	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 3053	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
IL	HB 3071	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE	Adjourned May 31
	HB 3224	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, Comm, C, AP	
	HB 3274	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	HB 3535	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 266	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE	
	SB 647	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE	
	SB 818	Advance	Enacted	CSE, Comm, C, Opt, AP	
	SB 2190	Advance	Died in Committee	A, N	
IN	HJR 4	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	Adjourns November 15
	HB 1213	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	HB 1310	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	HB 1366	Advance	Referred to Committee	CSE	
	HB 1505	Restrict	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	HB 1539	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	HB 1557	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	HB 1577	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	SB 224	Restrict	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 32	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 399	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
IA	HF 192	Advance	Died in Chamber	AP, TT	Adjourned May 19
	HF 193	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT, N	
	HF 267	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HF 272	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HF 331	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HF 376	Advance	Died in Committee	CR, LGBT	
	HF 403	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HF 414	Advance	Died in Committee	AP, TT	
	HF 662	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	HF 802	Restrict	Enacted	RE	
	SF 58	Advance	Died in Committee	AP, C	
	SF 167	Restrict	Died in Committee	Opt	
	SF 270	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	SF 377	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SF 381	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE	
KS	HB 2207	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 26
	HB 2210	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 208	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Committee	LGBT	
	SB 214	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
KY	HB 2	Restrict	Enacted	A	Adjourned March 30
	HB 19	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
KY	HB 91	Restrict	Enacted	A	Adjourned March 30
	HB 96	Restrict	Died in Committee	A, N	
	HB 103	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 460	Restrict	Died in Committee	A, N	
	HB 462	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, TT, Comm, CR	
	HB 477	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 30	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 83	Restrict	Died in Committee	OC	
LA	SB 104	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned June 10
ME	LD 550	Restrict	Failed	RE	Adjourned March 30
	LD 748	Restrict	Failed	A	
	LD 825	Restrict	Failed	A	
	LD 851	Restrict	Failed	A	
MD	HB 78	Advance	Enacted	RE	Adjourned April 12
	HB 846	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 997	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 1088	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 52	Advance	Enacted	RE	
	SB 768	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SJ 5	Advance	Withdrawn by Sponsor	CR	
MA	H 241	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP	Adjourns January 4, 2022
	H 251	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	H 567	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC, N, Opt, CR	
	H 615	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, C	
	H 633	Restrict	Referred to Committee	N, Opt	
	H 688	Advance	Referred to Committee	Comm	
	H 717	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RHC, N	
	H 2084	Advance	Referred to Committee	OC	
	H 2089	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	H 2409	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	H 3718	Advance	Referred to Committee	RE	
	S 284	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC, N, Opt, CR	
	S 286	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, OC	
	S 292	Advance	Referred to Committee	OC	
	S 313	Advance	Referred to Committee	OC	
	S 318	Advance	Referred to Committee	CSE, TT, Opt	
	S 391	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, TT	
	S 1303	Advance	Referred to Committee	OC, TT	
	S 2282	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SD 1783	Advance	Filed	AP, OC	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
MI	HB 4297	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	Adjourns December 31
	HB 4651	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	HB 4737	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	HB 4738	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	HB 4938	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC	
	HB 5097	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RE	
	SB 192	Advance	Referred to Committee	OC,TT	
	SB 208	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 223	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, TT	
	SB 367	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 460	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RE	
	SB 496	Advance	Referred to Committee	MEAC	
MN	HF 259	Advance	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned May 17
	HF 262	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HF 345	Restrict	Died in Committee	Opt	
	HF 358	Advance	Died in Chamber	CSE	
	HF 643	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HF 1924	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HF 1934	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HF 2134	Advance	Died in Committee	STI/HIV	
	HF 2156	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SF 223	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SF 340	Advance	Died in Committee	STI/HIV	
	SF 356	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SF 360	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SF 632	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE, TT, N	
	SF 731	Advance	Died in Committee	A	
	SF 1374	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SF 1636	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SF 1871	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
MS	HB 143	Restrict	Died in Committee	Ab	Adjourned April 1
	HB 338	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 554	Neutral	Died in Committee	OC	
	HB 736	Mixed	Died in Committee	CR, Ab	
	HB 790	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 805	Mixed	Died in Committee	MEAC, C, Opt, Ab	
	HB 890	Restrict	Died in Committee	Ab	
	HB 891	Restrict	Died in Committee	Ab, A	
	HB 893	Advance	Died in Committee	CR	
	HB 1089	Restrict	Died in Committee	N	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
MS	HB 1275	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	Adjourned April 1
	SB 2171	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT, N	
	SB 2226	Restrict	Died in Committee	OC	
	SB 2791	Restrict	Died in Committee	Ab	
MO	HB 1	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned May 30
	HB 4	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 33	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBT	
	HB 225	Advance	Died in Committee	A, OC	
	HB 468	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 786	Neutral	Died in Committee	N, Opt	
	HB 831	Advance	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 952	Restrict	Died in Committee	RE	
	HB 1077	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 1269	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 207	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 391	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	
	SB 442	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 443	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 450	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 458	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	
MT	HB 113	Restrict	Died in Process	LGBT	Adjourned April 29
	HB 136	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	HB 171	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	HB 337	Restrict	Died in Process	A	
	HB 427	Restrict	Died in Process	LGBT	
	LC 2865	Restrict	Draft Died in Process	A	
	LC 3124	Restrict	Draft Died in Process	A	
	SB 99	Restrict	Enacted	N, Opt, A	
	SB 282	Restrict	Died in Process	RHC, N	
NE	LB 67	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned May 27
	LB 231	Advance	Died in Chamber	LGBT	
	LB 281	Advance	Died in Chamber	AP, TT	
	LB 282	Restrict	Died in Committee	CR	
NV	AB 176	Restrict	Failed	N, A	
	AB 261	Advance	Enacted	LGBT	
NH	HB 2	Restrict	Enacted	RE	Adjourned July 1
	HB 68	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBT	
	HB 622	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 625	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
NJ	A 1488	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	Adjourns January 11, 2022
	A 3232	Restrict	Withdrawn from Consideration	A	
	A 3725	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	A 5124	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP	
	A 5144	Advance	Referred to Committee	STI/HIV	
	A 5560	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	ACR 123	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A, N	
	S 113	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	S 398	Advance	Withdrawn from Consideration	STI/HIV	
	S 429	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	S 3030	Advance	Referred to Committee	A	
	S 3206	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SCR 20	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A, N	
NM	HB 142	Advance	Passed House, Died in Senate Committee	AP, C, TT	Adjourned March 20
NY	A 817	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned June 10
	A 822	Advance	Died in Committee	STI/HIV	
	A 840	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	A 1209	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	A 2511	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	A 3715	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, CR	
	A 3780	Restrict	Died in Committee	A, N	
	A 4763	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	A 5679	Advance	Died in Committee	RE	
	A 6298	Advance	Enacting Clause Stricken	LGBT	
	A 6412	Advance	Died in Committee	C	
	A 6616	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE	
	A 7161	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE	
	A 7437	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	S 82	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	S 369	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	S 757	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	S 937	Advance	Died in Committee	STI/HIV	
	S 1294	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, CR	
	S 1929	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	S 2584	Advance	Died in Committee	CSE	
	S 2987	Advance	Passed Senate, Passed Assembly	RE	
	S 4909	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	S 6241	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
NC	HB 31	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	Adjourns July 30
	HB 149	Restrict	Passed House, Referred to Senate Committee	A	
	HB 324	Restrict	Passed House, Withdrawn from Senate Committee and Re-Referred	RE	
	HB 450	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	HB 452	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	HB 453	Restrict	Vetoed	A	
	SB 392	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 396	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 514	Restrict	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 577	Advance	Referred to Committee, Withdrawn from Senate Committee and Re-Referred	RE	
ND	HB 1313	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	Adjourned April 30
	HB 1476	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBT, Opt	
	SB 2265	Mixed	Enacted	N, A	
	SB 2311	Advance	Enacted	OC, TT	
OH	HB 105	Advance	Passed House, Referred to Senate Committee	AP, TT	Adjourns December 31
	HB 110	Restrict	Enacted	Opt	
	HB 208	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	HB 240	Restrict	Referred to Committee	N, Opt, CR	
	HB 322	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RE	
	HB 327	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RE	
	SB 50	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 119	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 123	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	SB 125	Advance	Referred to Committee	RE	
OK	HB 1004	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 27
	HB 1102	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	HB 1641	Restrict	Died in Committee	RE	
	HB 1775	Restrict	Enacted	RE	
	HB 2011	Advance	Passed House, Died in Senate Committee	OC	
	HB 2441	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	HJR 1027	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 89	Advance	Enacted	CR	
	SB 495	Restrict	Failed in Committee	A	
	SB 583	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 612	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Chamber	A	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
OK	SB 676	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 27
	SB 723	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Committee	A	
	SB 918	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	SB 923	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SJR 17	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
OR	HB 2117	Advance	Enacted	LGBT	Adjourned June 26
	HB 2540	Restrict	Failed in Committee	A	
	HB 3414	Advance	Failed in Committee	RE	
	SB 358	Advance	Speaker Signed	LGBT	
	SB 507	Restrict	Failed in Committee	A	
	SB 654	Restrict	Failed in Committee	A	
	SB 671	Restrict	Failed in Committee	A	
PA	HB 729	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	Adjourns December 15
	HB 784	Advance	Referred to Committee	OC	
	HB 904	Restrict	Referred to Committee, Reported as Committed	A	
	HB 1335	Advance	Referred to Committee	CSE, TT, Opt, AP	
	HB 1532	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RE	
	SB 21	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	
	SB 26	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 354	Advance	Referred to Committee	AP, TT	
RI	SB 378	Restrict	Referred to Committee	A	Adjourned July 1
	HB 5083	Advance	Enacted	OC	
	HB 5354	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	HB 5604	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, CR	
	HB 5865	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 6070	Restrict	Died in Committee	RE	
	HB 6469	Advance	Enacted	AP	
	SB 282	Advance	Passed Senate, Died in House Committee	LGBT	
	SB 463	Advance	Died in Committee	CR	
SC	SB 669	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned June 29
	H 3163	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	H 3330	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	H 3424	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	H 3467	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	H 3512	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	H 3872	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	H 3890	Advance	Died in Committee	CR, C, AP	
	H 4046	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	H 4088	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
SC	H 4325	Restrict	Died in Committee	RE	Adjourned June 29
	H 4343	Restrict	Died in Committee	RE	
	H 3568	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	S 1	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	S 381	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	S 399	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
SD	HB 1110	Restrict	Enacted	A	Adjourned March 29
	HB 1220	Advance	Died in Chamber	RHC	
TN	HB 3	Restrict	Enacted	LGBT	Adjourned May 5
	HB 529	Restrict	Enacted	LGBT, N, Opt	
	HB 577	Neutral	Enacted	MEAC, Opt	
	HB 578	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 580	Restrict	Enacted	RE	
	HB 800	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBT	
	HB 1027	Restrict	Enacted	LGBT	
	HB 1079	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	
	HB 1233	Restrict	Substituted for SB 1367	LGBT	
	HB 1307	Advance	Died in Chamber	CR	
	HB 1506	Advance	Died in Chamber	MEAC, CR, Comm, C, Opt	
	HB 1539	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 125	Mixed	Died in Chamber	A, CR	
	SB 126	Restrict	Substituted for HB 1027	LGBT	
	SB 204	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 494	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 640	Advance	Died in Committee	CR	
	SB 646	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, Comm, C, Opt	
	SB 654	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 657	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 1216	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 1229	Restrict	Substituted for HB 529	LGBT, N, Opt	
	SB 1360	Advance	Enacted	CR	
	SB 1367	Restrict	Enacted	LGBT	
	SB 1392	Neutral	Substituted for HB 577	MEAC, Opt	
TX	HB 68	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 31. Special Session convened July 8. Special Session legislation is not reflected in this report or chart.
	HB 69	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 296	Advance	Died in Committee	RHC	
	HB 407	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 560	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 726	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	HB 835	Restrict	Died in Committee	RHC	
	HB 1037	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
TX	HB 1038	Advance	Considered in Public Hearing, Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 31. Special Session convened July 8. Special Session legislation is not reflected in this report or chart.
	HB 1165	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 1171	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	
	HB 1280	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	HB 1399	Restrict	Died in Chamber	LGBT	
	HB 1424	Restrict	Died in Chamber	OC	
	HB 1426	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	HB 1432	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 1515	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	
	HB 1525	Restrict	Enacted	Opt	
	HB 1623	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 2516	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 2679	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, CR, Comm, C, N, Opt, Ab, AP	
	HB 2753	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 3058	Advance	Died in Committee	CR	
	HB 3196	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 3218	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	
	HB 3326	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 3369	Advance	Died in Committee	RHC	
	HB 3641	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 3760	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	
	HB 3872	Mixed	Died in Committee	N	
	HB 3979	Restrict	Enacted	RE	
	HB 4014	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 4034	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 4088	Advance	Died in Committee	MEAC, CR, Comm, N, Opt	
	HB 4200	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 4339	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 4389	Advance	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 4425	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HJR 33	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 8	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	SB 9	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Committee	A	
	SB 53	Advance	Died in Committee	RHC	
	SB 72	Advance	Died in Committee	AP	
	SB 97	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 129	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 137	Advance	Died in Committee	RHC	
	SB 261	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
TX	SB 391	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned May 31. Special Session convened July 8. Special Session legislation is not reflected in this report or chart.
	SB 394	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Chamber	A	
	SB 442	Mixed	Passed Senate, Died in House Chamber	N	
	SB 536	Advance	Died in Committee	RHC	
	SB 1109	Advance	Vetoed	AP	
	SB 1173	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Chamber	A	
	SB 1311	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 1646	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Committee	LGBT	
	SB 1647	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Chamber	A	
	SB 1671	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
UT	HB 92	Restrict	House Strike Enacting Clause	LGBT	Adjourned March 5
	HB 177	Advance	House Strike Enacting Clause	C, Comm	
	HB 204	Advance	House Strike Enacting Clause	OC	
	SB 229	Advance	Senate Strike Enacting Clause	C, CR	
VT	H 192	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned May 21
	H 248	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	S 32	Advance	Died in Committee	CR, OC	
VA	HB 2241	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned February 8
	HB 2244	Restrict	Died in Chamber	CR	
	SB 1235	Restrict	Passed Senate, Died in House Chamber	RHC, N	
WA	HB 1008	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned April 25
	HB 1149	Advance	Died in Committee	OC	
	HB 1422	Neutral	Died in Committee	CR	
	SB 5044	Advance	Enacted	RE	
	SB 5053	Restrict	Died in Committee	A, N	
	SB 5416	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
WV	HB 2114	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	Adjourned April 10
	HB 2169	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 2239	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 2538	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 2595	Restrict	Died in Committee	RE	
	HB 2697	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 2917	Restrict	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	HB 2954	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 2982	Restrict	Enacted	A	
	HB 3024	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	HB 3033	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	

State	Bill Number	Intent	Bill Status	Topic Areas	Legislative Session Status
WV	SB 74	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	Adjourned April 10
	SB 87	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 109	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 118	Restrict	Died in Committee	N	
	SB 237	Advance	Died in Committee	OC, TT	
	SB 251	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 285	Restrict	Died in Committee	N	
	SB 337	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 416	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 563	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 595	Restrict	Died in Committee	A	
	SB 598	Advance	Died in Committee	LGBT	
	SB 618	Restrict	Died in Committee	RE	
WI	AB 14	Restrict	Referred to Committee	LGBT	Adjourns December 31
	AB 312	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	AB 411	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RE	
	SB 31	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 326	Advance	Referred to Committee	LGBT	
	SB 411	Restrict	Referred to Committee	RE	
WY	HB 134	Restrict	Died in Chamber	A	Adjourned April 7
	HB 161	Restrict	Passed House, Died in Senate Chamber	A	
	HB 235	Restrict	Did Not Consider for Introduction	A	
	SF 133	Restrict	Passed Senate, House Did Not Consider for Introduction	A	



VI.

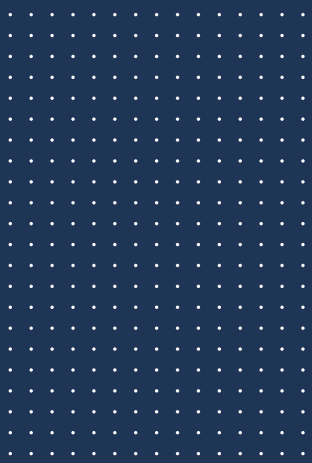
Endnotes



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