

Equality from State to State 2012

A Review of State Legislation Affecting the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community and a Look Ahead to 2013

**EQUALITY
RISING:**
GOOD BILLS
INTRODUCED

29

Hate Crimes

24

Parenting

141

Schools-Related

68

Anti-Discrimination

24

Marriage-Related



Number of Good vs Bad Bills Introduced in 2012



	GOOD INTRODUCED	BAD INTRODUCED
Marriage-Related	24	28
Other Relationship Recognition	22	1
Anti-Discrimination	68	8
Hate Crimes	29	1
Parenting	24	6
Schools-Related	141	40
Health and Safety	61	15
Other	2	10



GOOD BILLS



BAD BILLS

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Introduction

The message was clear: Even in states that are not yet prepared to embrace full LGBT equality, passing anti-LGBT legislation is increasingly off the table.

Dear Readers,

As we begin 2013, momentum has never been so clearly on the side of full LGBT equality. **In 2012, voters approved marriage equality at the ballot box for the very first time, and legislatures took decisive steps to strengthen anti-bullying laws and block restrictive and discriminatory bills.** All across the country, a new pro-equality American majority celebrated last year's landmark victories for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender inclusion at the ballot box and in the statehouse.

Toward the beginning of last year, legislatures in Maryland, Washington, and New Jersey voted to bring marriage equality to their states. In Maryland and Washington, supportive governors signed the bills that were then affirmed by voters in November. In New Jersey, Gov. Chris Christie vetoed the bill, though marriage equality remains highly popular in the Garden State, and the legislature has until 2014 to override the governor's veto.

Other forms of relationship recognition saw legislative action as well. In Colorado, advocates secured support for civil union legislation from the governor and in the state Senate, but Republicans in the state House of Representatives successfully stalled the legislation for the remainder of the session.

Yet securing the passage of good bills is only half the equation. For years, the LGBT community has been targeted by wave after wave of harmful legislation pushed through in unfriendly legislatures. After 2012, that trend finally seems to be coming to an end. In Oklahoma, Michigan, Kansas, Louisiana, and Nebraska, legislators put a stop to bills that would restrict the freedom of municipalities to protect their LGBT citizens from discrimination. Only Arizona successfully passed a hostile law of this sort. The message was clear: Even in states that are not yet prepared to embrace full LGBT equality, passing anti-LGBT legislation is increasingly off the table.



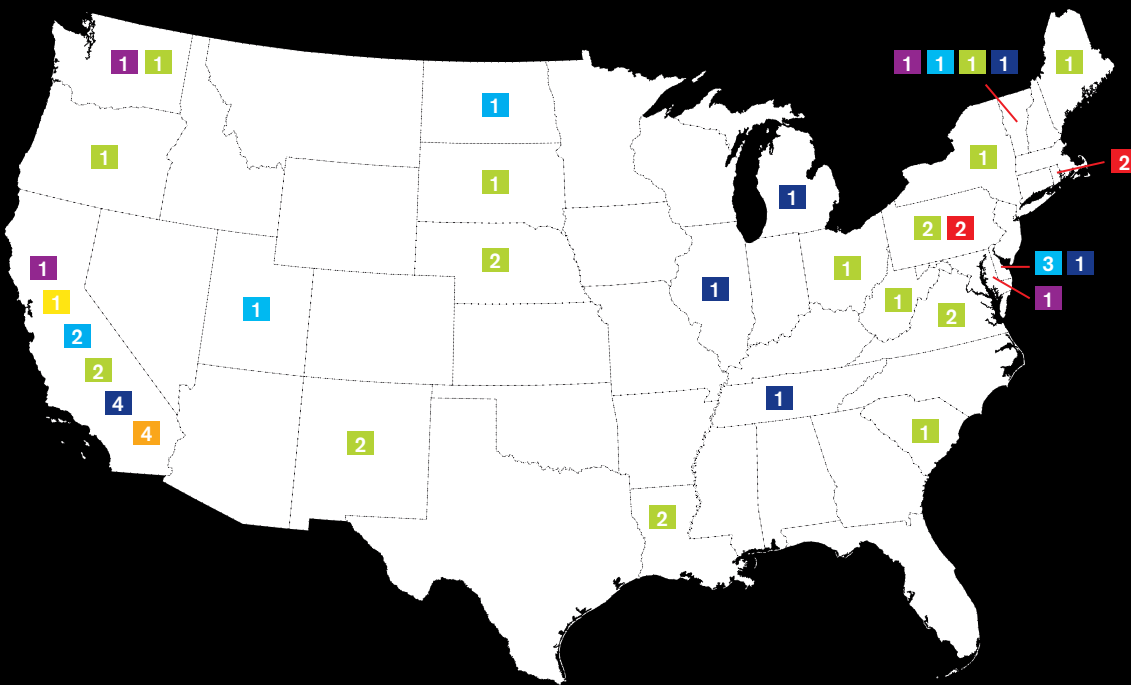
In the coming year, we must build on our past successes in implementing anti-bullying bills. In 2012, Louisiana, Maine, and the District of Columbia all strengthened their anti-bullying policies. It's time for other states to join them to ensure that all young people have access to safe and welcoming institutions in which to learn and grow.

The 2012 elections gave us a roadmap for our future progress. Not only did we have enormous success in electing our federal endorsed candidates and securing victory for marriage equality at the ballot box, but we helped build pro-equality majorities in key legislatures around the country. The coming year will present dramatic new opportunities to advance marriage equality and non-discrimination laws at the state level, and the Human Rights Campaign is committed to devoting every available resource to securing new victories in 2013 and beyond.

This report tells the story of what was accomplished in the past year, but it also shows us where we have left to go. I want to thank our dedicated members and supporters as well as our partner organizations at the state and local level, whose resources and know-how make this accelerating progress possible. Together, we're doubling down on this vital work until full equality reaches every single person in every corner of this vast country.

Sincerely,

Chad Griffin
President, Human Rights Campaign



Marriage-Related

Other Relationship Recognition

Anti-Discrimination

Hate Crimes

Parenting

Schools-Related

Health and Safety

Other

States where 50 GOOD LGBT-related state bills were passed in 2012

California 1 1 2 2 4 4

Delaware 3 1

Illinois 1

Louisiana 2

Maine 1

Maryland 1

Michigan 1

Nebraska 2

New Mexico 2

New York 1

Ohio 1

Oregon 1

Pennsylvania 2 2

Rhode Island 2

South Carolina 1

South Dakota 1

Tennessee 1

Utah 1

Vermont 1 1 1 1

Virginia 2

Washington 1 1

West Virginia 1

Summary of State Developments in 2012

In a tense election year, relationship recognition dominated the progress made on the state level. Demonstrating a radical reversal from 2004 when state “Defense of Marriage” Amendments were used as a wedge issue, marriage equality in 2012 united a broad cross section of the electorate.

While negative legislation did gain a foothold, losses were kept at bay. Unfortunately, many critical, positive legislative initiatives never came to fruition as they continue to be seen by some lawmakers as too controversial to touch when the ballot looms.

KEY STATE LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN 2012

Marriage Bills

Between the state legislatures and the ballot box, marriage equality wins dominated this year. The Maryland and Washington state legislatures passed marriage equality laws only to have them referred to the ballot. However, on Election Day, voters approved the new marriage equality laws in both states and adopted marriage equality in Maine as well. After the Minnesota legislature voted last year to place a Defense of Marriage Amendment on the ballot, this November Minnesota became the first state to reject a marriage-only amendment.

- **MARYLAND**—Gov. O'Malley signed marriage equality into law, and voters upheld the law at the ballot in November by 51.9 percent. Prior to the ballot vote, the state Supreme Court ruled that the state must allow same-sex couples married in other jurisdictions to divorce.
- **WASHINGTON**—Gov. Gregoire signed marriage equality into law, and voters upheld the law at the ballot in November by 53.7 percent.
- **MAINE**—After a marriage equality law was repealed at the ballot box in 2009 by a vote of 53 percent to 47 percent, this year proponents went directly to the ballot to pass marriage equality in November by 53 percent to 47 percent, a direct reversal of three years earlier.
- **MINNESOTA**—In 2011, the state legislature passed a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment defining marriage as between one man and one woman. It appeared on the November 2012 ballot and was defeated, with just over 51 percent of voters rejecting the measure.
- **NORTH CAROLINA**—In 2011, a resolution passed the legislature proposing a constitutional amendment defining marriage as between one man and one woman, and prohibiting virtually all other forms of relationship recognition. It appeared on the May 2012 primary ballot and was adopted with 61 percent of the vote.
- **NEW JERSEY**—Both chambers of the state legislature passed a marriage equality bill, which was then vetoed by Gov. Christie. The legislature has until early 2014 to override the veto.

Key State Legislative Developments in 2012

- **NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Marriage equality went into effect on Jan. 1, 2010. Less than two years later, a changed legislature began contemplating repealing access to marriage for same-sex couples. The bill was deferred in 2011, and then was defeated this year when the Republican-dominated House voted 211–116 to kill the bill.
- **RHODE ISLAND**—Following through on a 2007 state attorney general opinion, Gov. Chafee ordered state agencies to recognize the marriages of same-sex couples performed out of state.
- **VERMONT**—Gov. Shumlin signed into law a bill allowing same-sex couples who married in Vermont but reside in jurisdictions that don't recognize the marriage to utilize Vermont courts for the purposes of divorce.
- **OKLAHOMA**—The Senate passed a resolution reaffirming both the federal Defense of Marriage Act and the state Defense of Marriage Amendment.
- **CALIFORNIA**—In anticipation of the Supreme Court of the United States ruling on *Hollingsworth v. Perry* (the Proposition 8 case) in 2013, Gov. Brown signed into law a bill clarifying that no clergy shall be penalized for refusing to perform a marriage inconsistent with the clergy's faith.
- **OTHER STATES**—Marriage equality legislation has been introduced in a number of states but has not progressed. In 2012, marriage equality legislation was on the table in Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Meanwhile, advocates in states such as Pennsylvania, New Mexico, and West Virginia were able to keep discriminatory constitutional amendments at bay.

Relationship Recognition Bills

While nearly half a dozen states pushed for either civil unions or comprehensive domestic partnerships, only Colorado came within striking distance.

- **COLORADO**—In a repeat of 2011, the Senate passed a comprehensive civil unions bill, but it stalled in a House committee. Gov. Hickenlooper called a special session of the legislature, in part to consider the bill. It was voted down 5 to 4 along party lines in a House committee. Indicators suggest that the bill would have passed the House had the bill made it to the floor.

Anti-Discrimination Bills

This year proved to mostly be a draw on anti-discrimination legislation. Moving states without any current protections on the state level for either sexual orientation or gender identity continues to remain a challenge. At the same time, bills introduced as backlash against municipal progress failed to gain traction.

- **MUNICIPAL RESTRICTIONS**—After Tennessee passed a law restricting the ability of municipalities to provide anti-discrimination protections that exceed state protections, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, and Oklahoma introduced variations in their state legislatures. All five bills failed to advance.
- **ARIZONA**—Gov. Brewer signed into law a bill that effectively prohibits any government within the state from refusing to contract with a religious entity that discriminates based on religious beliefs. In addition, the bill effectively prohibits governments within the state from requiring non-discrimination requirements in professional licensing if the requirements don't provide an exemption for religiously motivated refusal.

- **OKLAHOMA**—A bill was introduced in the House that would have prohibited lesbian, gay, and bisexual people from serving in the state National Guard. It failed to advance.

- **VERMONT**—The legislature passed a resolution celebrating the 20th anniversary of Vermont's sexual orientation anti-discrimination law and the vital role played by Rep. Ron Squires, Vermont's first openly gay state legislator.

Hate Crimes Bills

After passage of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act in 2009, many state legislators incorrectly believe that state hate crimes laws are superfluous. Educational efforts continue across the country.

- **RHODE ISLAND**—Gov. Chaffee signed into law a bill that requires data collection on gender identity-based hate crimes, but the bill failed to add gender identity as a protected category under the state hate crimes law.

Parenting Bills

Most state legislatures have shifted their focus away from explicitly allowing or impeding the ability of LGBT people to adopt. A new law in Virginia and a similar bill in Illinois related to religious adoption agencies may prove to be the favored tactic by opponents to LGBT equality.

- **VIRGINIA**—Gov. McDonnell signed into law a bill that allows religious adoption agencies working with children in state care to discriminate against qualified, prospective LGBT parents.

Schools-Related Bills

With passage of the South Dakota anti-bullying bill, Montana becomes the only state lacking a law explicitly prohibiting bullying in schools. Governors in red states vetoed bills that would have made school life more difficult for LGBT students.

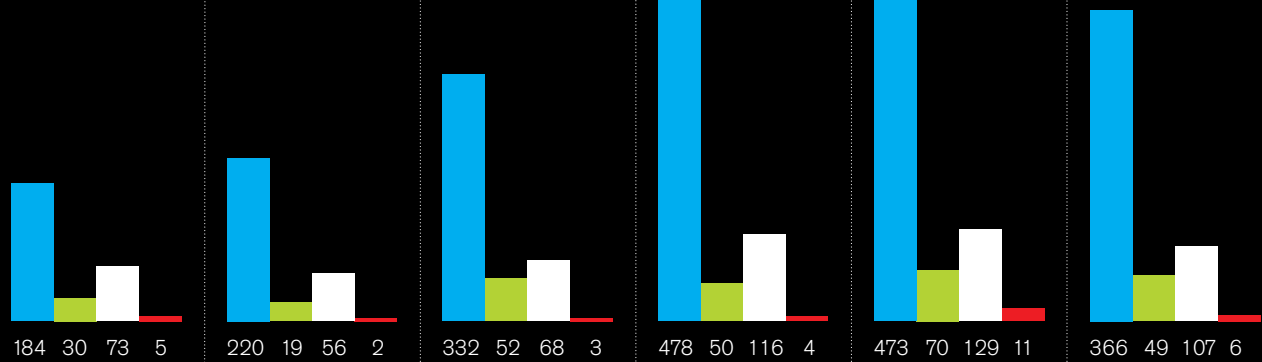
- **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—Mayor Gray signed into law the most expansive, enumerated anti-bullying law in the country. The law covers all agencies that serve youth, not just schools.
- **SOUTH DAKOTA**—Gov. Daugaard signed into law a bill that requires the school board of each school district to adopt a policy prohibiting bullying.
- **TENNESSEE**—Gov. Haslam vetoed a bill that would have undermined the ability of public universities to enforce an all-comers policy of non-discrimination.
- **Utah**—Gov. Herbert vetoed a bill that would have prohibited discussion of "homosexuality" in any human sexuality instruction or programs, including responding to student questions.
- **Other states**—Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, and Oregon all strengthened their existing anti-bullying laws. New York and Vermont passed laws prohibiting cyberbullying.

For a complete summary and final status of all the state legislation introduced and passed that affected LGBT people in 2012, please see page XX.

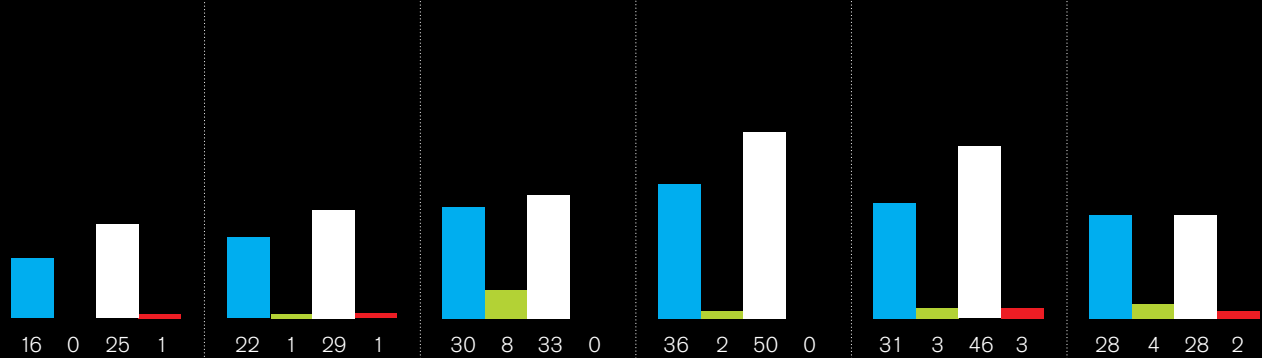
Comparative Legislation at a Glance

■ Good Introduced
 ■ Good Passed
 ■ Bad Introduced
 ■ Bad Passed

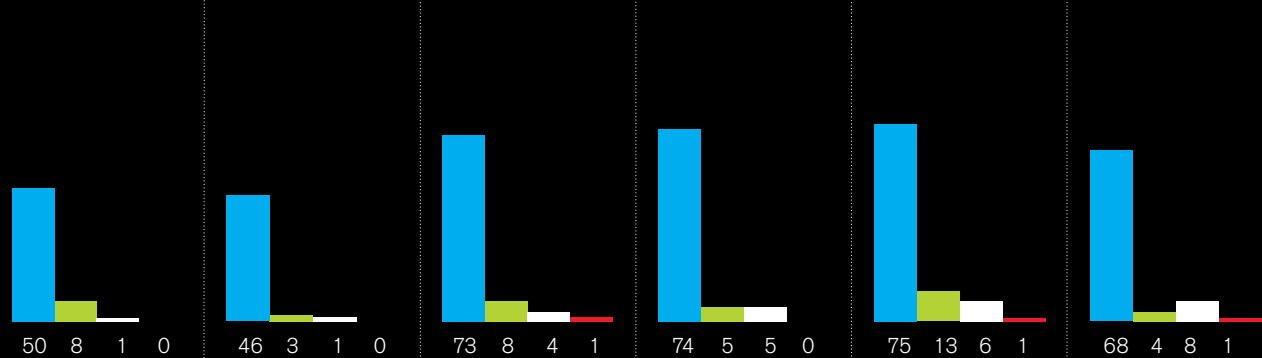
Overall LGBT Bills



Marriage Bills



Anti-Discrimination Bills



2007

2008

2009

2010

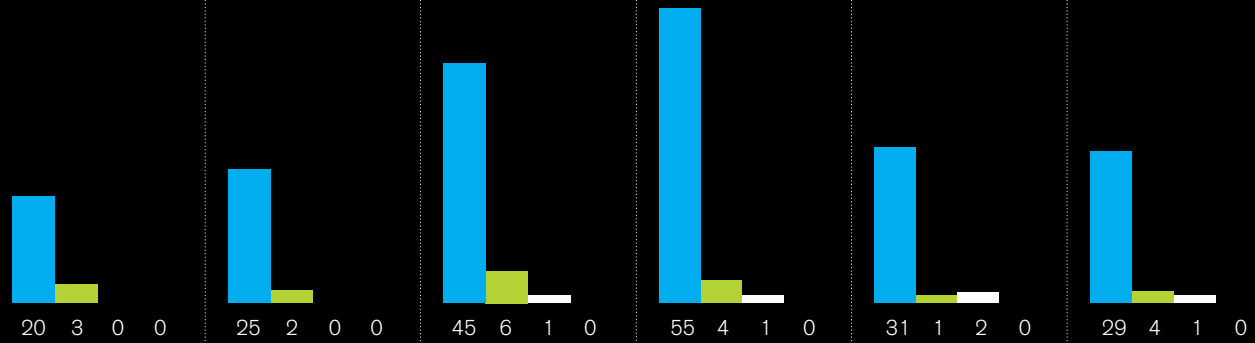
2011

2012

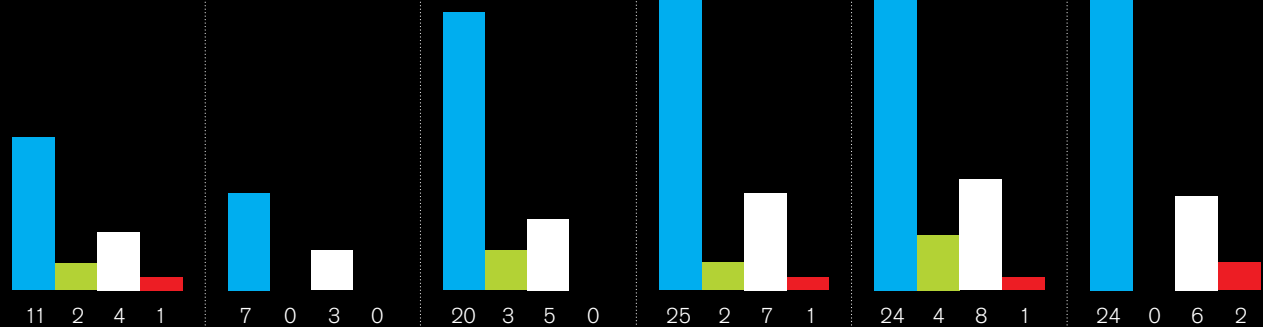
Comparative Legislation at a Glance

■ Good Introduced ■ Good Passed ■ Bad Introduced ■ Bad Passed

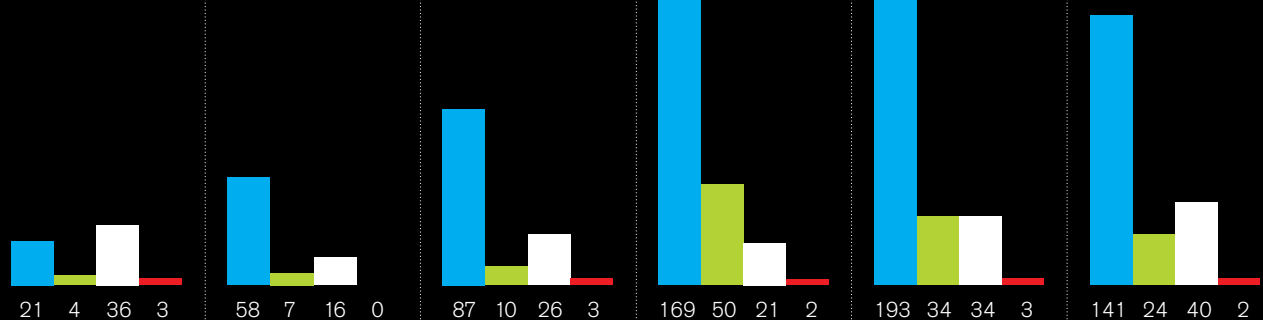
Hate Crimes Bills



Parenting Bills



Schools-Related Bills



2007

2008

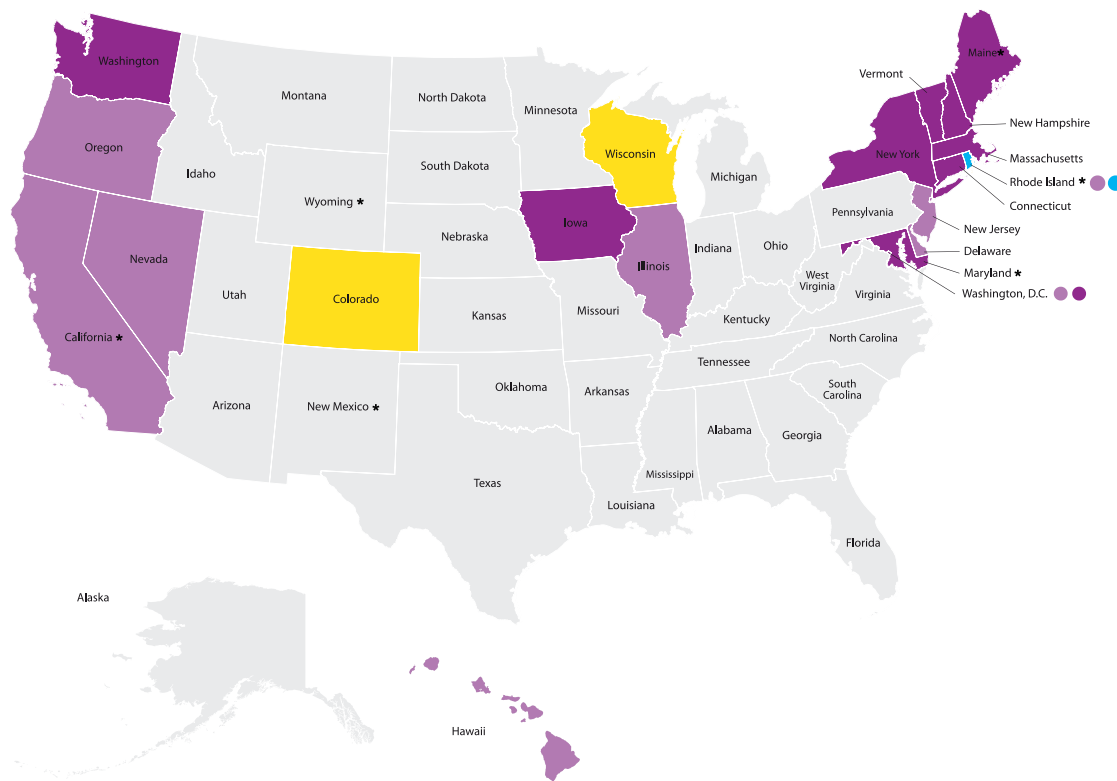
2009

2010

2011

2012

Marriage Equality & Other Relationship Recognition Laws



- **State issues marriage licenses to same-sex couples**
(9 states and the District of Columbia) Connecticut (2008), District of Columbia (2010), Iowa (2009), Maine* (December, 2012), Maryland*, (January, 2013), Massachusetts (2004), New Hampshire (2010), New York (2011), Vermont (2009) and Washington (2012)

- **State recognizes marriages by same-sex couples legally entered into in another jurisdiction**
(1 state) Rhode Island* (2012)

- **Statewide law providing the equivalent of state-level spousal rights to same-sex couples within the state**
(8 states and the District of Columbia) California* (domestic partnerships, 1999, expanded in 2005), Delaware (civil unions, 2012), District of Columbia (2010), Hawaii (civil unions 2012), Illinois (civil unions, 2011), Nevada (domestic partnerships, 2009), New Jersey (civil unions, 2007), Oregon (domestic partnerships, 2008) and Rhode Island (civil unions, 2011)

- **Statewide law providing some statewide spousal rights to same-sex couples within the state**
(2 states) Colorado (designated beneficiaries, 2009) and Wisconsin (domestic partnerships, 2009)

***California:** Same-sex marriages that took place between June 16, 2008, and November 4, 2008, continue to be defined as marriages. On October 12, 2009, Gov. Schwarzenegger signed into law a bill that recognizes out-of-jurisdiction same-sex marriages that occurred before November 2008 as marriages in California, and all other out-of-jurisdiction same-sex marriages as similar to domestic partnerships.

***Maine:** Marriage equality law goes into effect on December 29, 2012.

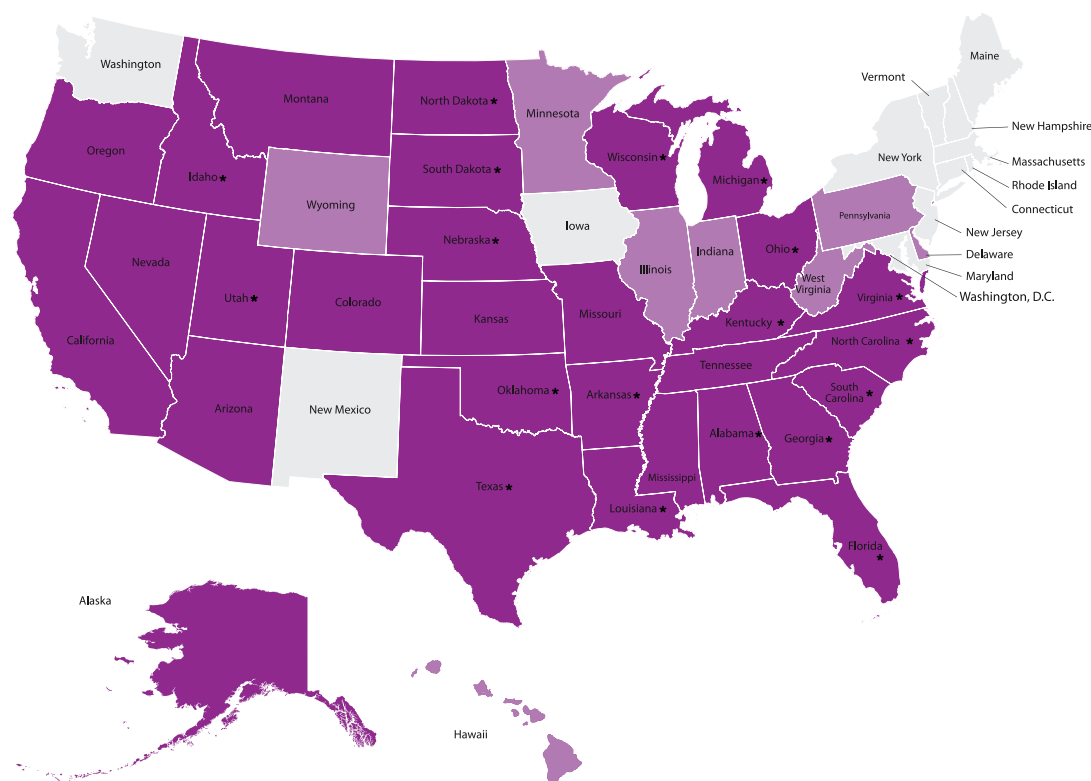
***Maryland:** Marriage equality law goes into effect on January 1, 2013.

***New Mexico:** In January 2011, the New Mexico Attorney General issued an advisory opinion declaring that the state can recognize out-of-jurisdiction same-sex marriages. At this time, it is unclear what affect this opinion will have.

***Rhode Island:** In May 2012, Governor Chafee issued an order to state agencies to recognize out-of-jurisdiction same-sex marriages.

***Wyoming:** On June 6, 2011, the Wyoming Supreme Court decided *Christensen v. Christensen*, ruling that Wyoming trial courts have the ability to hear divorce proceedings terminating same-sex marriages created in other jurisdictions.

Statewide Marriage Prohibitions

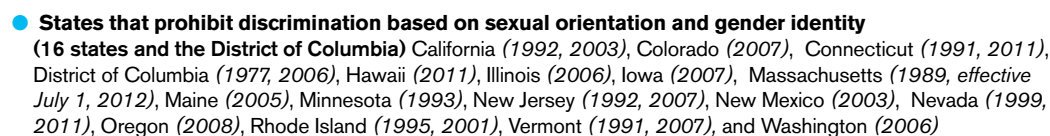


Statewide prohibitions against marriage for same-sex couples are in place in most states — either in the form of statutory law or amendment to the state's constitution. States that explicitly bar same-sex couples from marriage are as follows:

- **States with constitutional amendments restricting marriage to one man and one woman. (30 states)** Alabama (2006), Alaska (1998), Arizona (2008), Arkansas (2004), California (2008), Colorado (2006), Florida (2008), Georgia (2004), Kansas (2005), Idaho (2006), Kentucky (2004), Louisiana (2004), Michigan (2004), Mississippi (2004), Missouri (2004), Montana (2004), Nebraska (2000), Nevada (2002), North Carolina (2012), North Dakota (2004), Ohio (2004), Oklahoma (2004), Oregon (2004), South Carolina (2006), South Dakota (2006), Tennessee (2006), Texas (2005), Utah (2004), Virginia (2006), and Wisconsin (2006)

- **States with laws restricting marriage to one man and one woman. (8 states)** In addition to those listed above: Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming

*** Broader Consequences: States where the law or amendment has language that does, or may, affect other legal relationships, such as civil unions or domestic partnerships. (19 states)** Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

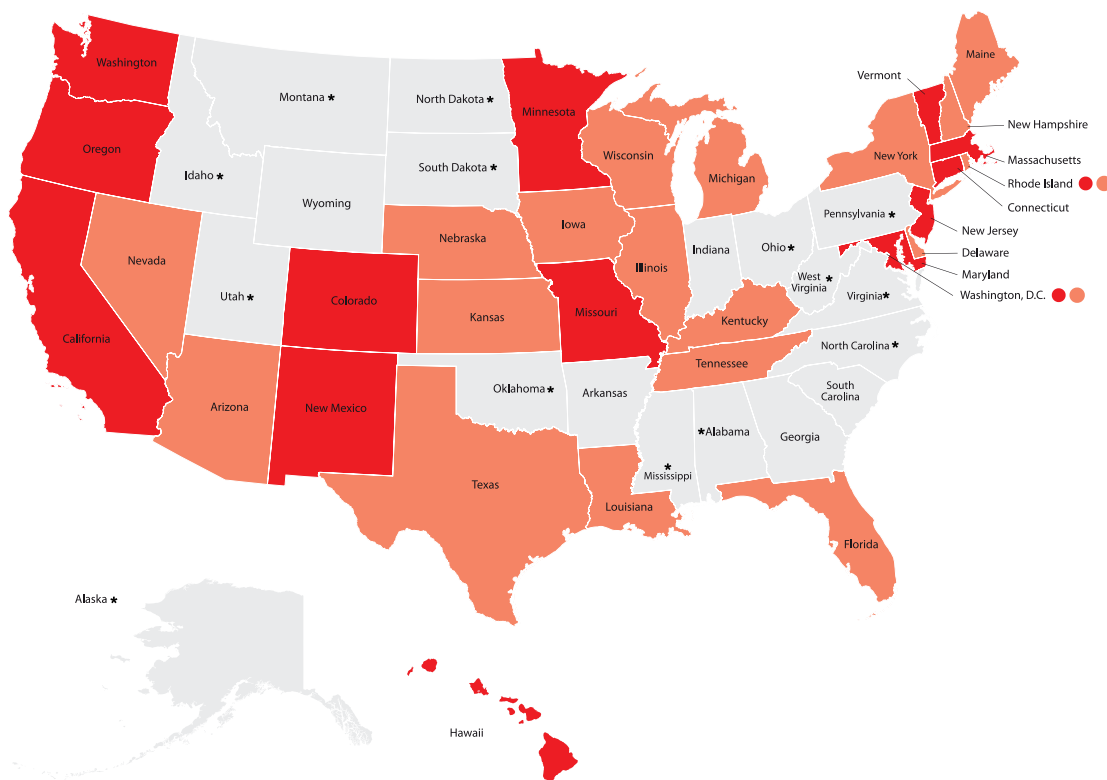


The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is now accepting complaints of gender identity discrimination in employment based on Title VII's prohibition against sex discrimination.

(21 states and the District of Columbia) In addition to the states above: Delaware (2009), Maryland (2001), New Hampshire (1998), New York (2003), and Wisconsin (1982)

12

State Hate Crime Laws

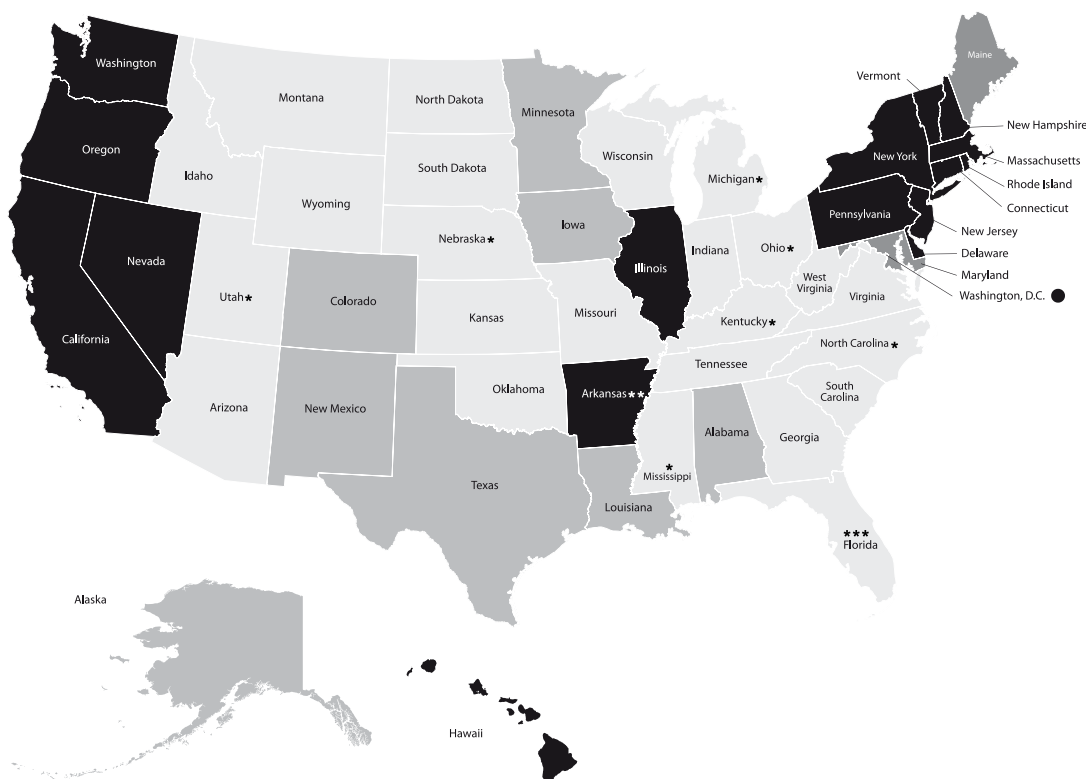


All but five states (Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, South Carolina and Wyoming) have laws addressing the scourge of hate crimes, but there is variation in the list of protected classes. The laws that address hate or bias crimes against LGBT people are as follows:

- **States that have a law that addresses hate or bias crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity (14 states and the District of Columbia)** California (1999), Colorado (2005), Connecticut (2004), District of Columbia (1989), Hawaii (2003), Maryland (2005), Massachusetts (2002, 2011), Minnesota (1993), Missouri (2001), New Jersey (2002, 2008), New Mexico (2003), Oregon (2001, 2008), Rhode Island (2012), Washington (1993, 2009), and Vermont (2001)
- **States that have a law that addresses hate or bias crimes based on sexual orientation (31 states and the District of Columbia)** In addition to the states above: Arizona (2003), Delaware (2001), Florida (2001), Illinois (2001), Iowa (2002), Kansas (2002), Kentucky (2001), Louisiana (2002), Maine (2001), Michigan (data collection only, 2002), Nebraska (2002), Nevada (2001), New Hampshire (2002), New York (2002), Rhode Island (2001), Tennessee (2001), Texas (2002), and Wisconsin (2002)

*** Laws lack LGBT inclusion: States that have a law that addresses hate or bias crimes, but do not address sexual orientation or gender identity (14 states)** Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah (no categories listed), Virginia, and West Virginia

Parenting Laws: Second-Parent Adoption



Each state has its own laws governing adoption and they vary widely. In some states, a person can petition to adopt the child of his or her partner. These are usually called **second-parent** or stepparent adoptions. This map provides information on the known laws and policies that apply to same-sex couples.

- **States where second-parent adoption is an option for same-sex couples statewide (18 states and the District of Columbia)** Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

- **States where same-sex couples have successfully petitioned for second-parent adoption in some jurisdictions (8 states)** Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Texas.

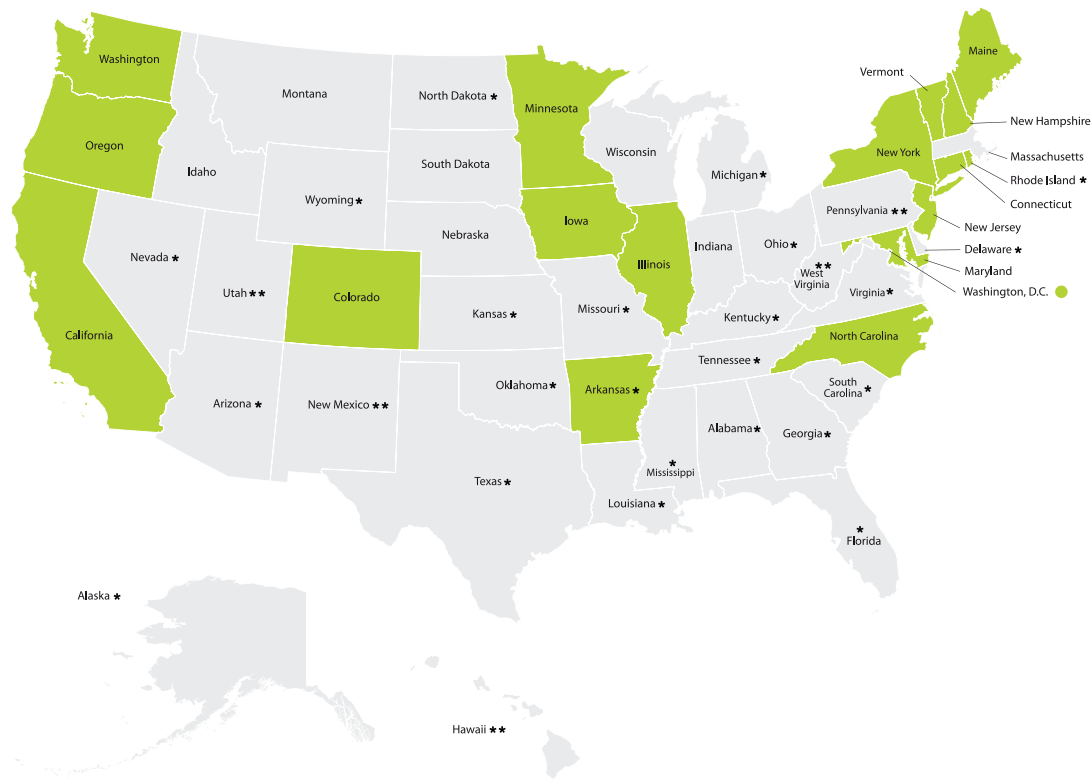
In many states the status of parenting law for LGBT people is unclear. The determination of parenting rights is always made on a case-by-case basis and it is ultimately the decision of the judge whether to grant the adoption petition. If you are considering becoming a parent, you should consult with a lawyer licensed in your state and familiar with LGBT family law.

*** Obstacles to Equal Treatment:** Same-sex couples are prohibited from adopting in Mississippi and Utah. State courts in Michigan have ruled that unmarried individuals may not jointly petition to adopt. State courts have ruled that second-parent adoptions are not available under current law in Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Ohio.

****** On April 7, 2011, the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled the statutory ban prohibiting unmarried couples from adopting to be unconstitutional.

******* On September 22, 2010, Florida's Third District Court of Appeals ruled that a 1977 statute prohibiting "homosexuals" from adopting is unconstitutional. The decision is binding on all trial level courts in Florida.

Statewide School Laws & Policies



Many states explicitly address discrimination, harassment, and/or bullying of elementary and high school students, though not all are LGBT inclusive. These protections can be in the form of statutory law, regulation or ethical codes of conduct for teachers. The states that explicitly address these issues for LGBT students are as follows:

- **States with law that addresses discrimination, harassment and/or bullying of students based on sexual orientation and gender identity**

(17 states and the District of Columbia) Arkansas (2011), California (2002), Colorado (2008), Connecticut (2001, 2011), District of Columbia (2001), Illinois (2010), Iowa (2007), Maine (2005), Maryland (2008), Minnesota (1993), New Hampshire (2010), New Jersey (2002), New York (2010), North Carolina (2009), Rhode Island (2012), Vermont (2001, 2007), Washington (2002, 2009), and Oregon (2007)

- **** Regulations and Ethical Codes of Conduct: States with school regulation or ethical code for teachers that addresses harassment and/or bullying of students based on sexual orientation**

(3 states) New Mexico (regulation), Pennsylvania (regulation), and Utah (code of ethics)

- **States with school regulation or ethical code for teachers that addresses discrimination, harassment and/or bullying of students based on both sexual orientation and gender identity (2 states)** Hawaii (regulation) and West Virginia (regulation)

- *** Policies/No Categories: States that prohibit bullying in schools but list no categories of protection**

(26 states) Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming

Please note that the quality of anti-bullying laws varies drastically from state to state. This map is only a reflection of the existence of such laws and policies.

Outlook for 2013

Opponents of equality will continue to push legislation designed to hamper progress across the country, though focused in states dominated by anti-equality legislators.

Riding a wave of ballot measure victories this past November and the promise of Supreme Court rulings on marriage this coming summer, legislators are poised to take up marriage equality in states around the country. Simultaneously, states that have been viewed as more conservative are ready to push non-discrimination legislation covering both sexual orientation and gender identity. Opponents of equality will continue to push legislation designed to hamper progress across the country, though focused in states dominated by anti-equality legislators.

For the fifth year in a row, marriage equality will be a major focus of state legislatures. With a defeated constitutional amendment, supportive governor, and willing legislature, Minnesota is positioned to make a serious push for marriage equality in 2013.

The legislatures of Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, and Rhode Island are all poised to pass marriage equality bills. After experimenting with alternate forms of relationship recognition, legislators are beginning to see the importance of full marriage equality. Each state has hurdles to overcome, but Governors Markell, Abercrombie, Quinn, and Chaffee have each pledged their full support.

Coloradans will push once again for reconsideration of a civil unions bill in 2013. Shifts in the House make-up should ease the process. Wyoming is likely to consider comprehensive domestic partnerships for the first time, and states such as Florida will continue to garner legislative support for relationship recognition. On the other end of the spectrum, states such as Indiana, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia remain at risk for having their state constitutions amended to enshrine discrimination.

Contributing to the shifting landscape are two pending federal cases on marriage equality, both of which will receive a ruling from the Supreme Court of the United States in late spring/early summer 2013. Most states will have ended their legislative sessions by the time decisions are handed down. *Hollingsworth v. Perry* (formerly *Perry v. Schwarzenegger* and *Perry v. Brown*) challenges the constitutionality of California's Proposition 8 and advances the argument that marriage is a fundamental right in which same-sex couples are constitutionally entitled to participate. The Supreme Court will also need to determine the technical issue of standing. *United*

Comprehensive, inclusive non-discrimination bills are on the horizon in several states considered traditionally socially conservative such as Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

States v. Windsor challenges the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) Section 3, which prohibits the federal government from extending federal benefits to legally married same-sex couples. The outcomes in these cases could affect the willingness of state legislatures to advance relationship recognition legislation. Several other cases that could impact the marriage equality landscape in subsequent years will be percolating through the federal district courts and through the state courts during 2013.

Comprehensive, inclusive non-discrimination bills are on the horizon in several states considered traditionally socially conservative such as Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Judging individuals based on merit, rather than on identity, has gained increasing acceptance by a broad range of Americans. Legislators in each state will have the opportunity to reflect the value of the majority of their constituents. Five states with laws prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation still need to go back and add explicit gender identity protections. Three of those states— Delaware, Maryland, and New York—are poised to make substantial progress.

Negative bills are a constantly shifting landscape. Opponents have moved from engaging in efforts to explicitly ban LGBT people from adopting, to attempting to limit municipal level equality, to introducing bills using proclamations of religious liberty to undermine equality. Tennessee legislators will likely once again introduce “don’t say gay” legislation, but we can only speculate regarding what other negative efforts might arise.

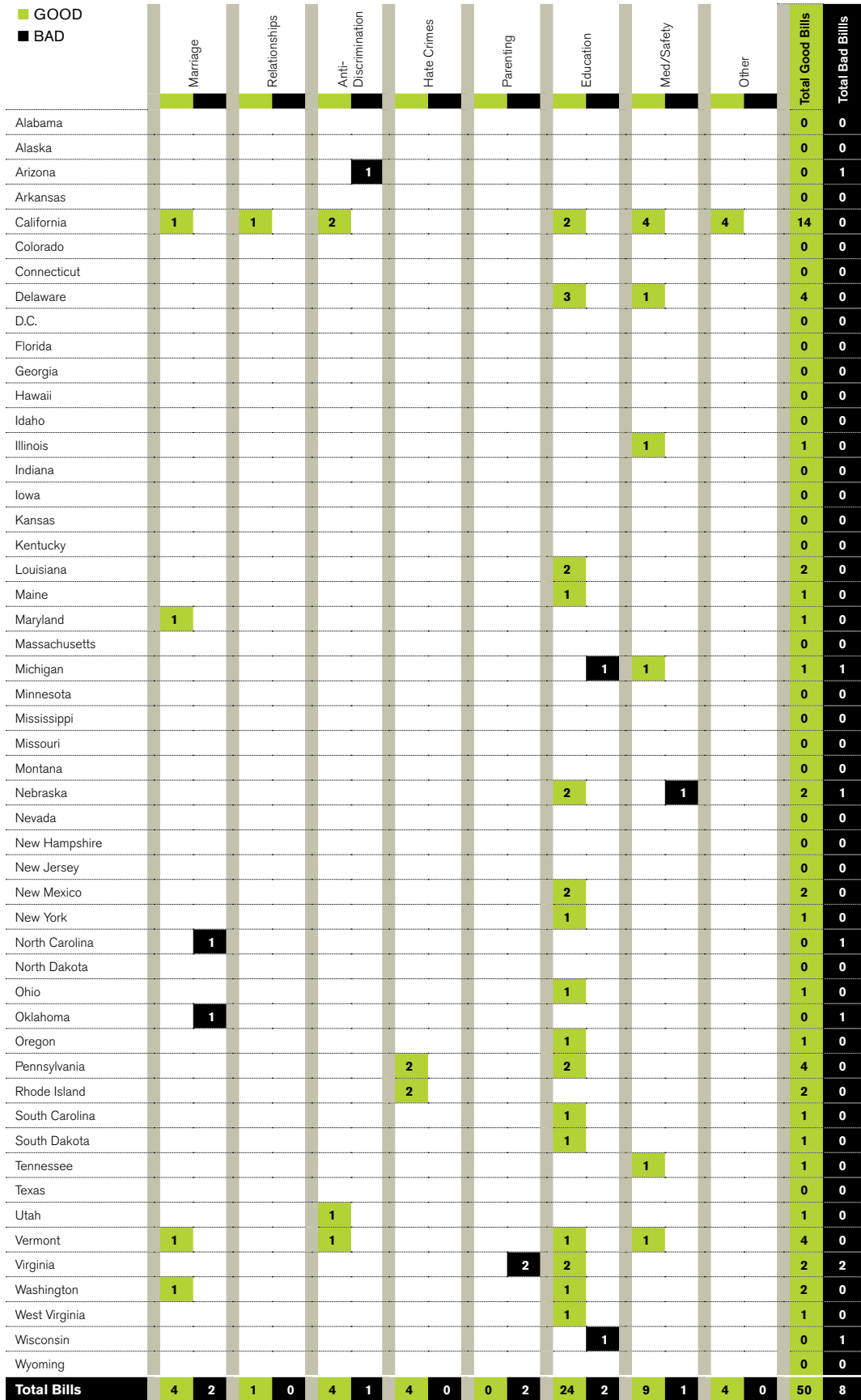
2013 will be a year of many moving pieces, with solid prospects for pro-LGBT legislation across the country. As always, we look forward to working with our friends in state advocacy organizations across the country to rise to the challenge and bring real change.

2012 State Bills Introduced or Carried Over From 2011

	Marriage		Relationships		Anti-Discrimination		Hate Crimes		Parenting		Education		Med/Safety		Other		Total Good Bills	Total Bad Bills
	GOOD	BAD	GOOD	BAD	GOOD	BAD	GOOD	BAD	GOOD	BAD	GOOD	BAD	GOOD	BAD	GOOD	BAD		
Alabama					1		1				4		1				7	0
Alaska																	0	0
Arizona			1		1						4		1	1			7	1
Arkansas																	0	0
California					4						8	1	3				15	1
Colorado			2									1	1	1			3	2
Connecticut																	0	0
Delaware													1				1	0
D.C.																	0	0
Florida			2		2		2		1		3	2	1			2	11	4
Georgia		1			1		2				2						5	1
Hawaii																	0	0
Idaho											2						2	0
Illinois	1	2					1		2	2	2		1				7	4
Indiana			1								1						2	0
Iowa	1	5															1	5
Kansas					2	3					2		2				6	3
Kentucky					2						4		1			1	7	1
Louisiana					2	1			1		7	1					10	2
Maine	1										1						2	0
Maryland	1	3			1				2			1					4	4
Massachusetts	1				1				1		8	4	3				14	4
Michigan					1	1	2		2	2	10	4	9	2			24	9
Minnesota	2				3	2			2		10		5	2			22	4
Mississippi											1	4					1	4
Missouri		1			2				1		6	2		2			9	5
Montana																	0	0
Nebraska					1						2						3	0
Nevada																	0	0
New Hampshire		3												1			0	4
New Jersey	5	2		1	2				2	1			3			2	12	6
New Mexico		1															0	1
New York	1	2	8		12		7		3		31	3	20			2	82	7
North Carolina		1			3								1				4	1
North Dakota																	0	0
Ohio					2		1				6						9	0
Oklahoma					1		2				9	1		1			12	2
Oregon																	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	1	2		4		4				9		1	3	2	1	24	5
Rhode Island	5	2	2						2								9	2
South Carolina							1				4			1			5	1
South Dakota					1					1							2	1
Tennessee					7		4				1	11	3				15	11
Texas																	0	0
Utah					1				2			1					3	1
Vermont			2		1												3	0
Virginia					5	1			2			1					7	2
Washington	3	1	1						1			1	2	1			7	3
West Virginia		3	1		5			1				1	2			1	8	6
Wisconsin	1						2				3	1				1	6	2
Wyoming																	0	0
Total Bills	24	28	22	1	68	8	29	1	24	6	141	40	61	15	2	10	371	109

Note: The total tally of bills is lower in this section than the total number of bills in the Equality from State to State Report. Bills that repeal domestic partnerships and civil unions after the passage of marriage, and bills regulating reproductive technologies that do not disproportionately impact the LGBT community are not rated as good or bad bills. In addition, HRC has not rated bills that contain both good and bad language such as the Rhode Island civil unions bill. The Massachusetts' gender identity bill has been listed twice, both in anti-discrimination and in hate crimes.

2012 State Bills Passed



Note: The total tally of bills is lower in this section than the total number of bills in the Equality from State to State Report. Bills that repeal domestic partnerships and civil unions after the passage of marriage, and bills regulating reproductive technologies that do not disproportionately impact the LGBT community are not rated as good or bad bills. In addition, HRC has not rated bills that contain both good and bad language such as the Rhode Island civil unions bill. The Massachusetts' gender identity bill has been listed twice, both in anti-discrimination and in hate crimes.

PASSED BILLS		ACTIVE BILLS		DEAD BILLS	
6		19		34	
1		11		13	
5		14		63	
4		8		20	
3		11		20	
27		46		142	
10		25		51	
6		2		8	

LGBT-Related Bills Considered in 2012

pg 22	Marriage-Related Bills
27	Other Relationship-Recognition Bills
29	Anti-Discrimination Bills
37	Hate Crimes Bills
40	Parenting Bills
43	Schools-Related Bills
63	Health & Safety Bills
71	Other Bills

Marriage-Related Bills

Marriage-Related Bills

PASSED

California Senate Bill 1140

This bill specifies that no priest, minister, rabbi, or authorized person of any religious denomination, or his or her religious denomination, is required to solemnize a marriage that is contrary to the tenets of his, her, or its faith. The bill also clarifies that any refusal to solemnize a marriage under that provision shall not affect the tax-exempt status of any entity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 21, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on May 2, 2012 and the full Senate on May 31, 2012. It then passed the Assembly Committee on Judiciary on June 19, 2012 and the full Assembly on Aug. 28, 2012. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments on Aug. 29, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 30, 2012.*

PASSED

Maryland House Bill 438

This bill allows same-sex couples to marry in Maryland.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 1, 2012. It passed the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 15, 2012 and the full House on Feb. 17, 2012. The bill then passed the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee on Feb. 22, 2012 and the full Senate on Feb. 23, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on March 1, 2012. The bill was referred to the ballot where it was approved by 51.9 percent of voters. The state began issuing marriage licenses to same-sex couples on Dec. 6, 2012.*

PASSED

North Carolina Senate Bill 514

This bill proposes to amend the state constitution to read, "Marriage between one man and one woman is the only domestic legal union that shall be valid or recognized in this State. This section does not prohibit a private party from entering into contracts with another private party; nor does this section prohibit courts from adjudicating the rights of private parties pursuant to such contracts."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on April 5, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources on April 26, 2011, and the full Senate on April 27, 2011. It then passed the House Committee on Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House on Sept. 12, 2011, and the full House on Sept. 12, 2011. The Senate concurred in the amendments on Sept. 13, 2011. The proposed amendment appeared on the May 2012 ballot. It passed with 61 percent of the vote.*

PASSED

Oklahoma Senate Resolution 62

This resolution "reaffirms [the Oklahoma Senate] support for traditional marriage as the union of one man and one woman, as expressed in the provisions of Section 35 of Article II of the Oklahoma Constitution and the federal Defense of Marriage Act."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced and adopted by the full Senate on May 14, 2012.*

PASSED

Vermont House Bill 758

This bill provides, upon application, an expedited process for dissolving the civil union of a couple upon their marriage to one another and provides access to a divorce or a dissolution to nonresident couples who established a marriage or civil union in Vermont if the parties are legally barred from divorcing or dissolving the union in their state of residence, provided that the parties file a stipulation outlining an agreement executed by both parties that sets out the terms and conditions of resolution for all issues in the divorce or dissolution action.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 14, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Judiciary on Feb. 16, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 17, 2012. The bill passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on March 30, 2012, and the full Senate on April 19, 2012. The House concurred in Senate amendments on April 20, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on May 1, 2012.*

PASSED

Washington Senate Bill 6239

This bill allows same-sex couples to marry in Washington.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 16, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Government Operations, Tribal Relations & Elections on Jan. 26, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 1, 2012. The bill then passed the House Committee on Judiciary on Feb. 6, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 8, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on Feb. 9, 2012. The bill was referred to the ballot where it was approved by 53.7 percent of voters. The state began to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples on Dec. 6, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Illinois House Bill 5170

This bill would create the "Religious Freedom and Marriage Fairness Act," allowing same-sex couples to enter into marriage.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 8, 2012. It was assigned to the House Human Services Committee and was re-referred to the House Rules Committee on March 9, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Illinois House Joint Resolution 95

This resolution would state the General Assembly's opposition to any efforts to extend marriage to same sex couples and urge the members of the General Assembly to adopt HJRCA 50, an amendment to the Illinois Constitution stating that "Only a marriage between a man and a woman shall be valid or recognized in Illinois."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the House on July 19, 2012, and was referred to the House Rules Committee.*

ACTIVE

Illinois House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 50

This resolution proposes an amendment to the state constitution reading: "To secure and preserve the benefits of marriage for our society and for future generations of children, only a union of one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized as a marriage in this State. This State and its political subdivisions shall not create or recognize a legal status similar to that of marriage."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the House on July 16, 2012, and was referred to the House Rules Committee.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 2867

This bill would render void a marriage contracted while either party has entered into a civil union or domestic partnership with another person, unless such civil union or domestic partnership has lawfully been terminated or dissolved.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 21, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on the Judiciary. The House issued a study order on July 31, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Assembly Bill 3611

This bill would authorize same-sex marriages pending voter approval.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Dec. 13, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Assembly Concurrent Resolution 39/Senate Concurrent Resolution 79

These resolutions would propose an amendment to the state constitution reading: "Only the union of one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized as a marriage in the State of New Jersey."

STATUS: *ACR 39 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee. SCR*

79 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 6, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

ACTIVE

New Jersey Senate Bill 1

This bill, titled the "Marriage Equality and Religious Exemption Act," would authorize same-sex marriage in the state.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10, 2012. It passed the Senate Judiciary Committee on Jan. 30, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 13, 2012. It then passed the Assembly on Feb. 16, 2012. The bill was vetoed by the governor on Feb. 21, 2012. The legislature has until Jan. 10, 2014, to override the veto.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Senate Concurrent Resolution 88

This resolution would propose an amendment to the state constitution reading: "Marriage' is the legally recognized union of two persons of any gender."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 9, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 4454

This bill would recognize same-sex couples married out of state as married within the state of New York.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 3, 2011, and passed the Ways and Means Committee on May 17, 2011. It was re-referred to the Ways and Means Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 5416

This bill would prohibit the state from recognizing the marriages of same-sex couples from other jurisdictions.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on May 19, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was re-referred to the Judiciary Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 7712

This bill would repeal the Marriage Equality Act of 2011.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on June 14, 2012, and was referred to the Rules Committee.*

ACTIVE

Rhode Island House Bill 7752/ Senate Bill 2337/Senate Bill 2510

These bills would allow married same-sex couples to receive a divorce provided the couple meets the

Marriage-Related Bills

same residency requirements applied to married opposite-sex couples.

STATUS: *SB 2337 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. SB 2510 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. HB 7752 was introduced on Feb. 16, 2012. The House Judiciary Committee recommended the bill be held for study on May 2, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Rhode Island House Bill 7845/ Senate Bill 2504

These bills would allow same-sex couples to marry.

STATUS: *SB 2504 was introduced on Feb. 16, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. HB 7845 was introduced on Feb. 28, 2012. The House Judiciary Committee recommended it be held for further study on May 2, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Rhode Island Senate Joint Resolution 2984

This resolution would propose an amendment to the state constitution limiting marriage to one man and one woman.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on May 17, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.*

ACTIVE

Rhode Island Senate Joint Resolution 2987

This resolution would hold that "the public policy of this state discountenances the marriage of same-sex couples, and that our public policy in this regard

OVERRIDES *any obligation of full faith and credit".*

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on May 17, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.*

DEAD

Georgia House Resolution 471

This resolution would have urged the United States Congress to take such actions as necessary to ensure that the federal Defense of Marriage Act is defended against all challenges as to its constitutionality in the courts.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on March 4, 2011. It died upon adjournment on March 29, 2012.*

DEAD

Iowa House Bill 330

This bill would have prohibited a county registrar from granting a marriage license to same-sex couples until an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa defining marriage as "the legal union of one man and one woman" was submitted to the electorate for a vote.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 18, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Iowa House Bill 577

This bill would have allowed only a marriage between one man and one woman to be valid. It also would have stripped jurisdiction over the laws determining the validity of marriage from the Iowa Supreme Court.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 8, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Iowa House Joint Resolution 6/Senate Joint Resolution 3/Senate Joint Resolution 8

These resolutions would have proposed an amendment to the Iowa Constitution reading, "Marriage between one man and one woman shall be the only legal union valid or recognized in this state." Note: A proposed constitutional amendment must be passed by both chambers in two consecutive legislative sessions to be placed on the ballot.

STATUS: *HJR6 and SJR3 were introduced in their respective chambers on Jan. 19, 2011. HJR 6 received a positive committee report from the Judiciary Committee on Jan. 24, 2011, and was passed by the full House on Feb. 1, 2011. It was then transferred to the Senate and referred to the Senate State Government Committee. SJR 3 was referred to the Senate State Government Committee. SJR 8 was introduced on Jan. 25, 2011, and was referred to the Senate State Government Committee. On Jan. 28, 2011, a motion to suspend rules and withdraw from committee was put forth, but failed. All three resolutions died upon adjournment on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Iowa House Joint Resolution 7

This resolution would have proposed an amendment to the Iowa Constitution reading, "The state and its political subdivisions shall make no law prohibiting the act of civil marriage or denying the benefits of civil marriage to any individual capable of entering into a civil contract, based on the race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of either party entering into a civil marriage." Note: A proposed constitutional amendment must be passed by both chambers in two consecutive legislative sessions to be placed on the ballot.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on Jan. 20, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Maine Legislative Document 1860

This bill would have allowed same-sex couples to marry.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 12, 2012. It died on March 14, 2012, when it was indefinitely postponed.*

DEAD

Maryland House Bill 474

This bill would have proposed an amendment to the state constitution reading, "Marriage between one man and one woman shall be the only domestic legal union valid or recognized in this state."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 2, 2012, and was referred to the House Judiciary and Health and Government Operations Committees. It died upon adjournment on April 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Maryland House Bill 728

This bill would have proposed an amendment to the state constitution reading, "Only a marriage between a man and a woman is valid in this state."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 8, 2012, and was referred to the House Judiciary and Health and Government Operations Committees. It died upon adjournment on April 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Maryland House Bill 1239

This bill would have proposed an advisory question be placed on the ballot reading, "Do you favor: (a) the enactment of a law providing that the marriage of two individuals of the same sex who are not otherwise prohibited by law from marrying is valid in Maryland? (b) the continuation of the current law providing that only a marriage between a man and a woman is valid in Maryland?; or (c) the repeal of the law prohibiting bigamy and the enactment of a law providing that the marriage of any number of individuals of the same or opposite sex who are not otherwise prohibited by law from marrying is valid in Maryland?"

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 10, 2012, and was referred to the House Judiciary and Health and Government Operations Committees. It died upon adjournment on April 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Maryland Senate Bill 241

This bill would have allowed same-sex couples to marry in Maryland. Note: The House version of this bill was signed into law and was then referred to the November 2012 ballot where 51.9 percent of Maryland voters approved the law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 20, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1710/Senate Bill 1427

These bills would have amended the state marriage laws to make them gender neutral, thereby allowing same-sex couples to marry in Minnesota.

STATUS: *HB 1710 was introduced in the House on May 14, 2011, and was referred to the House Civil Law Committee. SB 1427 was introduced in the Senate on May 16, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary and Public Safety Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Missouri Senate Joint Resolution 45

This resolution would propose a state constitutional amendment that would, in part, read, "The state also shall not recognize, enforce, or act in furtherance of any federal actions that: ... mandate the recognition of same sex marriage or civil unions; increase the punishment for a crime based on perpetrator's thoughts or designate a crime as a hate crime; interpret the establishment clause as creating a wall of separation between church and state..."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on Jan. 9, 2012. It passed the Senate General Laws Committee on April 3, 2012. It died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD

New Hampshire House Bill 437

This bill would have ended marriage for same-sex couples.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 21, 2011. It passed the House Judiciary Committee on Nov. 2, 2011. The bill failed in the full House on March 21, 2012, by a vote of 211 to 116. It formally died upon adjournment on June 27, 2012.*

DEAD

New Hampshire House Bill 443

This bill would have established that marriage between one man and one woman would be the only legal domestic union that would be valid in or recognized by the state.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 21, 2011. The House Judiciary Committee voted the bill "inexpedient to legislate" on Nov. 2, 2011. It died upon adjournment on June 27, 2012.*

DEAD

New Hampshire House Bill 1264

This bill would have permitted an individual to choose not to provide accommodations, goods,

Marriage-Related Bills

or services for a marriage if doing so would violate his or her conscience or religious faith.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 4, 2011. The House Judiciary Committee voted the bill "inexpedient to legislate" on Feb. 22, 2012. It died upon adjournment on June 27, 2012.*

DEAD

New Jersey Assembly Bill 1/ Assembly Bill 350

These bills would have allowed same-sex couples to marry.

Note: An alternative version was passed by both chambers and vetoed by the governor. An effort to override the veto is ongoing.

STATUS: *AB 1 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 17, 2012, and AB 350 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 10, 2012. Both bills were assigned to the Assembly Judiciary Committee. AB 350 was withdrawn from consideration on Jan. 17, 2012. AB 1 died when it was substituted by another bill on Feb. 16, 2012.*

DEAD

New Mexico House Joint Resolution 22

This resolution would have proposed to amend the state constitution to read, "Marriage in this state shall consist only of the union of one man and one woman. A marriage, civil union or similar relationship entered into by persons of the same sex that is recognized by another state or foreign jurisdiction is void and shall not be recognized for any purpose in this state. In the exercise of the state's police power and recognizing the state's strong interest in governing the relationships between married persons, the provisions of this section shall apply retroactively."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on Jan. 24, 2012, and was referred to the Consumer & Public Affairs, Judiciary, and Voters & Elections Committees. It died upon adjournment on Feb. 16, 2012.*

DEAD

North Carolina Senate Bill 106

This bill would have proposed an amendment to the state constitution reading, "Marriage between a man and a woman is the only domestic legal union that shall be valid or recognized in this State." Note: A similar bill passed the legislature and appeared on the May 2012 ballot. It passed with 61 percent of the vote.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 22, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Operations of the Senate. It died upon adjournment on July 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 1434

This bill would have proposed to amend the

state constitution to read, "Marriage is the legal union of only one man and one woman as husband and wife and no other legal union that is treated as marriage or the substantial equivalent thereof shall be valid or recognized."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on May 3, 2011, and was referred to the State Government Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 1835/ Senate Bill 461

These bills would have allowed same-sex couples to marry.

STATUS: *SB 461 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 9, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. HB1835 was introduced in the House on Sept. 19, 2011, and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Washington House Bill 1963/ House Bill 2516/Senate Bill 5793

These bills would have allowed same-sex couples to marry in Washington. Note: An alternative version was signed into law and referred to the November 2012 ballot where 53.7 percent of Washington voters approved the law.

STATUS: *HB 2516 was introduced on Jan. 17, 2012, and a substitute version passed the House Committee on Judiciary on Jan. 30, 2012. SB 5793 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 14, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Government Operations, Tribal Relations & Elections. HB 1963 was introduced in the House on Feb. 15, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. All bills died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.*

DEAD

Washington House Joint Resolution 4211

This resolution would have proposed an amendment to the Washington Constitution reading, "Recognizing that marriage between persons other than a male and a female has never been authorized or recognized by law in this state, only marriage between a man and a woman is valid and recognized in Washington. The uniting of two persons other than one male and one female in any marital relationship, although recognized as valid in another jurisdiction, is not recognized as valid in this state. The provisions of this section shall supersede any other provision of this Constitution, including any conflicting provisions in Article I, Article IV, and Article XXXI of this Constitution."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the House on Jan. 21, 2011, and was referred*

to the Committee on Judiciary. It died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.

DEAD

West Virginia House Joint Resolution 14

This resolution would have proposed an amendment to the state constitution reading, "Marriage, to be valid and recognized in the State of West Virginia, shall consist only of the legal union between one man and one woman. Neither this Constitution, nor any other provision of law shall be construed to require that marital status, or the legal incidents thereof, be conferred upon any other domestic union that intends to approximate the design, qualities, significance or effect of marriage."

STATUS: This resolution was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Constitutional Revision Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.

DEAD

West Virginia House Joint Resolution 18/ Senate Joint Resolution 2

These resolutions would have proposed an amendment to the state constitution reading, "Only a union between one man and one woman may be a marriage valid in or recognized by this state and its political subdivisions. This state and its political subdivisions shall not create or recognize a legal status for same sex relationships to which is assigned the rights, benefits, obligations, qualities or effects of marriage."

STATUS: Both resolutions were introduced on Jan. 11, 2012. HJR 18 was referred to the House Constitutional Revision Committee and SJR 2 was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Both resolutions died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.

DEAD

Wisconsin Assembly Resolution 138

This resolution would have proposed to repeal the state "Defense of Marriage" amendment which prohibits marriage and many forms of relationship recognition for same-sex couples.

STATUS: This resolution was introduced on March 15, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Assembly Organization. It died on March 23, 2012, pursuant to a Senate resolution.

Other Relationship-Recognition Bills

PASSED

California Senate Bill 987

This bill, in part, provides that all references to "Spouse," "Surviving spouse," or "Marriage"

in provisions related to public employees' retirement shall be applied equally to a domestic partner or domestic partnership.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 31, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security on April 10, 2012, the Senate Committee on Appropriations on April 26, 2012, and the full Senate on May 3, 2012. It then passed the Assembly Committee on Public Employees, Retirement, and Social Security on June 20, 2012, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 9, 2012, and the full Assembly on Aug. 22, 2012. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments on Aug. 27, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 30, 2012.

ACTIVE

New Jersey Assembly Bill 837

This bill provides that a public official may refuse to solemnize civil unions if solemnization conflicts with the public official's conscience or sincerely held moral or religious beliefs.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 1713/ Senate Bill 4092

This bill would, in part, expand the definition of family member to include domestic partners for purposes of making statements at the sentencing of a defendant.

STATUS: AB 1713 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 11, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Codes Committee. It was re-referred to the Assembly Codes Committee on Jan. 4, 2012. SB 4092 was introduced in the Senate on March 17, 2011. It passed the Senate Codes Committee on May 10, 2011, and the full Senate on June 1, 2011. It died in the Assembly on Jan. 4, 2012. The bill passed the full Senate again on Feb. 13, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Codes Committee.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 3030/ Senate Bill 70

These bills would allow employer-provided domestic partner benefits to be taxed at the same rate as employer-provided spousal benefits under state law.

STATUS: SB 70 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee. AB 3030 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 21, 2011. It passed the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on June 2, 2011, the Assembly Rules Committee on June 6, 2011, and the full Assembly on June

Other Relationship-Recognition Bills

6, 2011. It died in the Senate on Jan. 4, 2012. AB 3030 passed again in the Assembly on Jan. 24, 2012. AB 3030 was referred to the Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee.

ACTIVE**New York Assembly Bill 3592/
Senate Bill 629**

These bills would expand eligibility for those who receive awards under crime victims' compensation to include a domestic partner.

STATUS: SB 629 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Crime Victims, Crime, and Corrections Committee. It was re-referred to the Senate Crime Victims, Crime, and Corrections Committee on Jan. 4, 2012. AB 3592 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 26, 2011. It passed the Assembly Government Operations Committee on March 15, 2011, the Assembly Codes Committee on March 22, 2011, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on April 11, 2011, the Assembly Rules Committee on April 11, 2011, and the full Assembly on April 12, 2011. It died in the Senate on Jan. 4, 2012. The bill was passed again by the Assembly on April 26, 2012, and was then referred to the Senate Crime Victims, Crime, and Corrections Committee.

ACTIVE**New York Senate Bill 382**

This bill would, in part, amend the financial disclosure forms (required to be filed by every statewide elected official, state officer or employee, member of the legislature, legislative employee, political party chairman, and every candidate for statewide elected office) to treat domestic partners in the same manner as spouses.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Finance Committee. It was re-referred to the Finance Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE**New York Senate Bill 5130**

This bill would amend the definition of domestic partner to be gender neutral for purposes of employees eligible for funeral or bereavement leave.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on May 3, 2011, and was referred to the Codes Committee. It was re-referred to the Codes Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE**Rhode Island House Bill 7753/
Senate Bill 2503**

These bills would amend the civil unions law to provide for reasonable religious accommodations including prohibiting governmental intervention or interference with

a religious institutions' doctrine, policy, and/or teachings with respect to which couples may join together within a particular faith's tradition. They would also immunize religious organizations and officials from any civil claim based on their refusal to solemnize or accommodate a civil union.

STATUS: These bills were introduced in their respective chambers on Feb. 16, 2012. The House Judiciary Committee recommended the bill be held for further study on May 2, 2012.

DEAD**Arizona House Bill 2738**

This bill would have established civil unions.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 8, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.

DEAD**Colorado House Bill 1006/Senate Bill 2**

These bills would have established civil unions.

STATUS: SB 2 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 11, 2012. It passed the Committee on Judiciary on Feb. 15, 2012, the Committee on Finance on Feb. 16, 2012, the Committee on Appropriations on April 17, 2012, and the full Senate on April 26, 2012. The bill then passed the House Committee on Judiciary on May 3, 2012, the Committee on Finance on May 4, 2012, and the Committee on Appropriations on May 8, 2012. The bill died upon adjournment on May 9, 2012. The governor brought the legislature into special session, in part, to reconsider civil unions. HB 1006 was introduced in the House on May 14, 2012. It was assigned to the House Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs where it was postponed indefinitely on May 17, 2012.

DEAD**Florida House Bill 139/Senate Bill 166**

These bills would have established comprehensive domestic partnerships.

STATUS: Both bills were introduced in their respective chambers on Jan. 10, 2012. HB139 was referred to the House Civil Justice Subcommittee, the Appropriations Committee, and the Judiciary Committee. SB 166 was referred to the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs, Judiciary, Health Regulation, and Budget Committees. They died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.

DEAD**Indiana Senate Resolution 12**

This resolution would have urged the Legislative Council to assign the Senate Judiciary Committee the task of studying alternatives to civil marriage and making recommendations.

STATUS: This resolution was introduced on Jan. 17, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary

Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1746/House Bill 1761

These bills would have created civil unions for all couples in lieu of marriage.

STATUS: *HB 1746 was introduced in the House on May 20, 2011, and HB 1761 was introduced in the House on May 23, 2011. Both bills were referred to the House Civil Law Committee. They died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 708

This bill would have created civil unions.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 16, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 1828

This bill would have provided, upon application, an expedited process for dissolving the civil union of a couple upon their marriage to one another.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Sept. 13, 2011, and was referred to the Finance Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Vermont House Bill 276

This bill would have provided, upon application, an expedited process for dissolving the civil union of a couple upon their marriage to one another.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 17, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It died upon adjournment on May 5, 2012.*

DEAD

Vermont House Bill 419

This bill would have provided access to a civil union dissolution to nonresident couples joined in a Vermont civil union who are legally barred from dissolving the union in their state of residence, provided that the parties file a stipulation outlining an agreement executed by both parties that sets out the terms and conditions of resolution for all issues in the dissolution action.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 8, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It died upon adjournment on May 5, 2012.*

DEAD

Washington House Bill 1420

This bill would have modified the state definition of domestic partnership to recognize two

unmarried adults, regardless of sex, for the purpose of receiving domestic partner benefits for state employees.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan 20, 2011. It passed the Committee on Ways and Means on Feb. 10, 2011. It died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.*

DEAD

West Virginia House Bill 4569

This bill would have established civil unions.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 16, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.*

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PASSED

Arizona Senate Bill 1365

This bill prohibits government entities from denying, revoking, or suspending a person's professional or occupational license when a person declines to provide, facilitate, or participate in providing any service that violates the person's sincerely held religious beliefs. In addition, it prohibits government entities from directly or indirectly conditioning contracts for goods and services on a religious organization's "willingness to alter its exercise of religion or its definition, development, practice, or expression of religious beliefs."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 26, 2012. It passed the Senate Government Committee on Feb. 23, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 28, 2012. The bill passed the House Employment and Regulatory Affairs Committee on March 1, 2012, and the full House on April 16, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on May 11, 2012.*

PASSED

California Assembly Bill 1960

This bill requires the Department of General Services to include in its report on contracting activity information regarding the level of participation of lesbian-, gay-, bisexual-, or transgender-owned businesses in specified contracts. Prior law already required reporting on the level of participation of business enterprises by race, ethnicity, and gender of owner.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 23, 2012. It passed the Assembly Committee on Business, Professions, and Consumer Protection on April 11, 2012, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 25, 2012, and the full Assembly on April 30, 2012. It then passed the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization on June 26, 2012, the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 6, 2012, and the full Senate on Aug. 22, 2012. The Assembly concurred in the Senate*

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amendments on Aug. 27, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 30, 2012.

PASSED

California Assembly Joint Resolution 43

This resolution calls upon Congress and the president of the United States to pass legislation that expressly includes sexual orientation and gender identity in all federal antidiscrimination laws.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Assembly on July 2, 2012. It passed the Assembly Committee on Judiciary on Aug. 6, 2012, and was adopted by the full Assembly on Aug. 9, 2012. It then passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on Aug. 15, 2012, and was adopted by the full Senate on Aug. 27, 2012. The resolution was enrolled and filed with the secretary of state on Sept. 18, 2012.*

PASSED

Utah Senate Joint Resolution 3

This resolution, in part, instructs the Legislative Management Committee to study employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Senate on March 8, 2012. It passed the Senate and House on March 8, 2012. The resolution was enrolled on March 19, 2012.*

PASSED

Vermont House Concurrent Resolution 354

This resolution celebrates the 20th anniversary of Act 135, Vermont's sexual orientation anti-discrimination law and the vital role played in its passage by Representative Ron Squires, Vermont's first openly gay state legislator.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced and adopted by both the House and Senate on April 13, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 970

This bill would prohibit the state from denying benefits to anyone discharged solely under Article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice when such discharge was the result of consensual behavior between legal adult persons, and from denying benefits to the same-sex spouse or beneficiary of a veteran.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 19, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Veterans and Federal Affairs. The House issued a study order on Sept. 27, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Assembly Bill 2650

This bill would provide that a discriminatory compensation decision or other employment practice that is unlawful under the "Law Against Discrimination" occurs on each occasion that

compensation is paid in furtherance of that discriminatory decision or practice. The language reflects the federal "Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009"; however, unlike the federal law, it would apply to discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *AB 2650 was introduced in the Assembly on March 5, 2012. It passed the Assembly Women and Children Committee on March 8, 2012, and the full Assembly on March 15, 2012. It then passed the Senate Labor Committee on June 7, 2012, and the full Senate on June 21, 2012. The bill was conditionally vetoed by the governor on Sept. 24, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 881

This bill would require in any criminal trial or proceeding the court to instruct the jury, "Do not let bias, sympathy, prejudice, or public opinion influence your decision. Bias includes bias against the victim or victims or witness or witnesses, based upon his or her race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability, gender identity or gender expression, or sexual orientation."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Codes Committee. It was held for consideration in the Codes Committee on June 5, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 3742/ Senate Bill 1973/Senate Bill 2390

These bills would require that "people of all races, cultures, religions, incomes, education levels, and sexual preference" be treated equally with regard to the development and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

STATUS: *SB 1973 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 14, 2011, SB 2390 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 19, 2011, and AB 3742 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 27, 2011. The bills were referred to their respective Environmental Conservation Committees. They were all re-referred to their respective Environmental Conservation Committees on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 4426

This bill would authorize the Office of Children and Family Services to establish policies and procedures affording all children in OCFS facilities an environment free from harassment and discrimination based on actual or perceived race, national origin, ethnic group, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or sex. Gender is defined to include gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 3, 2011. It passed the Assembly Children and Families Committee on*

May 17, 2011, the Assembly Codes Committee on May 24, 2011, and the full Assembly on June 1, 2011. It died in the Senate on Jan. 4, 2012. The bill passed the Assembly again on Jan. 31, 2012. It was referred to the Senate Children and Families Committee.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 4427

This bill would, in part, require that youth in detention and residential programs be free to express their gender identity through appropriate undergarments and hairstyles. It would also prohibit youth from being subjected to discrimination based on actual or perceived race, color, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or sex.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 3, 2011, and was referred to the Children and Families Committee. It was re-referred to the Children and Families Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 5039/ Senate Bill 2873/Senate Bill 6349

These bills would amend the state nondiscrimination laws to prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity and expression in credit, education, employment, housing, and public accommodations. In addition, the bills would add gender identity to the protected classes in the state hate crimes law.

STATUS: SB 2873 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 2, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee. It was re-referred to the Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee on Jan. 4, 2012. AB 5039 was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 10, 2011. It passed the Assembly Governmental Operations Committee on March 8, 2011, the Assembly Codes Committee on May 3, 2011, and the full Assembly on June 14, 2011. It died in the Senate on Jan. 4, 2012. The bill was passed again by the Assembly on April 30, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Codes Committee. SB 6349 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 31, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 9602/ Senate Bill 6187

These bills would, in part, establish policies and procedures to prohibit traffic stops that result in the stopping, detention, or search of any person when such action is solely motivated by considerations of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, age, gender, or sexual orientation.

STATUS: SB 6187 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred

to the Senate Finance Committee. AB 9602 was introduced in the Assembly on March 20, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Governmental Operations Committee.

ACTIVE

Virginia Senate Bill 263

This bill would amend the Virginia Human Rights Act to add sexual orientation, defined to include gender identity, as a protected category. The Act covers discrimination in education, employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on General Laws and Technology.

DEAD

Alabama House Bill 26

This bill would have prohibited employment discrimination against state employees and teachers based on gender identity or sexual orientation.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It died on May 16, 2012, upon adjournment.

DEAD

Arizona Senate Bill 1493

This bill would have added gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation as protected classes to the existing employment non-discrimination law.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 31, 2012, and was referred to the Commerce and Economic Development and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 1364

This bill would have expanded the list of criteria upon which a talent agency may not discriminate against an artist to include those criteria identified in the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, including sexual orientation and sex, defined to include gender identity.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 18, 2011. It passed the Committee on Labor and Employment on April 14, 2011, the Committee on Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media on May 9, 2011, and the Committee on Appropriations on May 18, 2011. The bill passed the full Assembly on May 26, 2011. It was referred to the Senate Committees on Judiciary and Labor and Industrial Relations. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.

DEAD

California House Resolution 38

This resolution would have "condemn[ed]"

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all forms of intolerance of religious beliefs and expressing those beliefs... recognize[d] the rights of the First Amendment to the Constitution while promoting and protecting the freedoms of speech and religion without government persecution; and... [resolved] That these rights preclude exclusion from commerce based upon the freedom of beliefs."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Assembly on Aug. 16, 2012. The Assembly Committee on Judiciary refused to adopt the resolution on Aug. 28, 2012.*

DEAD**California Senate Bill 416**

This bill would have required the director of General Services to provide notice to state agencies, form management representatives, and departmental forms coordinators that in the usual course of reviewing and revising all surveys that collect demographic data and that are administered, or funded fully or in part, by the state, appropriate voluntary self-identification information shall be collected by the surveys pertaining to sexual orientation and gender identity and gender expression. In addition, it would have specified that surveys that ask about marital status shall also ask about registered domestic partnership status and about the sex of the spouse or partner.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization on March 22, 2011, the Senate Committee on Appropriations on May 26, 2011, and the full Senate on June 1, 2011. It passed the Assembly Committee on Health on July 6, 2011, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 26, 2011, and the full Assembly on Sept. 8, 2011. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments on Sept. 9, 2011. The bill was vetoed by the governor on Oct. 9, 2011. Consideration of the governor's veto was stricken and the veto was sustained on March 1, 2012.*

DEAD**California Senate Joint Resolution 2**

This resolution would have urged the president, Congress, and secretary of defense of the United States to end the policy of levying fines on lesbian, gay, and bisexual service members discharged under the military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue, Don't Harass" law.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on March 9, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Veterans Affairs. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD**Florida House Bill 247/Senate Bill 340**

These bills would have amended the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992 to add sexual

orientation and gender identity as protected categories. The law covers discrimination in education, employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *Both bills were introduced in their respective chambers on Jan. 10, 2012. HB 247 was referred to the House Business and Consumer Affairs Subcommittee, Civil Justice Subcommittee, Appropriations Committee, and Economic Affairs Committee. SB 340 was referred to the Judiciary, Regulated Industries, and Commerce and Tourism Committees. They died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD**Georgia House Bill 630**

This bill would have prohibited employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity for public employees.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 31, 2011. It died upon adjournment on March 29, 2012.*

DEAD**Kansas House Bill 2260/House Bill 2384/Senate Bill 142**

These bills would have provided that "Government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless such government demonstrates, by clear and convincing evidence, that application of the burden to the person: (1) Is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and (2) is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest." However, they would have prohibited application of the law to marriages and relationships in violation of the Kansas Constitution (i.e. same-sex couples). In addition, they would have applied to all government action including, but not limited to, all state and local laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and policies.

STATUS: *HB 2260 was introduced in the House on Feb. 9, 2011, and passed the House Judiciary Committee on March 7, 2012. HB 2384 was introduced in the House on March 11, 2011, and was referred to the House Committee on Federal and State Affairs. SB 142 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 8, 2011. It passed the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 21, 2011, and the full Senate on March 23, 2011. A substitute bill passed the House Judiciary Committee on March 16, 2012, and the full House on March 29, 2012. It was sent to conference committee on April 25, 2012. All three bills died upon adjournment on June 1, 2012.*

DEAD**Kansas House Bill 2636**

This bill would have added sexual orientation and gender identity to the state

non-discrimination law covering public accommodations and government services.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 6, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on June 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Kansas Senate Bill 53

This bill would have added sexual orientation and gender identity to the list of protected categories in Kansas anti-discrimination laws including employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 25, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Federal and State Affairs. It died upon adjournment on June 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Kentucky House Bill 188/Senate Bill 69

These bills would have added sexual orientation and gender identity to the state non-discrimination laws regarding credit, employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *These bills were introduced in their respective chambers on Jan. 3, 2012, and were referred to their chambers' Judiciary Committees. Both bills died upon adjournment on April 12, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana House Bill 691

This bill would have prohibited discrimination in state employment on the basis of sexual orientation, defined to include gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 1, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on House and Governmental Affairs. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana Senate Bill 100

This bill would have prohibited discrimination in state employment on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 20, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana Senate Bill 217

This bill would have prohibited state contractors from including a non-discrimination clause in any public contract that extends beyond the protections guaranteed by the state. Essentially, state contractors could not have protected LGBT employees in public contracts. Protections would have been limited to the categories of race, religion, national ancestry, age, sex, and disability.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 12, 2012, and passed the Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations on April 3, 2012. It failed to pass the full Senate on May 2, 2012, but was scheduled for reconsideration. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Maryland Senate Bill 212

This bill would have amended existing non-discrimination law to add gender identity as a protected category in employment, housing, and public accommodations. In addition, the bill would have added sexual orientation and gender identity to the non-discrimination provisions for state government employment.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 20, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 5039

This bill would have prohibited any state agency or unit of local government from adopting any ordinance, rule, regulation, or policy that includes, as a protected class, any classification not specifically included as a protected class under the state non-discrimination law. In addition, any existing ordinance, rule, regulation, or policy that includes, as a protected class, any classification not specifically included as a protected class under the state law would have been void.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Oct. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan Senate Bill 1063

This bill would have amended the Elliot-Larsen Civil Rights Act to add sexual orientation and gender identity as protected categories, prohibiting discrimination in education, employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on April 17, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1161/Senate Bill 845

These bills would have eliminated existing requirements that the Human Rights Act commissioner educate the public in regards to compliance with the Act, conduct research, and study discriminatory practices based upon race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, familial status, sexual orientation, or other factors,

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and develop accurate data on the nature and extent of discrimination and other matters as they may affect housing, employment, public accommodations, schools, and other areas of public life.

STATUS: *HB 1161 was introduced in the House on March 16, 2011, and was referred to the House Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance. SB 845 was introduced in the Senate on March 16, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety. They both died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1568/ Senate Bill 2205

These bills would have prohibited judges and attorneys in court proceedings from discriminating against a list of enumerated categories, including sexual orientation, which is defined to include transgender people.

STATUS: *SB 2250 was introduced in the Senate on March 1, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary and Public Safety Committee. HB 1568 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2011, and was referred to the House Judiciary Policy and Finance Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota Senate Bill 1777

This bill would have amended the law prohibiting exclusion from jury service to include exclusion on the basis of marital status or sexual orientation.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 9, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary and Public Safety Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Missouri House Bill 1500/Senate Bill 798

These bills would have added sexual orientation and gender identity to the categories covered by the Missouri Human Rights Act, prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *HB 1500 was introduced in the House on Jan. 25, 2012, and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. SB 798 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Progress and Development Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Nebraska Legislative Resolution 478

This resolution would have required an interim study to examine the issue of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in Nebraska.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on March 14, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 18, 2012.*

DEAD

New Jersey Senate Bill 1933

This bill would provide that a discriminatory compensation decision or other employment practice that is unlawful under the "Law Against Discrimination" occurs on each occasion that compensation is paid in furtherance of that discriminatory decision or practice. The language reflects the federal "Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009"; however, unlike the federal law, it would apply to discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on May 14, 2012, and passed the Senate Labor Committee on June 7, 2012. It died when an alternative bill was substituted on June 21, 2012.*

DEAD

New York Senate Bill 2922

This bill would have, in part, required that youth in detention and residential programs be free to express their gender identity through appropriate undergarments and hairstyles. It also would have prohibited youth from being subjected to discrimination based on actual or perceived race, color, national origin, ethnic group, religion, religious practice, disability, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or sex.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 3, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Children and Families Committee. It was re-referred to the Children and Families Committee on Jan. 4, 2012. It died when the enacting clause was stricken on March 20, 2012.*

DEAD

North Carolina House Bill 478/ Senate Bill 452

These bills would have amended the state's equal employment opportunity law to include sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *HB 478 was introduced in the House on March 24, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House. SB 452 was introduced in the Senate on March 29, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Operations of the Senate. It died upon adjournment on July 3, 2012.*

DEAD

North Carolina Senate Bill 305

This bill would have amended the charter of the town of Carrboro to allow the town to adopt ordinances prohibiting housing discrimination on the basis of "sexual orientation, gender identification, and gender expression."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on March 9, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Operations of the Senate. It died upon adjournment on July 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Ohio House Bill 335/Senate Bill 231

These bills would have amended the state nondiscrimination law to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity in credit, education, employment, healthcare, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *These bills were introduced in their respective chambers on Sept. 27, 2011. HB 335 was referred to the House Commerce and Labor Committee and SB 231 was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 20, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 1611

This bill would have prohibited judges from manifesting bias or prejudice, including but not limited to bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic status, and permitting staff, court officials, and others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so. In addition, it would have mandated that a judge require lawyers in proceedings before the judge to refrain from manifesting bias or prejudice based upon the same categories against parties, witnesses, counsel, or others. Neither sex nor sexual orientation is defined in the bill.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 300/Senate Bill 910/Senate Bill 1050

These bills would have amended the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act to add sexual orientation and gender identity. The Act prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *SB 910 was introduced in the Senate on April 6, 2011, and was referred to the Senate State Government Committee. HB 300 was introduced in the House on April 28, 2011, and was referred to the House State Government Committee. SB 1050 was introduced in the Senate on May 10, 2011, and was referred to the State Government Committee. The bills died upon adjournment on Nov. 12, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania Senate Bill 280

This bill would have amended the Pennsylvania

Human Relations Act to add familial status and marital status. The Act prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 26, 2011, and was referred to the Labor and Industry Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

South Dakota Senate Bill 119

This bill would have revised the Human Relations Act to allow discriminatory practices based on sexual orientation and gender identity to be investigated by municipalities and counties with respect to employment, labor union membership, housing accommodations, property rights, education, public accommodations, or public services.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 23, 2012, and was referred to the Health and Human Services Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 19, 2012.*

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 1317/Senate Bill 1132

These bills would have amended the state anti-discrimination law to add sexual orientation as a protected category. The bills would have covered employment, public accommodations, and housing.

STATUS: *These bills were introduced in their respective chambers on Feb. 17, 2011, and were referred to their respective Judiciary Committees. They died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 2186/Senate Bill 2121

These bills would have repealed the Equal Access to Interstate Commerce Act which prohibits any local government from imposing on any person an anti-discrimination practice, standard, definition, or provision that varies in any manner from the types of discrimination recognized by state law.

STATUS: *These bills were introduced on Jan. 10, 2012, and were referred to their respective State and Local Government Committees. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 2896/Senate Bill 2365

These bills would have prohibited entities from discriminating on the basis of sexual orientation in practices and contracts.

STATUS: *SB 2365 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 13, 2012, and was referred to the Senate State and Local Government Committee. HB 2896 was introduced on Jan. 25, 2012, and was referred to the House State*

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and Local Government Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.

DEAD

Tennessee Senate Bill 2152

This bill would have created the "Tennessee Civil Rights Initiative Act," prohibiting the state from discriminating against or granting preferential treatment to any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or national origin in the operation of all aspects of public employment, public education, or public contracting.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the State and Local Government Committee. It died when it was withdrawn on Jan. 18, 2012.

DEAD

Utah Senate Bill 51

This bill would have amended the Utah Antidiscrimination Act and Utah Fair Housing Act to address discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, as it relates to employment and housing.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Feb. 2, 2012, and was referred to the Government Operations and Political Subdivisions Committee. It died when the enacting clause was stricken on March 8, 2012.

DEAD

Vermont House Bill 702

This bill would have prohibited, with certain exceptions, government contracts with contractors that discriminate against same-sex couples in the provision of employee benefits.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 31, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Government Operations. It died upon adjournment on May 5, 2012.

DEAD

Virginia House Bill 613

This bill would have amended the provision of law covering state employment to explicitly prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of "race, color, religion, political affiliation, national origin, sex, age, disability, or any other reason except reasons related to qualifications, ability, or performance."

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 10, 2012, and was assigned to the Subcommittee on Professions/Occupations and Administrative Process. It died on Feb. 14, 2012, when it was left in Committee.

DEAD

Virginia House Bill 692

This bill would have prohibited discrimination in public employment based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, pregnancy,

childbirth or related medical conditions, political affiliation, age, marital status, disability, sexual orientation, or status as a veteran.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Subcommittee on Professions/Occupations and Administrative Process. The Subcommittee recommended the bill incorporate HB 613. It died on Feb. 14, 2012, when it was left in Committee.

DEAD

Virginia House Bill 694

This bill would have amended the Virginia Human Rights Act to add sexual orientation and gender identity as protected categories. The Act covers discrimination in education, employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Subcommittee on Professions/Occupations and Administrative Process. The Subcommittee recommended the bill incorporate HB 613. It died on Feb. 14, 2012, when it was left in Committee.

DEAD

Virginia House Bill 977

This bill would have amended the Virginia Human Rights Act to add sexual orientation, defined to include gender identity, as a protected category. The Act covers discrimination in education, employment, housing, and public accommodations.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Subcommittee on Professions/Occupations and Administrative Process. The Subcommittee recommended the bill incorporate HB 613. It died on Feb. 14, 2012, when it was left in Committee.

DEAD

Virginia House Bill 1099

This bill would have amended the law regulating employers with five to 15 employees to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, defined to include gender identity.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Subcommittee on Professions/Occupations and Administrative Process. The Subcommittee recommended the bill incorporate HB 1003 (an age discrimination bill). It died on Feb. 14, 2012, when it was left in Committee.

DEAD

Virginia House Bill 1175

This bill would have explicitly prohibited employment discrimination by the state in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 11 of the Virginia Constitution or the Virginia Human Rights Act. Virginia state employment is already subject to all of these legal authorities.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 17,

2012, and was referred to the Subcommittee on Professions/Occupations and Administrative Process. The Subcommittee recommended the bill incorporate HB 613. It died on Feb. 14, 2012, when it was left in Committee.

DEAD**West Virginia House Bill 2045**

This bill would have added sexual orientation to the existing non-discrimination law which covers employment, housing, and public accommodations. Sexual orientation was defined to include gender identity.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on January 11, 2012, and was referred to the Energy, Industry and Labor, Economic Development, and Small Business Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.

DEAD**West Virginia House Bill 2499**

This bill would have established an Equal Employment Opportunity Office within the Office of the Governor that would have been authorized to address employment discrimination based on existing state and federal law which does include sexual orientation. A 2012 EEOC ruling may have allowed the office to address discrimination on the basis of gender identity.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Government Organization Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.

DEAD**West Virginia House Bill 3015**

This bill would have prohibited bullying in the workplace, including bullying on the basis of sexual orientation.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Energy, Industry and Labor, Economic Development, and Small Business Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 23, 2012.

DEAD**West Virginia House Concurrent Resolution 93**

This resolution would have requested a study of the issues surrounding bullying in the workplace, including on the basis of sexual orientation, and possible remedies for hostile work environments.

STATUS: This resolution was introduced on Feb. 28, 2012, and was referred to the Rules Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.

DEAD**West Virginia Senate Bill 14**

This bill would have added sexual orientation to the existing non-discrimination law, which

covers employment, housing, and public accommodations. Sexual orientation would have been defined to include gender identity.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.

Hate Crimes Bills**PASSED****Pennsylvania House Resolution 930/
Senate Resolution 398**

These resolutions recognize the week of October 22 through 26, 2012, as "No Place for Hate Week" in Pennsylvania and commend the Anti-Defamation League for its outstanding efforts to promote peace, brotherhood and goodwill through its "No Place for Hate" program.

STATUS: HR 930 was introduced on Oct. 16, 2012, and was adopted by the full House on Oct. 17, 2012. SR 398 was introduced and adopted by the full Senate on Oct. 16, 2012.

PASSED**Rhode Island House Bill 7111/
Senate Bill 2488**

These bills added gender identity to the hate crimes data collection requirements.

STATUS: HB 7111 was introduced in the House on Jan. 12, 2012. It passed the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 1, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 8, 2012. The bill then passed the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 29, 2012, and the full Senate on June 6, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on June 8, 2012. SB 2488 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2012. It passed the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 26, 2012, and the full Senate on May 17, 2012. The House passed in concurrence on May 24, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on May 30, 2012.

ACTIVE**Illinois House Bill 4725**

This bill would amend the state hate crimes law to add gender identity, military status, and immigration status as protected categories. Existing law already contains provisions on sexual orientation.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Feb. 3, 2012, and passed the House Judiciary II - Criminal Law Committee on March 1, 2012. It was re-referred to the House Rules Committee on March 30, 2012.

ACTIVE**New York Assembly Bill 2197**

This bill would require a police officer to immediately notify college and university

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personnel when a bias-related offense may have been committed upon any student or on any person on the campus or other college property.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 14, 2011, and was referred to the Higher Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Higher Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 2526

This bill would provide that the commissioner of the Division of Human Rights shall have power to investigate incidents apparently motivated by racial or other bias and to recommend prosecution, where appropriate, to the attorney general or to the appropriate district attorney.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 19, 2011, and was referred to the Governmental Operations Committee. It was re-referred to the Governmental Operations Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 5254

This bill would specify that using commonly known profane slurs or biased language during the commission of specified offenses shall be presumptive evidence of a hate crime.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 14, 2011, and was referred to the Codes Committee. It was re-referred to the Codes Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 2049

This bill would create the crime of bias-related criminal mischief where property is defaced with derogatory references to race, creed, religion, color, sexual orientation, or national origin.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 18, 2011, and was referred to the Codes Committee. No action was taken in 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 2089

This bill would require police agencies to report offenses to the division of criminal justice services which appear to such agency to be motivated by the race, national origin, religion, or sexual orientation of the victim, or of the owner, resident, lessee, or occupant where the offense is committed against property.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 18, 2011, and was referred to the Investigations and Government Operations Committee. No action was taken in 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 2412

This bill would create a governor's advisory council on bias-related violence.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 20, 2011, and was referred to the Finance Committee. It was re-referred to the Finance Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 6201

This bill would require police agencies to report offenses to the division of criminal justice services which appear to such agency to be motivated by the race, national origin, religion, or sexual orientation of the victim, or of the owner, resident, lessee, or occupant where the offense is committed against property.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 12, 2012, and was referred to the Investigations and Government Operations Committee.*

DEAD

Alabama House Bill 28

This bill would have added sexual orientation and gender identity to the state hate crimes law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It died on May 16, 2012, upon adjournment.*

DEAD

Florida House Bill 845/Senate Bill 1124

These bills would have provided that the term "members of a family," for purposes of crime victim compensation, includes domestic partners.

STATUS: *Both bills were introduced in their respective chambers on Jan. 10, 2012. HB 845 was referred to the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee, the Justice Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Judiciary Committee. SB 1124 was referred to the Senate Criminal Justice and Budget Committees. They died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Georgia House Bill 1311

This bill would have provided for enhanced sentences in any case in which the trier of fact determined beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant intentionally selected any victim or any property of the victim as the object of the offense because of the victim's race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or national origin.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 29, 2012, and died the same day upon adjournment of the legislature.*

DEAD

Georgia Senate Bill 228

This bill would have established a hate crimes act applicable to incidents in which a defendant targeted a victim due to the victim's race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or national origin.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 7, 2011. It died upon adjournment on March 29, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 6090

This bill would have amended the hate crimes prevention law to, in part, add sexual orientation and gender identity as protected classes.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Dec. 13, 2012, and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. It died on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan Senate Bill 1174

This bill would have added sexual orientation and gender identity to the hate crimes prevention law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on June 7, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Government Operations. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Ohio House Bill 235

This bill would have renamed the offense of "ethnic intimidation," changing it to "identity intimidation." It also would have prohibited a person from committing identity intimidation based on the victim's ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on May 18, 2011, and was referred to the Criminal Justice Committee. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 20, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 1845

This bill would have amended the state hate crimes law to add sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Rules Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma Senate Bill 265

This bill would have amended the state hate crimes law to add gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary and Appropriations Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 1372/ Senate Bill 586

These bills would have amended the state hate crimes law to add ancestry, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, gender, and gender identity.

STATUS: *SB 586 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 18, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. HB 1372 was introduced in the House on April 25, 2011, and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 1535

This bill would have, in part, made it a misdemeanor to harass a person based on race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability, or sexual orientation.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on May 11, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Resolution 911

This resolution would have recognized the week of October 22 through 26, 2012, as "No Place for Hate Week" in Pennsylvania and also would have commended the Anti-Defamation League for its outstanding efforts to promote peace, brotherhood, and goodwill through its "No Place for Hate" program.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on Oct. 12, 2012, and was referred to the State Government Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

South Carolina House Bill 4239

This bill would have added sexual orientation, defined to include gender identity, to the state hate crimes law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on May 15, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on June 7, 2012.*

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 188/Senate Bill 314

These bills would have amended existing state hate crimes laws to add gender identity and expression as an enumerated category.

STATUS: *HB 188 was introduced in the House on Jan. 28, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died when it failed in subcommittee on March 28, 2012. SB 314 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 1806/ Senate Bill 1734

These bills would have prohibited bias-based policing. They would have included enumerated

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categories including sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *HB 1806 was introduced in the House on Feb. 17, 2011, and was referred to the State and Local Government Committee. SB 1734 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 23, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD

West Virginia House Bill 2840

This bill would have eliminated the state hate crimes law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.*

DEAD

Wisconsin Assembly Bill 199/ Senate Bill 145

These bills would have amended the state hate crimes law to add gender as a protected category. The definition of gender neither explicitly included nor excluded gender identity.

STATUS: *SB145 was introduced in the Senate on July 6, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary, Utilities, Commerce, and Government Operations. AB 199 was introduced in the Assembly on July 14, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Committee on Criminal Justice and Corrections. Both bills died on March 23, 2012, when they failed to pass pursuant to a Senate resolution.*

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PASSED

California Assembly Bill 1217

This bill establishes the Model Act Governing Assisted Reproductive Technology, which governs the provision of assisted reproduction. The bill, in part, requires informed consent by all participants prior to the commencement of assisted reproduction and requires that binding agreements be reached by the parties relating to the future use of embryos created. This bill also requires that all participants known to the assisted reproductive technology provider undergo a mental health consultation and continuing mental health counseling be offered to all participants.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 18, 2011. It passed the Assembly Committee on Judiciary on May 5, 2011, and the full Assembly on May 19, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on July 3, 2012, the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 6, 2012, and the full Senate on Aug. 28, 2012. The Assembly*

concurred in the Senate amendments on Aug. 29, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 23, 2012.

PASSED

Virginia House Bill 189/Senate Bill 349

This bill provides that, to the extent allowed by federal law, no private child-placing agency shall be required to perform, assist, counsel, recommend, consent to, refer, or participate in any placement of a child for foster care or adoption when the proposed placement would violate the agency's written religious or moral convictions or policies. Effectively, private child-placing agencies can refuse to serve LGBT prospective parents and refuse to tell them where else they can receive services.

STATUS: *HB 189 was introduced in the House on Jan. 9, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Health, Welfare, and Institutions on Jan. 31, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 3, 2012. It then passed the Senate Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services on Feb. 17, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 21, 2012. SB 349 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services on Feb. 3, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 9, 2012. It then passed the House Committee on Health, Welfare, and Institutions on Feb. 16, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 22, 2012. Both bills were signed into law by the governor on April 9, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Illinois House Bill 3942

This bill would provide that a child welfare agency that is religiously based or owned by, operated by, or affiliated with a bona fide religious organization may decline an adoption or foster family home application, including any related licensure and placement, from a party to a civil union if acceptance of that application would constitute a violation of the organization's sincerely held religious beliefs.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Rules Committee.*

ACTIVE

Illinois House Bill 5622

This bill would create the "Assisted Reproduction and Egg Donation Act." It contains provisions concerning rights of parentage in connection with assisted reproduction, eligibility for egg donation, the effect of dissolution of a marriage or civil union of the intended parents or their withdrawal of consent to assisted reproduction, duties of child support, and the effects of noncompliance with the act or a breach of an egg donation contract by the egg donor.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 15, 2012, and was referred to the*

House Judiciary I - Civil Law Committee.

ACTIVE

Illinois House Bill 6191

This bill would create the "Illinois Parentage Act of 2012," providing methods for the establishment of a parent-child relationship including for a non-biological mother in a legal relationship with the biological mother of a child, and establishing procedures regarding parentage of a child of assisted reproduction.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on May 31, 2012, and was referred to the rules committee.*

ACTIVE

Illinois Senate Bill 2495

This bill would provide that a child welfare agency that is religiously based or owned by, operated by, or affiliated with a bona fide religious organization may decline an adoption or foster family home application, including any related licensure and placement, from a party to a civil union if acceptance of that application would constitute a violation of the organization's sincerely held religious beliefs.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Oct. 12, 2011. On Jan. 31, 2012, it was referred to the Senate Executive Committee.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 2285

This bill would codify that any child born to a married person as a result of artificial insemination or surrogate birth with the consent of his or her spouse shall be considered the legitimate child of the married persons.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 21, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on the Judiciary. The House issued a study order on July 31, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Senate Bill 1599

This bill would have established standards for gestational surrogacy, including parentage orders.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 13, 2012. It passed the Senate Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee on May 17, 2012, and the full Senate on May 31, 2012. It then passed the full Assembly on June 21, 2012. The bill was vetoed by the governor on Aug. 20, 2012. The legislature has until Jan. 10, 2014, to override the veto.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Senate Bill 2032

This bill would make all surrogacy agreements illegal, impose criminal penalties on physicians who assist in a surrogacy, and impose civil penalties on intended parents and surrogates

who enter into an agreement.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on May 31, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 10499

This bill would allow for a judgment of parentage for children born through assisted reproduction, including gestational surrogacy, and sets guidelines for gestational surrogacy.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on May 29, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 3492

This bill would prevent a judge from considering a parent's decision to undergo gender reassignment when making a determination in a child custody case. It would also provide that the judge may not require the parent to refrain from undergoing gender reassignment as a condition of custody.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 23, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Children and Families Committee. It was re-referred to the Children and Families Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Rhode Island House Bill 8114/Senate Bill 2775

These bills would address consent to adoption requirements in circumstances involving assisted reproduction and the effect that the termination of a marriage or dissolution of a civil union has on the parentage of a child resulting from assisted reproduction.

STATUS: *HB 8114 was introduced on May 2, 2012. It passed the House Judiciary Committee on May 24, 2012. SB 2775 was introduced on March 8, 2012. The Senate Judiciary Committee held the bill for further study on May 24, 2012.*

DEAD

Arizona Senate Bill 1361

This bill would have, in part, required physicians providing assisted reproductive technologies to a patient to inform them about what the procedure would entail, the likelihood of success, anticipated costs, and medical risks.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 26, 2012, and was referred to the Health Care and Medical Liability Reform and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Florida House Bill 851

This bill would have revised terminology relating to natural guardians to make it gender neutral.

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STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 10, 2012. It passed the House Civil Justice Subcommittee on Jan. 31, 2012, and the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 8, 2012. It died when the House substituted Senate Bill 990 on March 6, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana House Bill 1081

This bill would have allowed "an individual who is not related by blood or affinity [to a child] but who lives in the home of the child and has established a relationship with the child that is characterized by the exercise of parental affection, concern, obligation, and responsibility" to be eligible to petition for intrafamily adoption with consent of the legal parent.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on April 4, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Procedure. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Maryland House Bill 873/Senate Bill 508

These bills would have created statutory regulations for surrogacy regarding who may enter into a surrogacy agreement, mental health evaluations, compensation, and written consent documents.

STATUS: *SB 508 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 3, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee. HB 873 was introduced in the House on Feb. 9, 2012, and was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. SB 508 died when it received an unfavorable committee report on March 19, 2012. HB 873 died when it received an unfavorable committee report on March 21, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4249/Senate Bill 167

These bills would have allowed an unmarried couple to adopt jointly or complete a second-parent adoption.

STATUS: *HB 4249 was introduced in the House on Feb. 15, 2011, and was referred to the House Committee on Families, Children, and Seniors. SB 167 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 17, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Families, Seniors and Human Services. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 5763

This bill would have allowed child-placing agencies to refuse to perform, assist, counsel, recommend, facilitate, refer, or participate in a placement based on religious or moral convictions. In addition, state and local governments would not have been allowed to deny a grant, contract, or participation in a program to the discriminating agency.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on June 14, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Families, Children, and Seniors on Dec. 4, 2012. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 5764

This bill would have prohibited the Department of Children and Families from taking into consideration an agency's refusal to make placements based on religious or moral convictions in any interaction with the agency, such as contracting or funding.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on June 14, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Families, Children, and Seniors on Dec. 4, 2012. The bill died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 644/Senate Bill 727

These bills would have amended the state parentage codes to clarify that if a pregnancy was initiated by means other than sexual intercourse and a non-biological parent was intended at the outset of the process to be the legal parent of any resulting child pursuant to an express written agreement among all known presumptive parents entered into prior to the initiation of the pregnancy, then that parent will be a legal parent. The bills would have also provided that all sections relating to determination of paternity, including all presumptions and procedures, apply to determinations of maternity.

STATUS: *HB 644 was introduced in the House on Feb. 21, 2011, and was referred to the House Civil Law Committee. SB 727 was introduced on March 10, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary and Public Safety Committee. They both died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Missouri House Bill 1758

This bill would have allowed, under select circumstances, a person who has a parent/child relationship with a minor child, and who is not the minor child's natural parent, to petition a court to establish custody and visitation rights in order to sustain and protect an ongoing relationship with the minor child.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 16, 2012. It passed the House Judiciary Committee on March 7, 2012, the House Rules Committee on April 12, 2012, and the full House on April 26, 2012. It then passed the Senate Health, Mental Health, Seniors, and Families Committee on May 10, 2012, and the full Senate on May 15, 2012. The House concurred in the Senate amendments on May 18, 2012. The bill was vetoed by the governor on July 12, 2012.*

DEAD**New Jersey Assembly Bill 2646**

This bill would have established standards for gestational surrogacy, including parentage orders.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on March 8, 2012, and passed the Assembly Human Services Committee the same day. It died when an alternative bill was substituted on June 21, 2012.*

DEAD**New York Assembly Bill 1234**

This bill would have prevented a judge from considering a parent's decision to undergo gender reassignment when making a determination in a child custody case. It also would have provided that the judge may not require the parent to refrain from undergoing gender reassignment as a condition of custody.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died on July 11, 2011, when the enacting clause was stricken.*

DEAD**South Dakota House Bill 1255**

This bill would have prohibited the enforcement of surrogacy agreements.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 26, 2012. It passed the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 13, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 14, 2012. It was referred to the Senate Health and Human Services Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 19, 2012.*

DEAD**Utah House Bill 274/Senate Bill 126**

These bills would have amended existing state law to allow unmarried cohabitating partners to adopt.

STATUS: *HB 274 was introduced in the House on Jan. 23, 2012, and was referred to the House Rules Committee. SB 126 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 24, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Rules Committee. Both bills died on March 8, 2012, when the enacting clause was stricken.*

DEAD**Virginia Senate Bill 569/Senate Bill 647**

These bills would have prohibited the Virginia Department of Social Services from contracting with or funding child-placing agencies that discriminate in providing placement services to children or prospective parents solely on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, family status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

STATUS: *SB 569 was introduced on Jan. 17, 2012, and SB 647 was introduced on Jan. 20, 2012. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services. They died on Feb. 3, 2012, when they were passed by indefinitely by the committee.*

DEAD**Washington House Bill 2193**

This bill would have allowed a person who is not the parent of the child to petition for visitation with the child if the person has established an ongoing and substantial relationship with the child.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 9, 2012. An substitute version of the bill passed the House Judiciary Committee on Jan. 19, 2012, then the bill was referred to the Rules 2 Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.*

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PASSED**California Assembly Bill 1253**

This bill expresses the intent of the legislature to enact legislation that would make it easier for pupils and their parents or guardians to report incidents of bullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 18, 2011. It passed the Committee on Local Government on Jan. 12, 2012, and the full Assembly on Jan. 19, 2012. It passed the Senate Governance and Finance Committee on June 13, 2012, and the full Senate on June 18, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on July 9, 2012.*

PASSED**California Senate Concurrent Resolution 100**

This resolution declares Dec. 12, 2012, as California Bullying Prevention Day, and recognizes the need for individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments, and the state to take action on behalf of bullying prevention in California.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Senate on June 26, 2012. It was adopted by the full Senate on Aug. 21, 2012, and the full Assembly on Aug. 30, 2012. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments on Aug. 31, 2012. The resolution was enrolled and filed with the secretary of state on Sept. 10, 2012.*

PASSED**Delaware House Bill 268**

This bill amends the existing anti-bullying law to add enumerated categories for the purposes of reporting and tracking that include sexual orientation and gender identity, expands the overall reporting requirements, and requires the Delaware Department of Education to conduct random audits of schools to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 8, 2012. It passed the House Education Committee on April 25, 2012, and the full House on May*

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3, 2012. It then passed the Senate Education Committee on May 16, 2012, and the full Senate on May 17, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on July 27, 2012.

PASSED**Delaware Senate Bill 193**

This bill requires the Delaware Department of Education to promulgate a uniform cyberbullying policy, based upon a model prepared by the Delaware Department of Justice.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on April 3, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on April 25, 2012, and the full Senate on April 26, 2012. It then passed the House Education Committee on May 9, 2012, and the full House on June 7, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on July 27, 2012.

PASSED**Delaware Senate Bill 206**

This bill requires school districts and charter schools to establish a policy on responding to teen dating violence and sexual assault, including guidelines on mandatory reporting and confidentiality, a protocol for responding to incidents of teen dating violence and sexual assault, and training on the issue. The bill explicitly covers same-sex dating relationships.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on April 25, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on May 8, 2012, and the full Senate on May 16, 2012. It then passed the House Education Committee on June 6, 2012, and the full House on June 14, 2012. The Senate concurred in the House amendments on June 19, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on July 20, 2012.

PASSED**Louisiana House Resolution 159**

This resolution requests that the Louisiana School Boards Association develop and implement a training program for school board members on harassment, intimidation, and bullying of students.

STATUS: This resolution was introduced and adopted on May 31, 2012. It was enrolled by the Speaker of the House on June 1, 2012.

PASSED**Louisiana Senate Bill 764**

This bill amends the existing anti-bullying law to require training for school employees, mandate a procedure for investigating bullying, and add bullying to the list of behaviors for which a student may be removed from the classroom and for which a principal may suspend a student.

STATUS: This bill was substituted for SB 709 on May 7, 2012, and passed the full Senate on May 9, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Education on May 16, 2012, and the

full House on May 30, 2012. The Senate concurred in the House amendments on June 1, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on June 14, 2012.

PASSED**Maine Legislative Document 1237**

This bill requires each school administrative unit to adopt a harassment, intimidation, and bullying prevention policy based upon a model policy developed by the Maine Commissioner of Education. The legislative findings include intent to protect students in enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the House and Senate on March 22, 2011. It passed the full House on June 9, 2011, and the full Senate on June 28, 2011. The House failed to pass the bill with the Senate amendments on June 29, 2011. It was reconsidered on March 8, 2012, and passed the House with additional amendments. The bill was passed back and forth with amendments. On May 17, 2012, it passed both chambers and was signed into law by the governor.

PASSED**Michigan House Resolution 111**

This resolution asks the president and the United States Congress to enact legislation "protecting the rights of conscience" of students seeking counseling degrees and licensed professional counselors. Students have been dismissed from programs for refusing to counsel LGBT people with supportive measures.

STATUS: This resolution was introduced in the House on June 30, 2011. It passed the House Committee on Education on March 15, 2012, and was adopted by the full House on June 12, 2012.

PASSED**Nebraska Legislative Resolution 107**

This resolution designates October 2011 as Nebraska School Bullying Prevention Month, with the intention that the issue of bullying and its prevention be discussed in Nebraska during that time.

STATUS: This resolution was introduced on March 8, 2011, and was adopted by the full Legislature on March 16, 2011.

PASSED**Nebraska Legislative Resolution 447**

This resolution designates October 2012 as Nebraska Bullying Prevention Month.

STATUS: This resolution was introduced on March 5, 2012, and was adopted by the full legislature on March 13, 2012.

PASSED**New Mexico House Memorial 25/
Senate Memorial 39**

These memorials encourage school districts

to engage parents and community members in the development of school bullying prevention programs.

STATUS: *HM 25 was introduced on Jan. 24, 2012. It passed the Education Committee on Jan. 27, 2012, and was adopted by the full House on Feb. 7, 2012. SM 39 was introduced on Jan. 26, 2012. It passed the Rules and Education Committees on Feb. 12, 2012, and was adopted by the full Senate on Feb. 12, 2012.*

PASSED

New York Senate Bill 7740

This bill amends the existing anti-bullying law to explicitly cover cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on June 15, 2012. It passed the full Senate and the full Assembly on June 18, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on July 9, 2012.*

PASSED

Ohio House Bill 543

This bill enacts the "Jason Flatt Act" to require public schools to train staff in youth suicide awareness and prevention.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on May 9, 2012. It passed the House Health and Aging Committee on May 23, 2012, and the full House on May 24, 2012. It then passed the Senate Education Committee on Dec. 5, 2012, and the full Senate on Dec. 12, 2012. The House concurred in the Senate amendments on Dec. 12, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Dec. 20, 2012.*

PASSED

Oregon Senate Bill 1555

This bill requires school employees to report acts of harassment, intimidation, bullying, and cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 1, 2012. It passed the Senate Education and Workforce Development Committee on Feb. 14, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 15, 2012. The bill then passed the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 23, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 27, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on March 16, 2012.*

PASSED

Pennsylvania House Resolution 655

This resolution designates the month of April 2012 as "Anti-Bullying Month" in Pennsylvania.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on April 2, 2012, and was adopted by the full House on April 3, 2012.*

PASSED

Pennsylvania Senate Resolution 374

This resolution designates the month of

October 2012 as "Bullying Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced and adopted by the full Senate on Oct. 2, 2012.*

PASSED

South Carolina House Bill 4690

This bill creates the "Jason Flatt Act" and provides that the Department of Education shall require two hours of training in youth suicide awareness and prevention as a requirement for the renewal of credentials for individuals employed in middle schools and high schools. It also requires the Department to develop guidelines for training and materials that may be used by schools and school districts.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 26, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Education and Public Works on Feb. 9, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 22, 2012. The bill then passed the Senate Committee on Education on April 3, 2012, and the full Senate on April 18, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on May 14, 2012.*

PASSED

South Dakota Senate Bill 130

This bill requires the school board of each school district to adopt a policy prohibiting bullying. It neither requires nor prohibits the policy from being enumerated.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 23, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on Feb. 9, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 14, 2012. It then passed the House Education Committee on Feb. 27, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 28, 2012. The Senate Conference Committee report was adopted on March 1, 2012, and the House Conference Committee report was adopted on March 2, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on March 19, 2012.*

PASSED

Tennessee House Bill 1105

This bill requires that when a Local Education Agency (LEA) revises its policy prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying to transmit the revised policy to the Commissioner of Education.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 17, 2011. It passed the House Education Committee on March 20, 2012, and the full House on April 2, 2012. The bill passed the full Senate on April 9, 2012. A Conference Committee was assigned when the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments. The Conference Committee report was adopted by the House on April 27, 2012, and the Senate on April 30, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on May 9, 2012.*

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PASSED**Vermont House Bill 412**

This bill expands the definitions of “harassment” and “bullying” in the educational context to include actions committed electronically; permits school administrators to discipline students for actions conducted outside normal school hours and off school grounds where the conduct can be shown to pose a clear and substantial interference with another student’s right to access educational programs; authorizes the Human Rights Commission to ensure educational institutions comply with procedures required in connection with allegations of harassment and clarify the legal standard required to prove harassment in a civil action; and it creates a new position within the human rights commission to direct harassment and bullying prevention and response training initiatives.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on March 8, 2011. It passed the House Committee on Judiciary on March 20, 2012, and the full House on March 21, 2012. The bill passed the Senate Committee on Education on April 11, 2012, and the full Senate on April 26, 2012. The House concurred in Senate amendments on April 28, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on May 5, 2012.*

PASSED**Virginia House Bill 504/Senate Bill 271**

These bills establish the Virginia Center for School Safety and require the center to provide evidence based training on bullying prevention tactics to public school personnel.

STATUS: *HB 504 was introduced in the House on Jan. 10, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Education on Jan. 30, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 2, 2012. The bill then passed the Senate Committee on Education and Health on March 1, 2012, and the full Senate on March 5, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on March 30, 2012. SB 271 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Education and Health on Jan. 19, 2012, and the full Senate on Jan. 24, 2012. It then passed the House Committee on Education on Feb. 22, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 24, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on March 20, 2012.*

PASSED**Washington House Bill 2366**

This bill establishes the “Matt Adler Suicide Assessment, Treatment, and Management Training Act.” It requires certain health professionals to complete training in suicide assessment, treatment, and management as part of their continuing education, continuing competency, or recertification requirements. In addition, it requires the secretary of the department of health to conduct a study evaluating the effect of evidence-based suicide assessment, treatment,

and management training on the ability of licensed healthcare professionals to identify, refer, treat, and manage patients with suicidal ideation.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 12, 2012. A substitute version of the bill passed the House Committee on Health Care and Wellness on Jan. 26, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 10, 2012. The Senate Committee on Health and Long-Term Care passed the bill on Feb. 24, 2012, and the full Senate passed it on Feb. 28, 2012. The House concurred in the Senate amendments on March 3, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on March 29, 2012.*

PASSED**West Virginia Senate Bill 221**

This bill requires the Center for Professional Development to provide for the routine education of all professional educators and certain service personnel on warning signs and resources to assist in suicide prevention.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 17, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on Jan. 25, 2012, and the full Senate on Jan. 30, 2012. The bill passed the House Education Committee on Feb. 24, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 29, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on March 12, 2012.*

PASSED**Wisconsin Senate Bill 237**

This bill, in part, removes required topics for sex education and makes them recommended, changes discussions of the value of abstinence from the most reliable way to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection to the only reliable way, and encourages addressing “the positive connection between marriage and parenting.”

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Oct. 14, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Education on Oct. 27, 2011, and the full Senate on Nov. 2, 2011. It passed the full Assembly and the Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments on March 13, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on April 6, 2012.*

ACTIVE**Illinois House Bill 4616**

This bill would amend the existing sex education law to, in part, require that sex education be medically accurate.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 1, 2012, and was assigned to the Human Services Committee.*

ACTIVE**Massachusetts House Bill 179/
Senate Bill 184**

These bills would, in part, require the standards for health education be age-appropriate and medically accurate. They would also provide

parents with notification of sex education in the schools with the opportunity to provide a written opt-out.

STATUS: *HB 179 was introduced in the House on Jan. 19, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The House issued a study order on Sept. 6, 2012. SB 184 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 21, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The House issued a study order on Sept. 9, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 1059

This bill would repeal the state anti-bullying law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 20, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The House issued a study order on Sept. 13, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 1060

This bill would require any school program that involves "human sexual education, human sexuality issues or alternative sexual behavior" to be offered only in clearly identified non-mandatory elective courses or activities in which parents or guardians may choose to enroll their children through written notification to the school. Alternative sexual behavior is defined as "homosexuality, bisexuality, lesbianism, transsexuality, transgenderism, cross-dressing, pansexuality, promiscuity, sodomy, pederasty, prostitution, oral sex, anal sex, masturbation, polygamy, polyandry, sex reassignment treatments, 'bondage and discipline,' sado-masochism, bestiality, and similar behaviors. It also includes issues and relationships deriving from those behaviors, including but not limited to 'sexual orientation,' and alternative family, parenting, and marriage constructs."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 24, 2011 and was referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The House issued a study order on Sept. 6, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 1063/ Senate Bill 190

These bills would require all sex education to be medically accurate, age appropriate, and appropriate for students regardless of gender, race, disability status, or sexual orientation.

STATUS: *HB 1063 was introduced in the House on Jan. 20, 2011, and SB 190 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 21, 2011. They were referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The Senate issued a study order for both bills on May 8, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 1934

This bill would require that curriculum on

"human sexual education, human sexuality issues, or sexual orientation" shall be offered only in clearly identified non-mandatory elective courses in which parents or guardians may choose to enroll their children through written notification to the school.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 24, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The House issued a study order on Sept. 6, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 2715

This bill would require schools to adopt and implement a local policy that allows for a limited public forum and voluntary student expression of religious viewpoints at school events and graduation ceremonies, in class assignments, and in non-curricular school groups and activities.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 21, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The House issued a study order on Aug. 23, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 4063

This bill would amend the existing safe schools law, in part, to require enumerated categories for protection, including sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on May 3, 2012, and passed the House Committee on Education the same day. It passed the House Committee on Ways and Means on July 30, 2012.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 4284

This bill would modify the existing safe schools laws to require the development and implementation of a "safe and supportive schools framework."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on July 12, 2012. It passed the House Committee on Education on July 18, 2012, then was reassigned to the House Committee on Ways and Means.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts Senate Bill 259

This bill would, in part, require all sex education to be medically accurate and age appropriate.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 21, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Education. The House issued a study order on Sept. 6, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Assembly Bill 2298

This bill would require a member of the state Board of Education to complete a two-day training program upon the member's initial appointment

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and qualification to the state board. Training would include information on harassment, intimidation, and bullying in schools.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 2, 2012, and was assigned to the Assembly Education Committee.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 808/

Assembly Bill 1572/Senate Bill 1572

These bills would require a sex education grant program through the Department of Health to be a comprehensive, age-appropriate program conducted by an eligible applicant.

STATUS: *AB 808 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Health Committee. AB 1572 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 10, 2011, and was referred to the Corrections Committee. SB 1572 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. They were all re-referred to their respective committees on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 1452

This bill would require school principals to oversee enforcement of the anti-harassment policies and guidelines to ensure compliance with the regulations promulgated by the chancellor of the NYC Department of Education.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 10, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 2132/

Senate Bill 1937

These bills would, in part, require colleges to educate the campus community on bias-related crime and hazing.

STATUS: *SB 1937 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 14, 2011. It passed the Senate Higher Education Committee on March 9, 2011, and the full Senate on May 16, 2012. It was referred to the Assembly Higher Education Committee. AB 2132 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 14, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Higher Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Assembly Higher Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 3472/

Senate Bill 1704

These bills would require every school district to establish guidelines for filing criminal complaints against students who commit crimes against other students on school grounds.

STATUS: *SB 1704 was introduced in the*

Senate on Jan. 11, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. AB 3472 bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 25, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. The bills were re-referred to their respective Education Committees on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 3713/

Senate Bill 1176

These bills would require school districts and boards of cooperative educational services to immediately report bias related offenses to law enforcement agencies.

STATUS: *SB 1176 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. AB 3713 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 26, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. The bills were re-referred to their respective Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 4586/

Senate Bill 269

These bills would require all schools to offer a course of instruction in the awareness of hate crimes, focusing on historical events and the significance of certain symbols and objects. The course would be required to cover all categories of hate crimes included in state law.

STATUS: *SB 269 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was defeated in the Senate Education Committee on March 29, 2011. It was re-referred to the Senate Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012. AB 4586 was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 4, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Assembly Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 5050

This bill would require the commissioner of education to promulgate rules and regulations that prohibit harassment, intimidation, and bullying of students.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 11, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 6474/Senate Bill 71

These bills would mandate comprehensive, medically accurate, and age appropriate sex education be taught in all public schools, grades one through 12.

STATUS: *SB 71 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was defeated in the Senate Education Committee on March 29, 2011. It was re-referred to the Senate*

Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012. AB 6474 was introduced in the Assembly on March 21, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Assembly Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

**New York Assembly Bill 8310/
Senate Bill 5834**

These bills would amend the state law on character education to require instruction that includes awareness and sensitivity to discrimination or harassment and civility in the relations of people of different races, weights, national origins, ethnic groups, religions, religious practices, mental or physical abilities, sexual orientations, genders, and sexes.

STATUS: AB 8310 was introduced in the Assembly on June 13, 2011. It passed the Assembly Education Committee on June 16, 2011, the Assembly Rules Committee on June 17, 2011, and the full Assembly on June 17, 2011. It died in the Senate on Jan. 4, 2012. The bill passed the Assembly again on March 1, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. SB 5834 was introduced in the Senate on June 21, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Senate Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

**New York Assembly Bill 8504/
Senate Bill 4921**

These bills would amend the state safe schools law to mandate additional training; to substitute all references to harassment with references to bullying; and provide a definition of bullying.

STATUS: SB 4921 was introduced in the Senate on April 29, 2011. It passed the Senate Education Committee on May 17, 2011, and the full Senate on June 1, 2011. It died in the Assembly on Jan. 4, 2012. The bill was referred to the Senate Rules Committee on June 21, 2012. AB 8504 was introduced in the Assembly on June 20, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Assembly Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

**New York Assembly Bill 8966/
Senate Bill 5916**

These bills would prohibit the harassment of students using electronic means, require the commissioner of education to implement a process for reporting of incidents, and require an investigation of reports by school personnel.

STATUS: SB 5916 was introduced in the Senate on Nov. 2, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Rules Committee. It was referred to the Senate Education Committee on Jan.

4, 2012. AB 8966 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee.

ACTIVE

**New York Assembly Bill 9535/
Senate Bill 7108**

These bills would expand provisions relating to cyberbullying in schools, and provide school districts with tools to address cyberbullying.

STATUS: AB 9535 was introduced in the Assembly on March 12, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. SB 7108 was introduced on April 30, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee.

ACTIVE

**New York Assembly Bill 9536/
Senate Bill 7107**

These bills would require coursework on discrimination and anti-bias for school professionals applying for a certificate or license.

STATUS: AB 9536 was introduced on March 12, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. SB 7107 was introduced on April 30, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 9647

This bill would authorize schools to offer instruction or educational programs in sexual health, and require the instruction to be age-appropriate and medically accurate.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on March 22, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 9790/Assembly Bill 10176/Senate Bill 6614/Senate Bill 6884

These bills would amend the existing anti-bullying law to explicitly cover cyberbullying.

STATUS: SB 6614 was introduced in the Senate on March 5, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on April 24, 2012, and the full Senate on June 20, 2012. It was referred to the Assembly Education Committee. SB 6884 was introduced in the Senate on April 4, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. AB 9790 was introduced on April 5, 2012, and AB 10176 was introduced on May 10, 2012. Both bills were referred to the Assembly Education Committee.

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 1578

This bill would require individuals applying for teaching certification or licensure to complete a course of training in recognizing and responding to incidents of bullying and harassment.

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STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It was re-referred to the Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 6033

This bill would require schools to obtain written consent from parents before providing students with sex education.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 4, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee.*

ACTIVE

Virginia House Bill 1207

This bill would prohibit any public or private institution of higher learning from penalizing or denying academic credit to a student because the student refuses to perform academic coursework that would force the student to violate a sincerely held religious belief (such as providing counseling services to an LGBT individual that affirms the individual's identity). The bill would also provide that the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia shall not recognize any accrediting agency that takes any adverse action against an institution of higher learning that exempts students from academic coursework for such reason. In addition, the Attorney General or any student, prospective student, or former student aggrieved under the bill would be able to bring a civil action.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 19, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It was continued to 2013 by vote on Feb. 8, 2012.*

DEAD

Alabama House Bill 10/House Bill 4/Senate Bill 32

These bills would have provided that a student can be reassigned to another school for the purpose of separating the student from his or her harassment victim, directed the Department of Education to post its model policy on its website, and provided that a person shall be immune from civil liability for reporting harassment.

STATUS: *HB 10 and HB 4 were introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2012, and were referred to the Committee on Education. They died on May 16, 2012, upon adjournment. SB 32 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2012, and passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on March 8, 2012. It was postponed indefinitely on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Alabama House Bill 444

This bill would have removed from existing sex education curriculum requirements the emphases that "homosexuality is not a

lifestyle acceptable to the general public" and "homosexual conduct is a criminal offense."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 28, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education Policy. It died on May 16, 2012, upon adjournment.*

DEAD

Arizona House Bill 2135

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to explicitly prohibit the bullying, harassment, or intimidation of a student based on actual or perceived sexual orientation. It would not include any other enumerated categories.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 19, 2012, and was referred to the Education and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Arizona House Bill 2616

This bill would have required all schools to provide sex education that is medically accurate and comprehensive.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 18, 2012, and was referred to the Education, Health and Human Services, and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Arizona House Bill 2808

This bill would have amended the current anti-bullying law to expand the definition of bullying; require charter schools to proscribe and enforce policies and procedures to prohibit bullying; and require bullying prevention training for educators, administrators, and pupils.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 8, 2012, and was referred to the Education and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Arizona Senate Bill 1462

This bill would have required charter schools to prescribe and enforce policies and procedures to prohibit pupils from harassing, intimidating, and bullying other pupils.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 31, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on Feb. 31, 2011, and the full Senate on March 8, 2012. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 227

This bill would have, in part, required education for pupils and teachers on the prevention of, and legal consequences for, cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 2, 2011. It passed the Assembly Committee on Education on*

April 5, 2011, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 7, 2011, and the full Assembly on April 25, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Education on June 30, 2011, and was re-referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 266

This bill would have required that a pupil be permitted to participate in sex-segregated school programs, activities, and facilities, including athletic teams and competitions, consistent with his or her gender identity, irrespective of the gender listed on the pupil's records.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 7, 2011. It was referred to the Committee on Education on Jan. 4, 2012. It died pursuant to the California Constitution on Feb. 1, 2012.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 630

This bill would have established that it is the intent of the legislature to encourage school districts to establish programs, to be implemented throughout the year and integrated either into the regular curriculum or through separate instruction, to reduce bullying through training and best practice methodologies involving collaboration among pupils, parents, and school staff.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 16, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died in committee on Feb. 1, 2012, pursuant to the rules.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 1348

This bill would have added gender and sexual orientation to the topics about which a test, questionnaire, survey, or examination containing any questions regarding the beliefs or practices of a pupil or the parents or legal guardians of a pupil would be prohibited unless the parent or legal guardian of the pupil was notified in writing and gave written permission.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 18, 2011, and was referred to the Committees on Education and Judiciary. It died in committee on Feb. 1, 2012, pursuant to the rules.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 1373/Assembly Bill 1857

These bills would have, in part, required school districts that choose to provide healthy relationship and teen dating violence prevention education programs to use research-based materials that are appropriate for students of all races, genders, sexual orientations, gender identities, and ethnic and cultural backgrounds, and for students with disabilities.

STATUS: *AB 1373 was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 18, 2011, and passed the Committee on Education on April 25, 2011. It died in committee on Feb. 1, 2012, pursuant to the rules. AB 1857 was introduced on Feb. 22, 2012, and passed the Committee on Education on March 28, 2012. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 1539

This bill would have required the Department of Motor Vehicles to provide specialized license plates that contain a message that promotes the policy of the state that prohibits discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying based on actual or perceived characteristics and disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics; required that the specialized license plate be known as the "Antibullying License Plate Program"; and created the Antibullying Program Account in the Specialized License Plate Fund. Moneys in the account would be available for the program upon appropriation by the legislature.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 24, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Transportation. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 1756

This bill would have permitted schools to elect not to provide instruction in social sciences that includes a study of the role and contributions of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Americans to the economic, political, and social development of California and the United States.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 17, 2012. It failed to pass the Assembly Committee on Education on April 11, 2012.*

DEAD

California Senate Bill 13

This bill would have authorized school districts to provide teen dating violence prevention education, and would have required that instruction and materials be appropriate for use with pupils of all races, genders, sexual orientations, gender identities, and ethnic and cultural backgrounds and with pupils with disabilities.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Dec. 6, 2010. It failed to pass the Committee on Education on May 4, 2011, but reconsideration was granted. It died pursuant to the rules on Jan. 31, 2012.*

DEAD

California Senate Bill 453

This bill would have included on the list of acts

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for which expulsion may be recommended acts of bullying that have persisted and reoccurred despite repeated efforts at remediation and termination of the behavior by the principal or the superintendent of schools.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2011. It passed the Committee on Rules on May 3, 2011, and was re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It died pursuant to the rules on Jan. 31, 2012.*

DEAD

Colorado Senate Bill 46

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to remove mandatory expulsion and provide schools with greater leeway in determining appropriate remedies.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 11, 2012. It passed the Committee on Education on March 1, 2012, the Committee on Appropriations on April 24, 2012, and the full Senate on April 27, 2012. The bill was assigned to the House Committee on Education where it died upon adjournment on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Florida House Bill 627

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to add prohibitions on cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the K-20 Innovation Subcommittee, Pre-K-12 Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Florida House Bill 775/Senate Bill 1770

These bills would have stripped the requirement that public school character curriculum be secular in nature.

STATUS: *HB 775 was introduced in the House on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the House K-20 Innovation Subcommittee, Pre-K-12 Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Education Committee. SB 1770 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 17, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Pre-K - 12 and Budget Committees. They died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Florida House Bill 1217

This bill would have required every district school board to provide cyberbullying and cyberstalking awareness instruction in K-12 public schools during beginning of school year, and would have provided for the designation of "Cyberbullying & Cyberstalking Awareness Week."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 4, 2012, and was referred to the K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee, the Pre-K - 12 Appropriations Subcommittee,*

and the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.

DEAD

Florida Senate Bill 622

This bill would have updated the state anti-bullying law to strengthen and clarify the cyberbullying provision, and would have added "emotional hurt" to the definition of bullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Education Pre-K - 12 and Budget Committees. It died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Florida Senate Bill 1728

This bill would authorize each district school board to provide cyberbullying awareness instruction in K-12 public schools during the beginning of the school year. It would also provide for the designation of "Cyberbullying Awareness Week."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 6, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Pre-K - 12 Committee on Feb. 21, 2012, and the Senate Budget Subcommittee on Education Pre-K - 12 Appropriations on Feb. 28, 2012. The bill died upon adjournment March 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Georgia House Bill 310

This bill would have created "The End to Cyberbullying Act" which would have amended existing state anti-bullying laws to prohibit acts of bullying via an electronic act that is directed specifically at another student or at school personnel.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 22, 2011. It died upon adjournment on March 29, 2012.*

DEAD

Georgia House Bill 874

This bill would have amended existing school reporting laws to require each school principal to regularly report incidents of bullying to the school board council.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 2, 2012. It died upon adjournment on March 29, 2012.*

DEAD

Idaho Senate Bill 1220

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to expand the scope of coverage to prohibit bullying by all minors, not just students, on school property or at school activities. It also would have made violation a mandatory infraction.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 17, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 29, 2012.*

DEAD**Idaho Senate Bill 1358**

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to include prohibitions on cyberbullying, expand the scope to prohibit bullying by all minors on school property and at school activities, and mandate that school personnel intervene in incidents of bullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 29, 2012. It passed the full Senate on March 15, 2012, but died upon adjournment on March 29, 2012.*

DEAD**Illinois House Bill 5290**

This bill would have made improvements to the existing anti-bullying law including: requiring school anti-bullying policies to have provisions for prompt reporting and investigations, requiring schools to post the anti-bullying policy on school websites and in student handbooks, mandating implementation of the anti-bullying policy, and instructing the state board of education to provide technical support for the implementation of policies.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 8, 2012. It passed the House Elementary and Secondary Education Committee on March 7, 2012, and the full House on March 29, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on May 1, 2012. It failed to pass the full Senate on May 29, 2012.*

DEAD**Indiana House Bill 1259**

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to require each school corporation to include the number and nature of bullying incidents that occur within the school corporation on the school corporation's annual performance report; require each school corporation to include detailed procedures for investigation and reporting of bullying behaviors in the school corporation's discipline rules; mandate age-appropriate instruction focusing on bullying prevention for all students in grades 1 through 12; and require public universities to have policies prohibiting bullying if they regulate other forms of conduct by students, faculty, or employees.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 9, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD**Kansas Senate Bill 68**

This bill would have required all school districts to provide comprehensive, age-appropriate, and medically accurate sex education.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 27, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 1, 2012.*

DEAD**Kansas Senate Bill 278**

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to add enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity. It also would have provided clearer definitions of bullying and cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 12, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 1, 2012.*

DEAD**Kentucky House Bill 336**

This bill would have amended state anti-bullying law to provide enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity, and explicitly require each local board of education to adopt a code prohibiting harassment, intimidation, bullying, and cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 27, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 12, 2012.*

DEAD**Kentucky House Bill 374/Senate Bill 68**

These bills would have required science-based content and age-appropriate and medically accurate standards for human sexuality education. In addition, it would have required an entity that receives state funding and offers human sexuality education or teen pregnancy prevention to adopt science-based content.

STATUS: *SB 68 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 3, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. HB 374 was introduced in the House on Feb. 6, 2012, and was referred to the House Education Committee. They died upon adjournment on April 12, 2012.*

DEAD**Kentucky House Bill 490**

This bill would have required professional development relating to the prevention of harassment, intimidation, bullying, violence, and substance abuse for all school employees; required the addition of harassment, intimidation, and bullying to the local district's discipline code; and prohibited cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 28, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 12, 2012.*

DEAD**Louisiana House Bill 11**

This bill would have, in part, required local public school boards that maintain a website to publish harassment or bullying prohibition and prevention procedures.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 24, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on*

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Education. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.

DEAD

Louisiana House Bill 407

This bill would have expanded the existing anti-bullying law to add enumerated categories for protection, including sexual orientation and gender identity, to protect school employees, and to require anti-bullying training for school employees.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 28, 2012, and substituted for HB 1214 by the Committee on Education on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana House Bill 820

This bill would have required all public schools to provide medically accurate and developmentally- and age-appropriate sex education.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 2, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana House Bill 1101

This bill would have expanded the definition of bullying and would have added requirements for the reporting of bullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on April 4, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana House Bill 1214

This bill would have expanded the definition of bullying, added requirements for reporting an incident, increased school reporting requirements to the state department of education, and required bullying prevention training for school employees.

STATUS: *This bill was substituted for HB 407 on May 10, 2012. It passed the full House on May 16, 2012. The bill was transferred to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana House Concurrent Resolution 53

This resolution would have requested that the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education compile and study bullying policies contained in student codes of conduct and make recommendations with respect to uniform guidelines and procedures and the feasibility of providing for additional guidance counselors.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on March 27, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana Senate Bill 619

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to add enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity, protect school employees from bullying, and expand the definition of bullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 19, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Louisiana Senate Bill 709

This bill would have criminalized bullying in schools.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced April 3, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It was recommitted to the Committee on Education which substitutes SB 764. It died upon adjournment on June 4, 2012.*

DEAD

Maine Legislative Document 980

This bill would have, in part, amended the existing safe school law to include cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on March 8, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs. It was carried over to the next legislative session pursuant to House rules on June 29, 2011, but died on Jan. 31, 2012.*

DEAD

Maryland House Bill 1408

This bill would have established the "Religious Bill of Rights for Individuals Connected to Public Schools," including provisions allowing instructors to teach religious topics and display religious materials for any educational purpose, and allowing instructors to abstain from teaching any topic that violates their religious beliefs.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 27, 2012, and was referred to the House Rules and Executive Nominations Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Massachusetts House Bill 3584

This bill would have required each school district plan to include a statement recognizing that certain students may be more vulnerable to becoming targets of bullying, harassment, or teasing based on actual or perceived differentiating characteristics, including but not limited to race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, sex, socioeconomic status, academic status, gender identity or expression, physical appearance, sexual orientation, or mental, physical, developmental, or sensory disability, or by association with a person who has or is perceived to have one or more of these

characteristics. It would also require that the plan include specific steps the district will take to create a safe, supportive environment for vulnerable populations in the school community.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on July 13, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died when a new draft of the bill was issued on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4173/Senate Bill 45

These bills would have required the board of a school district or board of directors of a public school academy to adopt a policy prohibiting harassment or bullying at school, encouraged the formation of bullying prevention taskforces, required training, established a procedure for addressing incidents, and included the following enumerated categories: actual or perceived religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, gender identity, socioeconomic status, or any other distinguishing characteristic.

STATUS: *HB 4173 was introduced in the House on Feb. 1, 2011, and was referred to the House Committee on Education. SB 45 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 19, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Education on March 24, 2011, and was re-referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4252

This bill would have required the Department of State Police and the Department of Education to utilize the Michigan school violence hotline to accept reports of cyberbullying in schools, and it required law enforcement officials and school officials who receive a credible report of cyberbullying to report the incident to the parents of each alleged perpetrator or victim.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 15, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4391/Senate Bill 147

These bills would have required the board of a school district or board of directors of a public school academy to adopt a policy prohibiting harassment, intimidation, bullying or cyberbullying at school, and include the following enumerated categories: actual or perceived religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, height, weight, gender identity, socioeconomic status, or any other distinguishing characteristic.

STATUS: *SB 147 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2011, and HB 4391 was introduced in the House on March 8, 2011. The bills were referred to their respective*

Committee on Education. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4807/Senate Bill 731

These bills would have required sex education to be age appropriate, medically accurate, and objective.

STATUS: *HB 4807 was introduced in the House on June 23, 2011, and was referred to the House Committee on Health Policy. SB 731 was introduced in the Senate on Oct. 6, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 5040/Senate Bill 518

These bills would have a prohibited public degree- or certificate-granting college, university, junior college, or community college from disciplining or "discriminat[ing] against" a student in a counseling, social work, or psychology program because the student refuses to counsel or serve a client as to goals, outcomes, or behaviors that conflict with a sincerely held religious belief of the student, if the student refers the client to a counselor who will provide the counseling or services.

STATUS: *SB 518 was introduced in the Senate on June 23, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education. HB 5040 was introduced in the House on Oct. 5, 2011. It passed the House Education Committee on March 15, 2012, and the full House on June 12, 2012. HB 5040 was transferred to the Senate and assigned to the Senate Government Operations Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 5783

This bill would have amended the existing education law to modify the mandatory expulsion provision to provide for alternative remedies in the case of bullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on July 18, 2012, and was referred to the House Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 6065

This bill would have required schools providing accredited coursework in counseling or student personnel work to have a written policy in effect that prohibits a student from being excluded, expelled, or discriminated against because the student refuses to provide counseling that may result in goals, outcomes, or behaviors that violate the religious beliefs of the student.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Nov. 29, 2012, and was referred to the House*

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Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.

DEAD

Michigan Senate Bill 137

This bill would have mandated that all public schools adopt and implement a policy that prohibited harassment and bullying, mandated training, required the adoption of an anti-bullying procedure, and encouraged the formation of bullying prevention taskforces.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 10, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on May 5, 2011, the Senate Committee of the Whole on Nov. 2, 2011, and the full Senate on Nov. 2, 2011. It was referred to the House Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan Senate Bill 148

This bill would have required the Department of State Police and the Department of Education to utilize the Michigan school violence hotline to accept reports of cyberbullying in schools and required law enforcement officials and school officials who receive a credible report of cyberbullying to report the incident to the parents of each alleged perpetrator or victim. It would have defined cyberbullying to include the following enumerated categories: actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, or ethnicity; sexual orientation; physical, mental, emotional, or learning disability; gender; gender identity and expression; or other distinguishing personal characteristic.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan Senate Resolution 66

This resolution would have asked the president and the United States Congress to enact legislation "protecting the rights of conscience" of students seeking counseling degrees and licensed professional counselors. Students have been dismissed from programs for refusing to counsel LGBT people with supportive measures.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Senate on June 23, 2011, and was referred to Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 765/Senate Bill 494

These bills would have required school boards to adopt policies that prohibit harassment, bullying, intimidation, and violence. The policies would have been required to contain

enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *HB 765 was introduced in the House on Feb. 28, 2011, and was referred to the House Education Reform Committee. SB 494 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 28, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. They both died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1529/ Senate Bill 1222

These bills would, in part, require private schools that receive state aid, materials, services, or other publicly funded support to adopt an anti-bullying policy.

STATUS: *HB 1529 was introduced in the House on April 18, 2011, and was referred to the House Education Reform Committee. SB 1222 was introduced in the Senate on April 18, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. They both died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1953/ Senate Bill 2285

These bills would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to create an expanded definition of bullying. They also would have required school districts to adopt anti-bullying policies and procedures, and required bullying prevention programs for students.

STATUS: *HB 1953 was introduced in the House on Jan. 26, 2012, and was referred to the House Education Reform Committee. SB 2285 was introduced in the Senate on March 8, 2012. They died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 2743/ Senate Bill 1837

These bills would have, in part, required schools to have enumerated anti-bullying policies that include sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *SB 1837 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 15, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. HB 2743 was introduced in the House on March 8, 2012, and was referred to the House Education Reform Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 3004/ Senate Bill 2601

These bills would have prohibited discrimination, bullying, harassment, intimidation, and cyberbullying based on enumerated categories including sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *SB 2601 was introduced in the Senate on April 18, 2012, and was referred*

to the Senate Education Committee. HB 3004 was introduced in the House on April 19, 2012, and was referred to the House Education Reform Committee. They died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.

DEAD**Mississippi House Bill 203**

This bill would have amended the sex education law to required medically accurate comprehensive sex education that is free from bias regarding sexual orientation and gender (undefined).

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 9, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee and the Public Health and Human Services Committee. It died in committee on March 6, 2012.*

DEAD**Mississippi House Bill 638**

This bill would have established the "Religious Viewpoints Antidiscrimination Act" or "Schoolchildren's Religious Liberties Act" and would have, in part, required school districts to adopt a policy that establishes a limited public forum for student speakers at school events and would have established that students may express their beliefs about religion in homework, artwork, and other assignments.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 17, 2012. It passed the House Education Committee on March 2, 2012, and the full House on March 14, 2012. The bill was then referred to the Senate Education Committee where it died on April 3, 2012.*

DEAD**Mississippi House Bill 691/
Senate Bill 2064/Senate Bill 2234**

These bills would have created the "Mississippi Student Religious Liberties Act of 2012" and, in part, authorized voluntary student expression of religious viewpoints in public schools. It also would have required school districts to adopt a policy creating a limited public forum for voluntary student expression of a religious viewpoint, required school districts to create a limited public forum for student speakers at graduation and other events, required school districts to allow religious expression in class assignments, and required school districts to provide students with the freedom to organize religious groups and activities.

STATUS: *SB 2064 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 12, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. SB 2234 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 23, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. HB 691 was introduced in the House on Feb. 20, 2012, and was referred to the House Education Committee. These bills died in committee on March 6, 2012.*

DEAD**Missouri House Bill 1049**

This bill would have added cyberbullying to the existing anti-bullying law and would have established specific requirements for each school district in implementing an anti-bullying policy. The bill would also have re-emphasized the prohibition on school districts from adopting enumerated anti-bullying policies.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 4, 2012. It passed the House Children and Families Committee on March 28, 2012, the House Rules Committee on April 12, 2012, and the full House on May 3, 2012. The bill then passed the Senate General Laws Committee on May 15, 2012. It died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD**Missouri House Bill 1439/Senate Bill 496/
Senate Bill 800**

This bill would, in part, require that any course materials relating to human sexuality not only be medically and factually accurate, but also be based on peer-reviewed projects that have been demonstrated to influence healthy behavior.

STATUS: *SB 496 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 4, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Health, Mental Health, Seniors and Families Committee. HB 1439 was introduced in the House on Jan. 19, 2012, and was referred to the House Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. SB 800 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. These bills died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD**Missouri House Bill 1572**

This bill would have eliminated the prohibition on enumerated categories in anti-bullying provisions and specifically required enumeration consistent with Missouri hate crimes prevention law and Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972. Missouri hate crimes prevention law covers sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 31, 2012, and was referred to the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD**Missouri House Bill 1597/Senate Bill 799**

These bills would have amended the anti-bullying law to, in part, add a prohibition on harassment and add enumerated categories including sexual orientation, defined to include gender identity.

STATUS: *HB 1597 was introduced in the House on Feb. 1, 2012, and was referred to the House Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. SB 799 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2012, and was assigned to the Senate Education Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

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DEAD**Missouri House Bill 2051**

This bill would have prohibited the discussion of sexual orientation in public school instruction, materials, or extracurricular activities except in "scientific instruction concerning human reproduction."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on March 29, 2012, and was referred to the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD**Missouri House Joint Resolution 70**

This resolution would have proposed an amendment to the state constitution to remove the prohibition on the use of public funds, through appropriation or through a grant of personal or real property, for the benefit of any religious or sectarian educational purpose.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on Jan. 25, 2012, and was referred to the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD**Nebraska Legislative Bill 123**

This bill would have added a prohibition on cyberbullying to the state's existing anti-bullying law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 06, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died when it was postponed indefinitely on April 18, 2012.*

DEAD**Nebraska Legislative Bill 192**

This bill would have required all school districts to provide medically accurate, age-appropriate sex education.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 07, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died when it was postponed indefinitely on April 18, 2012.*

DEAD**New York Assembly Bill 8895/
Assembly Bill 10712**

These bills would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to explicitly cover cyberbullying.

STATUS: *AB 8895 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 4, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died on May 8, 2012, when the enacting clause was stricken. AB 10712 was introduced on June 15, 2012. It passed the Assembly Education Committee and the Rules Committee on June 18, 2012. It died when Senate Bill 7740 was substituted.*

DEAD**Ohio House Bill 116**

This bill amends the state safe schools law to require age-appropriate instruction pending the

availability of state or federal funds. It also adds cyberbullying and harassment, adds coverage to incidents that occur on school busses, and requires that schools send parents a written version of the safe schools policy once a year.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 22, 2011. It passed the House Education Committee on June 9, 2011, and the full House on June 21, 2011. The Senate Education Committee passed a substitute bill on Jan. 10, 2012, and the full Senate passed the bill on Jan. 18, 2012. The House concurred with the substitute bill on Jan. 26, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Feb. 2, 2012.*

DEAD**Ohio House Bill 155/Senate Bill 127**

These bills would have required that public school anti-bullying policies prohibit bullying by electronic means and address certain acts that occur off school property. They also would have required staff training on the anti-bullying policy.

STATUS: *HB 155 was introduced in the House on March 15, 2011, and SB 127 was introduced in the Senate on March 22, 2011. The bills were referred to their respective Education Committees. They died upon adjournment on Dec. 20, 2012.*

DEAD**Ohio House Bill 208**

This bill would have added enumerated categories to the state safe schools law, including sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on April 20, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 20, 2012.*

DEAD**Ohio House Bill 338/Senate Bill 232**

These bills would have required sex education to be age-appropriate, medically and scientifically accurate, and comprehensive.

STATUS: *SB 232 was introduced in the Senate on Sept. 27, 2011, and HB 338 was introduced in the House on Oct. 4, 2011. The bills were referred to their respective Education Committees. They died upon adjournment on Dec. 20, 2012.*

DEAD**Oklahoma House Bill 1001**

This bill would have created the "Religious Viewpoints Antidiscrimination Act" requiring a limited open forum for schools so that students may organize prayer groups, religious clubs, "see you at the pole" gatherings, or other religious gatherings before, during, and after school to the same extent that students are permitted to organize other non-curricular student activities and groups. The act would have also permitted students to express their beliefs about religion in homework, artwork, and other written and

oral assignments regardless of its relevance to the assignment and explicitly permitted student speakers at graduation and other school events, including daily announcements, to voluntarily express their religious beliefs.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2011, and passed the Common Education Committee on March 2, 2011. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 1195/ House Bill 2581/Senate Bill 535

These bills would have continued the state sex education focus on abstinence but would have amended existing law to require that all information provided to students be age appropriate and medically accurate. They would have also required education on HIV and AIDS.

STATUS: *HB 195 was introduced in the House on Feb. 2, 2011, and HB 2581 was introduced on Feb. 6, 2012. They were referred to the House Common Education Committee. SB 535 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education and Appropriations Committees. These bills died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 1270

This bill would have required the adoption of health curriculum for middle school students, including a unit on bullying prevention.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 7, 2011, and passed the Common Education Committee on March 2, 2011. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 1461

This bill would have amended the state anti-bullying law to add cyberbullying, require publicizing the anti-bullying policy, mandate annual trainings for school employees and volunteers, and require educational programs for students and parents. This bill did not include enumerated categories.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2011. It passed the House Common Education Committee on Feb. 23, 2011, and the full House on March 8, 2011. It then passed the Senate Public Safety Committee on April 5, 2011, and the full Senate on April 13, 2011. The House rejected the Senate amendments on April 25, 2011, and a conference committee was established. The House rejected the conference committee report on May 16, 2011.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 1976/Senate Bill 152

These bills would have amended the state anti-bullying law to add cyberbullying, require publicizing the anti-bullying policy, mandate

annual trainings for school employees and volunteers, and require educational programs for students and parents. These bills also would have provided enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *HB 1976 was introduced in the House on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the House Common Education Committee. SB 152 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. They died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 2891

This bill would have, in part, added enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity, to the existing anti-bullying law. In addition, it would have prohibited cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 6, 2012, and was referred to the Rules Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma Senate Bill 37

This bill would have required sex education to be medically accurate.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 271

This bill would have made bullying a summary offense or misdemeanor and would not have been bound to educational settings.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 27, 2011, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 416

This bill would have required schools to offer comprehensive, medically accurate, age-appropriate sex education. In addition, it would have required instructions and materials be appropriate for use with, and not promote bias against, pupils of all races, genders, sexual orientations, ethnic and cultural backgrounds, gender identities, sexually active pupils, and pupils with disabilities.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 3, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 879

This bill would have amended the existing

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anti-bullying law to mandate specific reporting procedures, a statement prohibiting reprisal or retaliation for reporting, creation of a model policy by the Department of Education, and publication of the adopted policy.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on March 2, 2011, and was referred to the Education Department. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 1805

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to add prohibitions on harassment, intimidation, and cyberbullying; mandated specific reporting procedures, a statement prohibiting reprisal or retaliation for reporting incidents, creation of a model policy by the Department of Education, and publication of the adopted policy; required teacher training and student education; and extended the scope of protections to include activities that take place on a bus or at a school-sponsored event.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on August 10, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 2195/ House Bill 2535

These bills would have extended the existing anti-bullying law to non-public schools where residents may legally fulfill the compulsory school attendance requirements.

STATUS: *HB 2195 was introduced on Feb. 13, 2012, and HB 2535 was introduced on June 29, 2012. Both bills were referred to the House Education Committee. They died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 2464

This bill would have extended the existing anti-bullying law to also explicitly cover harassment, intimidation, and cyberbullying; created procedures for addressing incidents; and required data collection.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on June 2, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 2636

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to add enumerated categories including sexual orientation and gender identity. It also would have explicitly covered harassment and cyberbullying, required teacher training, and mandated data collection.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Sept. 24, 2012, and was referred to the Education*

Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.

DEAD

Pennsylvania Senate Bill 191

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to prohibit bullying, harassment, and intimidation off of school grounds when it creates a hostile environment in school or interferes with the education process. It also would have required principals to appoint an anti-bullying specialist; required schools to form a safe school team; required schools to educate students, teachers, staff, and parents on bullying; and created a bullying prevention fund.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on April 8, 2011, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

South Carolina House Bill 3142

This bill would have amended the law to provide that a person who violates the provisions of the Safe Schools Act with respect to harassment, intimidation, or bullying towards a student is guilty of a misdemeanor.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 11, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education and Public Works. It was recalled from committee and re-referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on June 7, 2012.*

DEAD

South Carolina House Bill 4645

This bill would have required the governing body of each school district to create a student bullying advisory council to be made up of students and parents to advise the governing body on matters relating to student-on-student bullying problems.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 24, 2012, and was assigned to the House Committee on Education and Public Works. It died upon adjournment on June 7, 2012.*

DEAD

South Carolina Senate Bill 566

This bill, as introduced, would have amended the state safe schools law to add enumerated categories, including sexual orientation and gender identity; expanded reporting and investigation procedures; required policies to be placed prominently on the school district website and distributed annually to parents. An amendment to the bill stripped the enumerated categories.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 15, 2011. It passed the Senate Education Committee on March 1, 2012, and the full Senate on May 1, 2012. The bill was then assigned to the House Committee on Judiciary. It died upon adjournment on June 7, 2012.*

DEAD**South Carolina Senate Bill 1148**

This bill would have created the "Jason Flatt Act" and provided that the department of education shall require two hours of training in youth suicide awareness and prevention as a requirement for the renewal of credentials for individuals employed in middle schools and high schools. It also would have required the department to develop guidelines for training and materials that may be used by schools and school districts. Note: The House version of this bill passed and was signed into law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 26, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on June 7, 2012.*

DEAD**South Dakota Senate Bill 44**

This bill would have permitted and encouraged school districts to adopt an anti-bullying policy.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 19, 2012.*

DEAD**Tennessee House Bill 229**

This bill, as introduced, would have prohibit the teaching of or furnishing of materials on human sexuality other than heterosexuality in public school grades K-8. As amended, the bill would have required that any instruction or materials made available or provided in a public elementary or middle school must be limited exclusively to "natural human reproduction science."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 3, 2011, and passed the Education Committee on April 17, 2012. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD**Tennessee House Bill 432**

As amended, this bill would have required that a parent or guardian of a student must provide a school with written permission for their child to join a club or organization prior to the school permitting such student to join a club or organization.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 9, 2011. It passed the House Education Committee on March 8, 2011, and the full House on March 9, 2011. The Senate substituted the House bill for a competing Senate bill and adopted the aforementioned amendment on May 16, 2011. It passed the Senate Education Committee on May 18, 2011. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD**Tennessee House Bill 1153/Senate Bill 760**

Present state law requires each school district

to adopt a policy prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying. These bills would have clarified that the policy may not be construed or interpreted to infringe upon the First Amendment rights of students and may not prohibit their expression of religious, philosophical, or political views as long as such expression does not include a threat of physical harm to a student or of damage to a student's property. In addition, the bills would have specified that task forces, programs, and other initiatives may not include materials or training that explicitly or implicitly "promote a political agenda"; make the characteristics of the victim the focus rather than the conduct of the person engaged in harassment, intimidation, or bullying; or teach or suggest that certain beliefs or viewpoints are discriminatory when an act or practice based on such belief or viewpoint is not a discriminatory practice under present state human rights law.

STATUS: *SB 760 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. It died when it was withdrawn on Jan. 26, 2012. HB 1153 was introduced in the House on Feb. 17, 2011, and was referred to the House Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD**Tennessee House Bill 1352/
Senate Bill 1305**

These bills would have continued abstinence only before marriage as the only form of sex education but would have required all information presented to be medically accurate. The bills also would have required parents to opt their children into the sex ed curriculum.

STATUS: *HB 1352 was introduced in the House on Feb. 17, 2011, and was referred to the House Education Committee. SB 1305 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 23, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD**Tennessee House Bill 3576/
Senate Bill 3597**

These bills would have prohibited certain colleges and universities in Tennessee from denying recognition, privileges, or benefits to a student organization or group on the basis of religious content of the organization's or group's speech or the manner in which the organization or group determines its organizational affairs. These bills would have undermined the ability of universities to enforce an all-comers policy of non-discrimination.

STATUS: *HB 3576 was introduced on Jan. 30, 2012, and passed the House Education Committee on April 11, 2012. It died on April 30, 2012, when the Senate version of the bill*

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was substituted. SB 3597 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 30, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on March 28, 2012, and the full Senate on April 30, 2012. It then passed the House on April 30, 2012. The bill was vetoed by the governor on May 21, 2012.

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 3616/ Senate Bill 3632

These bills would have created the "Religious Viewpoints Antidiscrimination Act;" prohibited discrimination against students based on a religious viewpoint expressed by the student on an otherwise permissible subject; required schools to establish a limited public forum for student speakers at all school events; and allowed students to express their beliefs about religion in homework, artwork, and other written and oral assignments free from discrimination based on the religious content of their submissions.

STATUS: HB 3616 was introduced on Jan. 30, 2012, and passed the House Education Committee on March 27, 2012. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012. SB 3632 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 30, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on March 28, 2012, and the full Senate on April 18, 2012. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 3739/ Senate Bill 3748

These bills would have clarified that teachers are not prohibited from participating in religious practice, including those with a student organization, if the participation is in connection with an event not held on campus.

STATUS: SB 3748 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 30, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. HB 3739 bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 1, 2012, and was referred to the House Education Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.

DEAD

Tennessee Senate Bill 49

As amended, this bill would have required that any instruction or materials made available or provided at or to a public elementary or middle school on the topic of reproductive science must be limited exclusively to natural human reproduction science. This requirement would have also applied to a group or organization that provides instruction in reproduction science in public elementary or middle schools.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 15, 2011. It passed the Senate Education Committee on April 20, 2011. On May 20, 2011, the full Senate adopted an amendment which rewrote the bill to the language referenced above and passed the bill

as amended. The bill died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.

DEAD

Tennessee Senate Bill 1923

This bill would have required a Local Education Agency (LEA) to transmit a revised policy to the Commissioner of Education when it revises its policy prohibiting harassment, intimidation, or bullying. Note: The House version of this bill was signed into law.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 23, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Education Committee. It died on April 9, 2012, when the House bill was substituted.

DEAD

Tennessee Senate Bill 3219

This bill would have required local education agencies to annually review and promulgate policies to prohibit harassment, intimidation, bullying, or cyberbullying.

STATUS: This bill was introduced on Jan. 30, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.

DEAD

Utah House Bill 363

This bill would have prohibited discussion of "homosexuality" in any human sexuality instruction or programs, including responding to student questions.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 8, 2012. It passed the House Education Committee on Feb. 9, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 22, 2012. The bill then passed the full Senate on March 6, 2012. The bill was vetoed by the governor on March 16, 2012.

DEAD

Washington House Bill 1604

This bill would have allowed public school students to attend or participate in AIDS prevention education or sexual health education only if the school or school district has on file a signed confirmation from the student's parent or legal guardian that the parent or legal guardian has received notification of the planned instruction and approves of the student's attendance or participation.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 26, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.

DEAD

West Virginia Senate Bill 558

This bill would have amended the existing anti-bullying law to eliminate the requirement that county boards of education input harassment, intimidation, or bullying data into a state database and eliminate the provision that an annual report of the data be provided to the

state legislature.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Education Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.*

DEAD

Wisconsin Assembly Bill 337

This bill would have, in part, removed required topics for sex education and made them recommended, changed discussions of the value of abstinence from the most reliable way to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection to the only reliable way, and encouraged addressing "the positive connection between marriage and parenting." Note: The Senate version of this bill was signed into law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Oct. 25, 2011, and passed the Committee on Education on Jan. 27, 2012. It was tabled on March 13, 2012, and died on March 23, 2012, pursuant to a Senate resolution.*

DEAD

Wisconsin Assembly Bill 628

This bill would have provided that if a school district's policy requires school district officials and employees to report incidents of bullying, and a school district official or employee fails to report an incident of bullying within the period required, the official or employee is subject to a forfeiture of \$200 for each violation.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 24, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Education. It died on March 23, 2012, pursuant to a Senate resolution.*

DEAD

**Wisconsin Assembly Bill 644/
Senate Bill 427**

These bills would have, in part, required that the definition of bullying in the Department of Public Instruction's model policy include bullying by electronic means; required that the model policy include requirements that a school board maintain records on bullying incidents and the discipline imposed on pupils for bullying; required preparation of an annual report that includes trends in bullying behavior and recommendations on how to reduce the number of bullying incidents; and required the model policy to include appropriate responses to bullying that occurs off school grounds in certain circumstances.

STATUS: *SB 427 bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 6, 2012, and passed the Senate Committee on Education on March 8, 2012. AB 644 was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 29, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Committee on Education. Both bills died on March 23, 2012, pursuant to a Senate resolution.*

Health & Safety Bills

PASSED

California Assembly Bill 491

This bill requires medical care providers and others eligible to perform HIV tests to obtain informed consent from the individual prior to ordering an HIV test, to provide information orally or in writing about available treatment options and voluntary partner notification services, and to provide the patient with contact information in writing for HIV medical care and support and social services.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 15, 2011. It passed the Assembly Committee on Health on May 9, 2011, and the full Assembly on May 31, 2011. It then passed the Senate Committees on Health and Judiciary on Aug. 29, 2012, the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 30, 2012, and the full Senate on Aug. 31, 2012. The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments on Aug. 31, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 29, 2012.*

PASSED

California Assembly Bill 2253

This bill authorizes the conveyance by electronic means of clinical laboratory test results related, in part, to HIV antibodies if requested by the patient, the means of conveyance is deemed most appropriate by the healthcare professional, and a healthcare professional has already discussed the results with the patient.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 24, 2012. It passed the Assembly Committee on Health on May 9, 2012, and the full Assembly on May 14, 2012. It then passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on July 5, 2012, and the full Senate on Aug. 29, 2012. The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments on Aug. 30, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 28, 2012.*

PASSED

**California Assembly Concurrent
Resolution 142**

This resolution designates the week of April 15 to 21, 2012, inclusive, as "National Multicultural Cancer Awareness Week," and would encourage the promotion of policies and programs that seek to reduce cancer disparities and improve cancer prevention, detection, treatment, and follow-up care for all Californians, including a particular note on the disparities faced by LGBT Californians.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on April 12, 2012. It was adopted by the full Assembly on April 19, 2012, and the full Senate on May 21, 2012. The resolution was enrolled and filed with the secretary of state on May 24, 2012.*

Health and Safety Bills**PASSED****California Senate Bill 1172**

This bill prohibits mental health providers from performing "sexual orientation change efforts," defined to include gender expression, on youth under the age of 18.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 22, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development on April 24, 2012, the Committee on Judiciary on May 9, 2012, and the full Senate on May 30, 2012. It then passed the Assembly Committee on Business, Professions, and Consumer Protection on June 26, 2012, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 9, 2012, and the full Assembly on Aug. 28, 2012. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments on Aug. 30, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 30, 2012.*

PASSED**Delaware Senate Bill 162**

This bill allows healthcare providers in clinical settings to adopt an HIV opt-out policy in which the patient will have the opportunity to choose to be tested for HIV as part of the patient's routine care. The bill follows the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations for increased HIV testing.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 19, 2012. It passed the Senate Health and Social Services Committee on March 21, 2012, and the full Senate on March 27, 2012. It then passed the House Health and Human Development Committee on May 2, 2012, and the full House on June 7, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on June 27, 2012.*

PASSED**Illinois Senate Bill 3673**

This bill, in part, amends the law regarding criminal transmission of HIV to include a provision requiring intent of transmission. The prior version of the law made it criminal transmission to engage in "intimate contact" with another person if the individual knew he or she was "infected with HIV."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 10, 2012. It passed the Senate Criminal Law Committee on Feb. 29, 2012, and the full Senate on March 22, 2012. It then passed the House Judiciary II - Criminal Law Committee on April 26, 2012, and the full House on May 25, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Aug. 21, 2012.*

PASSED**Michigan House Resolution 328**

This resolution declares Dec. 1, 2012, as AIDS Day in the state of Michigan.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced and adopted by the full House on Nov. 27, 2012.*

PASSED**Nebraska Legislative Bill 226**

This bill makes it a Class I misdemeanor for any person to knowingly and intentionally strike, or attempt to strike, a public safety officer who is engaged in the performance of his or her official duties with a bodily fluid. Additionally, a violation under this bill constitutes a Class IIIA felony if the perpetrator knows he or she is infected with HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 10, 2011. It passed the Judiciary Committee on May 4, 2011, and the full Legislature on May 18, 2011. The bill was signed into law by the governor on May 24, 2011.*

PASSED**Tennessee House Bill 2414**

This bill requires the office of research and education accountability and the department of health to conduct studies on HIV/AIDS prevention curricula. In addition, it requires the department to survey other state health departments' HIV/AIDS public outreach and education programs.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 12, 2012. It passed the House Education Committee on Feb. 14, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 23, 2012. The bill passed the Senate March 1, 2012. It was signed into law by the governor on March 20, 2012.*

PASSED**Vermont House Resolution 21**

This resolution urges the United States Department of Health and Human Services to reconsider its lifetime deferral on blood donation from men who have sex with men.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on April 27, 2012. It was adopted by the House on May 1, 2012.*

ACTIVE**Illinois House Bill 4724**

This bill would create the Illinois Family and Medical Leave Act, containing provisions similar to those in the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. The creation of the act would ensure that parties to a civil union, who are not covered by federal law, would receive the same benefits as parties to a marriage.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 3, 2012, and passed the House Judiciary I - Civil Law Committee on Feb. 29, 2012. It was re-referred to the House Rules Committee on March 30, 2012.*

ACTIVE**Massachusetts House Bill 48/
House Bill 1099**

These bills would require the state department of health to focus on the prevention and elimination of discrimination based on sexual orientation

and gender identity and expression, as well as on improving access to services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender elders and caregivers; ensure that a curriculum is developed that will support the training for the delivery of services; and require that over a period of time such training be completed by all providers of services who contract with or receive funding from the department.

STATUS: *HB 48 was introduced in the House on Jan. 14, 2011, and was referred to the Joint Committee on Children, Families and Persons with Disabilities. The House issued a study order on Aug. 16, 2012. HB 1099 was introduced in the House on Jan. 24, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Elder Affairs.*

ACTIVE

Massachusetts House Bill 3865

This bill would create a special commission for the purpose of devising a statewide strategy to modernize HIV/AIDS testing, prevention, and treatment.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Dec. 29, 2011, and passed the House Public Health Committee the same day. The bill was re-referred to the House Health Care Financing Committee and passed out of committee on June 14, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Assembly Bill 3371/ Senate Bill 2278

These bills would prohibit persons who are licensed to provide professional counseling from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts, defined to include gender identity, with youth under age 18.

STATUS: *AB 3371 was introduced in the Assembly on Oct. 15, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Women and Children Committee. SB 2278 was introduced in the Senate on Oct. 15, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.*

ACTIVE

New Jersey Assembly Resolution 27

This resolution would express opposition to the United States Food and Drug Administration's policy that permanently excludes gay and bisexual men from donating blood and would urge each member of New Jersey's congressional delegation to voice support for the rescission of the ban.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the Assembly Health and Senior Services Committee.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 614/ Senate Bill 6488

These bills would require the Department of

Corrections to provide an inmate, upon his or her discharge, with educational information about the prevention of HIV, instructions about how to obtain free HIV testing, and referrals to community-based HIV prevention, education, and counseling resources.

STATUS: *AB 614 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 5, 2011. It passed the Assembly Corrections Committee on Jan. 31, 2012, and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on May 1, 2012. SB 6488 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 15, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Crime Victims, Crime, and Corrections Committee.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 2355/ Assembly Bill 2598

These bills would establish the crime of cyber harassment.

STATUS: *AB 2355 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 18, 2011, and AB 2598 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 19, 2011. They were referred to the Assembly Codes Committee. The bills were re-referred to the Assembly Codes Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 2807

This bill would require insurers providing family health insurance coverage to offer coverage for the domestic partner of an insured person.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 20, 2011. It passed the Assembly Insurance Committee on March 2, 2011, and the full Assembly on May 10, 2011. It died in the Senate Insurance Committee on Jan. 4, 2012, and was returned to the Assembly. It was referred to the Assembly Insurance Committee on Jan. 18, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 2808

This bill would require healthcare service plans and health insurers to provide insurance coverage for HIV testing.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 20, 2011, and was referred to the Health Committee. It was re-referred to the Insurance Committee on Feb. 8, 2011, and was re-referred to the Insurance Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 2947

This bill would allow employees to utilize accrued and available sick leave to provide care to immediate family, household members, or domestic partners.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 21, 2011. It passed the Assembly Rules Committee on June 15, 2011, the Assembly Labor Committee on April 2,*

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2012, and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on May 15, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 3007/ Senate Bill 1143

These bills would require that patient hospital admissions forms allow patients to designate a domestic partner with the same privileges as a next-of-kin respecting visitation and the authorizing of surgery for a patient in the absence and unavailability of a next-of-kin or nearest relative where the patient has given no specific instructions and becomes unable to execute a healthcare proxy or make decisions about his or her healthcare.

STATUS: SB 1143 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Health Committee. AB 3007 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 21, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Health Committee. The bills were re-referred to their respective Health Committees on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 4109

This bill would provide for the exemption of contributions made by an employer to an accident or health plan for the benefit of an employee's domestic partner from federal gross income for tax purposes.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 1, 2011, and was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It was re-referred to the Ways and Means Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 4253

This bill would provide accidental death benefits to domestic partners and the children of domestic partners for most state and local benefits systems.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 2, 2011. It passed the Assembly Governmental Employees Committee on March 22, 2011, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on June 14, 2011, and the Assembly Rules Committee on June 15, 2011. It passed the Assembly Governmental Employees Committee again on March 20, 2012, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on June 14, 2012, and the Assembly Rules Committee on June 18, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 4659/ Senate Bill 1285

These bills would establish duties for pharmacies when pharmacists employed by such pharmacies refuse to fill prescriptions on the basis of personal beliefs. They would also require a pharmacy to ensure the prescription is filled by another pharmacist, require the

pharmacy to inform individuals of items not in stock, and require such items to be ordered by another pharmacist without delay.

STATUS: SB 1285 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 6, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Higher Education Committee. AB 4659 was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 4, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Higher Education Committee. They were re-referred to their respective Higher Education Committees on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 6449/ Senate Bill 2743

These bills would require cultural awareness and competence training for medical professionals, including regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: SB 2743 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 31, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Higher Education Committee. AB 6449 was introduced in the Assembly on March 17, 2011, and was referred to the Assembly Higher Education Committee. They were re-referred to their respective Higher Education Committees on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Assembly Bill 8278

This bill would establish a healthcare disparities data collection system that would include health disparities based on sexual orientation.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Assembly on June 9, 2011, and was referred to the Health Committee. It was re-referred to the Health Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 894

This bill would prohibit pharmacists from refusing to dispense medication solely for philosophical, moral, or religious reasons.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and passed the Higher Education Committee on April 12, 2011. It was re-referred to the Health Committee April 28, 2011, and the Higher Education Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

ACTIVE

New York Senate Bill 5030

This bill would require confidentiality of reports and information relating to tests for sexually transmissible diseases.

STATUS: This bill was introduced in the Senate on May 2, 2011, and was referred to the Health Committee. It was re-referred to the Health Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.

DEAD

Alabama Senate Bill 192

This bill would have required municipal police

departments and the Department of Public Safety to adopt a policy that prohibits the stopping, detention, or search of any motorist when the action is solely motivated by considerations of race, color, ethnicity, age, gender, or sexual orientation. The action would constitute a violation of the civil rights of the person.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary and the full Senate on March 22, 2012. The bill was introduced in the House on April 19, 2012, and was referred to the House Committee on Public Safety and Homeland Security. It died on May 16, 2012, upon adjournment.*

DEAD

Arizona House Bill 2306

This bill would have created a state family leave insurance program with coverage extended to domestic partners.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 17, 2012, and was referred to the Health and Human Services, Banking and Insurance, and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Arizona House Bill 2331

This bill would have, in part, required a pharmacy to attempt to accommodate an employee who does not wish to provide certain prescription drugs or devices based on religious belief if the accommodation can be made without causing undue hardship to the pharmacy or its customers.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 25, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary and Rules Committees. It died upon adjournment on May 3, 2012.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 59

This bill would have increased the circumstances under which an employee is entitled to protected leave pursuant to the Family Rights Act by (1) eliminating the age and dependency elements from the definition of "child," thereby permitting an employee to take protected leave to care for his or her independent adult child suffering from a serious health condition, (2) expanding the definition of "parent" to include an employee's parent-in-law, and (3) permitting an employee to also take leave to care for a seriously ill grandparent, sibling, grandchild, or domestic partner, as defined.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Dec. 7, 2010. It passed the Committee on Labor and Employment on March 31, 2011, and was re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It died in committee on Feb. 1, 2012, pursuant to the rules.*

DEAD

California Assembly Bill 2039

This bill would have extended existing family leave law, in part, to allow an employee to take leave to care for a seriously ill domestic partner.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 23, 2012. It passed the Assembly Committee on Labor and Employment on March 29, 2012, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on May 25, 2012, and the full Assembly on May 30, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations on June 28, 2012, and was re-referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The bill died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

California Senate Bill 747

This bill would have required physicians and surgeons, registered nurses, certified vocational nurses, psychologists, marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, and psychiatric technicians to complete at least one course of 2 to 5 hours in duration that provides instruction on cultural competency, sensitivity, and best practices for providing adequate care to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender persons.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 18, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Business, Professions, and Consumer Protection on April 12, 2011, the Senate Committee on Appropriations on May 10, 2011, and the full Senate on May 16, 2011. It passed the Assembly Committee on Business, Professions, and Consumer Protection on June 21, 2011, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 26, 2011, and the full Assembly on Sept. 1, 2011. The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments on Sept. 22, 2011. The bill was vetoed by the governor on Oct. 9, 2011. Consideration of the veto was stricken and the veto was sustained on March 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Colorado Senate Bill 93

This bill would have mandated hospitals to disclose services not provided because of religious beliefs or moral convictions and inform patients of their right to receive the service at another hospital that does perform the service.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 19, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Health and Human Services on Feb. 16, 2012, and the full Senate on Feb. 29, 2012. It was postponed indefinitely by the House Committee on State, Veterans, and Military Affairs on March 21, 2012, and then died upon adjournment on May 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Colorado Senate Memorial 3

This memorial would have encouraged

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Congress to pass the "Respect For Rights Of Conscience Act Of 2011," which would, in part, allow healthcare providers to refuse to provide any service to which they had a religious or moral objection.

STATUS: *This memorial was introduced in the Senate on March 1, 2012. It passed the Committee on State, Veterans & Military Affairs on March 26, 2012, but failed to secure enough votes to pass the full Senate on April 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Delaware Senate Concurrent Resolution 46

This resolution would have established the workplace bullying task force to examine the issue of workplace bullying.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Senate on June 20, 2012, and was assigned to the Senate Executive Committee. It died upon adjournment on June 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Florida Senate Bill 1370

This bill would have established the "At-Home Care Patients' Bill of Rights," which would have, in part, protected patients from discrimination by a home care provider on the basis of race, creed, or sexual orientation.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 13, 2012, and was referred to the Health Regulation and Budget Committees. It died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD

Kansas Senate Bill 56/Senate Bill 308

These bills would have removed consensual adult sodomy from the criminal statutes.

STATUS: *SB 56 was introduced on Jan. 25, 2011, and passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on Feb. 14, 2011. SB 308 was introduced on Jan. 19, 2012, and passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary on March 12, 2012. Both bills died upon adjournment on June 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Kentucky Senate Bill 44

This bill would have added a gender neutral provision to the state domestic violence law covering dating partners.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 3, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 12, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4237/Senate Bill 124/Senate Bill 262

These bills would have amended the state penal code to make it a crime to engage in cyberbullying.

STATUS: *SB 124 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 9, 2011, HB 4237 was introduced in the House on Feb. 10, 2011, and SB 262*

was introduced in the Senate on March 10, 2011. The bills were referred to their respective Committees on Judiciary. All three bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4238/Senate Bill 125

These bills would have amended the state penal code to make it a crime to cyberbully a minor.

STATUS: *SB 125 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 9, 2011, and HB 4238 was introduced in the House on Feb. 10, 2011. The bills were referred to their respective Committee on Judiciary. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4251/Senate Bill 261

These bills would have required the Department of State Police to develop and maintain a cyberbullying awareness campaign.

STATUS: *HB 4251 was introduced in the House on Feb. 15, 2011, and SB 261 was introduced in the Senate on March 10, 2011. The bills were referred to their respective Committee on Judiciary. Both bills died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4771

This bill would have prohibited collective bargaining on domestic partner benefits.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on June 16, 2011. It passed the House Committee on Oversight, Reform, and Ethics on June 22, 2011, and the full House on Sept. 15, 2011. It passed the Senate Committee on Reforms, Restructuring, and Reinventing on Oct. 20, 2011, the Senate Committee of the Whole on Dec. 7, 2011, and the full Senate on Dec. 7, 2011. It was vetoed by the governor on Jan. 11, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 4889

This bill would have prohibited the use of public funds for sex reassignment surgery except for treatment of "disorders of sex development."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Aug. 24, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan House Bill 5935

This bill would have amended the Michigan penal code to add the misdemeanor of bullying and cyberbullying.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Sept. 20, 2012, and was referred to the House Committee on Judiciary. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Michigan Senate Bill 735

This bill would have required pharmacies to deliver lawfully prescribed drugs or devices to patients and to distribute drugs and devices approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for restricted distribution by pharmacies, or to provide a therapeutically equivalent drug or device in a timely manner consistent with reasonable expectations for filling the prescription.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Oct. 6, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Health Policy. It died upon adjournment on Dec. 27, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1313/Senate Bill 466

These bills would have required the Commissioner of Health to design, implement, and evaluate an ongoing statewide campaign to raise awareness and educate the public about HIV transmission and prevention. They would have required that the campaign include messages directed to the general population as well as culturally specific and community-based messages.

STATUS: *SB 466 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 24, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Health and Human Services Reform. HB 1313 was introduced on March 28, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Health and Human Services Reform. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 1438/Minnesota House Bill 2055/Senate Bill 1945

These bills would have required that health insurance benefits be made available to domestic partners of state employees if they are also made available to spouses.

STATUS: *HB 1438 was introduced in the House on April 11, 2011, and was referred to Government Operations and Elections. SB 1945 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 30, 2012, and was referred to the Senate State Government Innovation and Veterans Committee. HB 2055 was introduced in the House on Feb. 1, 2012, and was referred to the House Government Operations and Elections Committee. These bills died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.*

DEAD

Minnesota House Bill 3023/Senate Bill 1987

These bill would have prohibited medical assistance coverage for so-called "reparative therapy."

STATUS: *SB 1987 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 20, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Health and Human Services Committee. HB 3023 was introduced in the House on April 23, 2012, and was*

referred to the House Health and Human Services Finance Committee. They died upon adjournment on May 10, 2012.

DEAD

Missouri House Bill 1541/Senate Bill 657

These bills would have specified that anyone providing or participating in select medical procedures or research, including assisted reproduction, cannot be required to provide or participate in the activity if it violates his or her conscience or principles.

STATUS: *SB 657 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 12, 2012. It passed the Senate Small Business, Insurance and Industry Committee on April 12, 2012. SB 657 was introduced on Jan. 26, 2012. It passed the House Health Care Policy Committee on Feb. 29, 2012, the House Rules Committee on March 8, 2012, and the full House on March 29, 2012. The bill passed the Senate General Laws Committee on May 1, 2012. Both bills died upon adjournment on May 30, 2012.*

DEAD

New Hampshire House Bill 1653

This bill would have prohibited discrimination against healthcare providers who "conscientiously object" to participating in any healthcare service.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 24, 2012, and passed the Judiciary Committee on Feb. 23, 2012. It died upon adjournment on June 27, 2012.*

DEAD

New York Assembly Bill 880

This bill would have required the state Office for the Aging to report on the delivery of services to and needs of traditionally underserved populations, including LGBT communities, in its annual report to the governor and legislature.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 5, 2011. It passed the Assembly Rules Committee on June 16, 2011, but died the same day when a substitute bill was submitted.*

DEAD

New York Assembly Bill 5185

This bill would have required cultural awareness and competence training for medical professionals, including regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 14, 2011, and was referred to the Higher Education Committee. It died when the enacting clause was stricken on March 9, 2011.*

DEAD

North Carolina Senate Bill 208

This bill would have amended the state's "crimes

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against nature" law to bring it into compliance with the Supreme Court ruling in *Lawrence v. Texas*.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on March 3, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Rules and Operations of the Senate. It died upon adjournment on July 3, 2012.*

DEAD

Oklahoma House Bill 2460

This bill would have, in part, allowed all healthcare providers, institutions, and payers to decline to counsel, advise, pay for, provide, perform, assist, or participate in providing or performing healthcare services that violate their consciences. Such healthcare services would have included artificial insemination and assisted reproduction.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Feb. 6, 2012, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 25, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 383/ Senate Bill 1426

These bills would have established a right of conscience for healthcare providers and institutions who did not want to counsel, advise, provide, perform, assist or participate in providing or performing healthcare services that violate their consciences, including abortion, artificial birth control, artificial insemination, assisted reproduction, emergency contraception, human cloning, human embryonic stem- cell research, fetal experimentation and sterilization.

STATUS: *HB 383 was introduced in the House on Feb. 1, 2011, and was referred to the House Health Committee. SB 1426 was introduced in the Senate on March 6, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Public Health and Welfare Committee. Both bills died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania House Bill 2691

This bill would have prohibited mental health providers from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with minor patients.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Oct. 17, 2012, and was referred to the Human Services Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

Pennsylvania Senate Resolution 237

This resolution would have memorialized Congress to pass the "Respect for Rights of Conscience Act of 2011."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on Dec. 23, 2011, and was referred to the Banking and Insurance Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD

South Carolina Senate Bill 1062

This bill would have prohibited the department of corrections from using state funds or state resources to provide a prisoner with sex reassignment surgery or hormone therapy.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10, 2012. It passed the Senate Committee on Corrections and Penology on March 6, 2012, and the full Senate on March 7, 2012. The bill was then assigned to the House Committee on Judiciary. The bill died upon adjournment on June 7, 2012.*

DEAD

Tennessee House Bill 187/Senate Bill 313

These bills would have authorized the amendment of an original certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender upon receipt of a sworn statement by a physician, surgeon, endocrinologist, gynecologist, internist, neurologist, psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker indicating that the gender of the person has been changed.

STATUS: *HB 187 bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 28, 2011, and was referred to the House Health and Human Resources Committee. It died when it failed in subcommittee on March 13, 2012. SB 313 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. It died upon adjournment on May 1, 2012.*

DEAD

Tennessee Senate Bill 2506

This bill would have required the office of research and education accountability and the department of health to conduct studies on HIV/AIDS prevention curricula. In addition, it would have required the department to survey other state health departments' HIV/AIDS public outreach and education programs. Note: The House version of the bill was signed into law.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 18, 2012. It passed the Senate Education Committee on Feb. 22, 2012. It died on March 1, 2012, when the House bill was substituted.*

DEAD

Washington House Bill 1563

This bill would have improved the coordination of care for people with mental illness, people with HIV positive status, and people with AIDS by establishing a single standard for the protection of all healthcare information. In addition, it would have eliminated disclosure of certain mental health, HIV, and sexually transmitted disease information.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 25, 2011. A substitute version passed the House Committee on Health Care and Wellness on Feb. 11, 2011, and the full House on March 4, 2011. It was transferred to the*

Senate on March 17, 2011, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Health and Long-Term Care. The bill died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.

DEAD**Washington House Bill 1602**

This bill would have, in part, amended existing law to change the age of consent to medical treatment, including HIV testing and results, from 14 to prohibiting unemancipated minors from consenting without parental consent. In addition, the bill would have required schools to have on file signed parental approval for a student to participate in any school-sponsored class, program, or activity that concerns suicide or euthanasia, or includes human sexuality issues dealing with sex education, sexually transmitted diseases, contraception, or sexual orientation.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 26, 2011, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.*

DEAD**Washington Senate Bill 5296**

This bill would have modified the public employee health benefits law to cover opposite-sex couples eligible for a state registered domestic partnership. The existing law already provides for same-sex domestic partners.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 20, 2011. A substitute version of the bill passed the Committee on Health and Long-Term Care on Jan. 23, 2012. It died upon adjournment on March 8, 2012.*

DEAD**West Virginia House Bill 2817**

This bill would have prohibited healthcare providers from discriminating against or refusing treatment of a patient based on the manner by which the person became injured or sick.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Health and Human Resources Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.*

DEAD**West Virginia House Bill 3170**

This bill would have prohibited pharmacists from obstructing a patient in obtaining a prescription drug or device that had been legally prescribed.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012, and was referred to the Health and Human Resources Committee. It died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.*

Other Bills**PASSED****California Assembly Bill 1856**

This bill requires the training for an administrator of a group home facility, licensed foster parent, and extended family member caregiver, to also include instruction on cultural competency and sensitivity relating to providing adequate care to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth in out-of-home care.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 22, 2012. It passed the Assembly Committee on Human Services on April 11, 2012, the Assembly Committee on Appropriations on April 25, 2012, and the full Assembly on May 3, 2012. It then passed the Senate Committee on Human Services on July 3, 2012, the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Aug. 6, 2012, and the full Senate on Aug. 23, 2012. The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments on Aug. 28, 2012. The bill was signed into law by the governor on Sept. 27, 2012.*

PASSED**California House Resolution 29/Senate Resolution 34**

These resolutions proclaim June 2012 as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Pride Month, urge all residents to join in celebrating the culture, accomplishments, and contributions of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people, and encourage the people of California to work to help advance the cause of equality for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people and their families.

STATUS: *HR 29 was introduced in the Assembly on May 25, 2012, and was adopted by the full Assembly on June 18, 2012. SR 34 was introduced in the Senate on May 29, 2012, and was passed by the full Senate on June 21, 2012.*

PASSED**California House Resolution 41**

This resolution urges the postmaster general of the United States to issue a commemorative stamp honoring Harvey Milk.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced in the Assembly on Aug. 20, 2012, and was adopted by the full Assembly on Aug. 28, 2012.*

ACTIVE**New Jersey Assembly Concurrent Resolution 102/Senate Concurrent Resolution 141**

These resolutions propose an amendment to the state constitution that would allow the legislature to invalidate any court decision by a two-thirds vote.

STATUS: *ACR 102 was introduced in the Assembly on Jan. 30, 2012, and was referred*

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to the Assembly Judiciary Committee. SCR 141 was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 7, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

ACTIVE**New York Senate Bill 833**

This bill would provide that government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion by any act or failure to act; require that religious rights may not be burdened by government absent compelling interest; and require that the application of any rule in furtherance of such compelling interest be performed in the least restrictive manner.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 5, 2011, and was referred to the Codes Committee. It was re-referred to the Codes Committee on Jan. 4, 2012.*

ACTIVE**New York Senate Bill 2283**

This bill would provide that the state and political subdivisions thereof be prohibited from enacting or enforcing any law that substantially burdens a religious belief or practice unless there is compelling governmental interest and such law is the least restrictive means necessary to accomplish such interest.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 18, 2011, and was referred to the Finance Committee. No action was taken in 2012.*

DEAD**Florida House Joint Resolution 1377/
Senate Joint Resolution 1696**

These resolutions would have proposed an amendment to the Florida Constitution which would strip the following language: "No revenue of the state or any political subdivision or agency thereof shall ever be taken from the public treasury directly or indirectly in aid of any church, sect, or religious denomination or in aid of any sectarian institution."

STATUS: *HJR 1377 was introduced in the House on Jan. 10, 2012, and was referred to the House Civil Justice Subcommittee and the Judiciary Committee. SJR 1696 was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 17, 2012, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. They died upon adjournment on March 9, 2012.*

DEAD**Kentucky Senate Bill 158**

This bill would have proposed an amendment to the state constitution reading: "nor shall any human authority burden a person's or religious organization's right to act or refuse to act in a manner motivated by a sincerely held religious belief except in support of a compelling governmental interest using the least restrictive means to further that interest. As used in this section, "burden" includes but is not limited to

withholding of benefits, assessment of penalties, exclusion from programs, restriction of access to facilities, or other indirect methods of limiting or restricting the activities of a person or group."

STATUS: *This bill was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 16, 2012. It passed the Senate State and Local Government Committee on March 7, 2012, and the full Senate on March 15, 2012. The bill was transferred to the House where it was assigned to the Elections, Constitutional Amendments and Intergovernmental Affairs Committee. It died upon adjournment on April 12, 2012.*

DEAD**Pennsylvania House Resolution 482/House Resolution 913**

These resolutions would have designated the month of October 2011 and the month of October 2012 as "LGBT History Month" in Pennsylvania.

STATUS: *HR 482 resolution was introduced on Oct. 26, 2011, and HR 913 was introduced on Oct. 12, 2012. Both resolutions were referred to the House State Government Committee. They died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD**Pennsylvania House Resolution 569**

This resolution would have memorialized the U.S. Congress to pass the "Respect for Rights of Conscience Act of 2011" and the "Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 2012."

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on Feb. 13, 2012, and was referred to the State Government Committee. It died upon adjournment on Nov. 30, 2012.*

DEAD**West Virginia House Bill 2657**

This bill would have prohibited a government entity from substantially burdening a person's free exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability unless it demonstrates that application of the burden to the person is: (1) essential to further a compelling governmental interest, and (2) the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest. The bill could have limited local and state government agency non-discrimination policies.

STATUS: *This bill was introduced on Jan. 11, 2012. It passed the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 20, 2012, and the full House on Feb. 23, 2012. It was assigned to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Feb. 24, 2012. The bill died upon adjournment on March 16, 2012.*

DEAD**Wisconsin Assembly Joint Resolution 135**

This resolution would have proposed an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution reading, "The right of conscience, which

includes the right to engage in activity or refrain from activity based on a sincerely held religious belief, shall not be burdened unless the state proves it has a compelling interest in infringing the specific action or refusal to act, and the burden is the least-restrictive alternative to the state's action. A burden to the right of conscience includes indirect burdens, such as withholding benefits, assessing penalties, or exclusion from programs or access to facilities." Such an amendment could be interpreted to limit non-discrimination laws.

STATUS: *This resolution was introduced on March 15, 2012, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Ethics. It died on March 23, 2012, pursuant to a Senate resolution.*

About the Author

Sarah Warbelow is the state legislative director for the Human Rights Campaign. Warbelow, who joined the organization in 2008, works with state and local legislators and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender advocacy organizations in pursuing their LGBT-related legislative priorities. She is a member of HRC's field department.

Warbelow holds bachelor's degrees in Social Relations and Women's Studies from James Madison College at Michigan State University, and a master's in Public Policy and a Juris Doctor from the University of Michigan. She is an affiliated professor at The George Washington University, George Mason Law School, and at the Georgetown Public Policy Institute, where she teaches courses in civil rights law and policy.

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