

NCSL Research Request: Parents' Bill of Rights

NCSL Contact: Emily Ronco (emily.ronco@ncsl.org)

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Summary

In 2023, at least 32 states are considering legislation related to creating a Parents' Bill of Rights as it relates to education.

In 2022, at least 18 states considered legislation related to creating a Parents' Bill of Rights. Georgia passed legislation creating a Parents' Bill of Rights, and Arizona and Louisiana have passed a measure to modify existing Parents' Bill of Rights statute. An additional two states (FL, OK) are considering modifications to their existing Parent's Bill of Rights statutes this session. Since 2019, 13 states have considered legislation addressing Parents' Bill of Rights or parental rights in education.

At least 10 states have existing mentions "Parents' Bill of Rights" or related parental rights in statute. 6 of these statutes are broadly focused parental rights provisions related to students and education. Other state examples apply to specific student groups (typically those with learning disabilities or involved in the juvenile justice system) or are targeted provisions addressing a specific issue (such as data privacy).

Recent Legislation - Parents' Bill of Rights (For Education)

Year	State	Bill	Title/Summary	Status
2023				
	AL	HB 6	Establishes legislative findings relating to the fundamental rights of parents; and to provide that the government may not burden certain fundamental rights of parents.	Enacted
	AR	HB 1569	Concerns the right of a parent, guardian, or custodian to be provided with the medical records of a child who has been removed from his or her custody or is in the custody of the Department of Human Services.	Failed
	AR	HB 1738	Creates the parents' bill of rights.	Failed
	AZ	HB 2060	Requires the department to develop and post on its website a handbook of parental rights.	Enacted
	AZ	HB 2786	Requires districts to develop and adopt a policy to promote parent involvement in the district. The plan must include procedures for parents to: review learning materials, have access to the school's library collection and receive a list of materials borrowed by their children, object to materials or activities, opt in/out of sex education curriculum.	Vetoed
	AZ	SB 1005	Creates a Parents' bill of rights. Specifies the right to direct child's education and moral or religious training, to access and review all school records, to make health care decisions and review medical records, to consent before a school collects a student's biometric, DNA, or video/voice recording.	Vetoed

	CT	HB 6211	Requires the department of Education to develop and make available an English Language Learner Parent Bill of Rights.	Failed
	CT	HB 6663	Requires an English Learner Bill of Rights include some of the following items: the right of a parent of an English learner to enroll in a public school without being required to submit immigration documentation, the right of a parent to receive written notice in both English and the parent's dominant language about ELL opportunities.	Failed
	CT	SB 278	Protects a parent's rights to opt their children out of education courses or classes provided by the school district; allows parents to meaningfully participate in the education process by ensuring that parents remain the ultimate authority in what their children are being taught in school.	Failed
	HI	HB 1393	Specifies that each parent in the State shall have the right to direct the upbringing, education, care, and welfare of the parent's child.	Pending
	HI	SB 642	Establishes the parental rights protection act, which makes the liberty of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, care, and welfare of a parent's child a fundamental right; prohibits the state, counties, or any political subdivision thereof from infringing on the fundamental right without demonstrating a compelling governmental interest by the least restrictive means.	Pending
	IA	HB 486	Establishes fundamental rights of parents relating to the upbringing, rearing, associations, care, education, custody, and control of a parent's child.	Pending
	IA	HSB 222 , SSB 1145	Establishes a parent's or guardian's right to make decisions affecting the parent's or guardian's child; modifies provisions related to student health screenings and the curriculum in school districts	Pending
	ID	SB 1099	Creates the Protection of Pupil and Parental Rights Act. Specifies that all materials used in connection with any survey or evaluation must be available for parental inspection. States that students cannot be required to submit surveys on certain subjects without prior written parental consent.	Failed
	ID	HB 163	Expands school districts' required policy to promote parental involvement to include additional topics around the student's health, school issued surveys/screenings/questionnaires, and reasonable parental access to observe a school building during school hours.	Enacted
	IL	HB 1072	Requires school boards to ensure parents are free to petition the board and provide public comment, that	Pending

			curriculum is posted online by grade level, that parents can view district budgets, that parents can meet with instructors at least twice a year, that school libraries maintain a list of reading materials that parents can request to review.	
	IL	SCA 8	Proposes to amend the Bill of Rights Article of the Constitution; provides that the right of a parent to determine his or her child's education and health care shall not be infringed prior to the child's attainment of the age of majority, except where the child is in the care and custody of the State.	Pending
	IN	HB 1407	Provides that the State, a political subdivision or other governmental entity of the State, a government official, or any other person acting under the color of law shall not infringe on the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of the parent's child without demonstrating that the infringement; provides for a cause of action if rights are violated.	Failed
	IN	SB 413	Relates to parental rights in education; requires a governing body of a school corporation to adopt procedures to require schools to notify a parent of an unemancipated minor student regarding the, student's services, support, or monitoring related to the student's social emotional, behavioral, mental, or physical health, or school's ability to provide a safe and supportive learning environment for the student; establishes requirements and restrictions regarding the procedures.	Failed
	KS	HB 2236	Establishes parents' right to direct the education, upbringing and moral or religious training of their children including the right to object to any material that is not included in the approved district curriculum or state education standards.	Vetoed
	KY	HB 173	Specifies that parents have a fundamental right to make decisions about their child's care, custody, and control without interference from a public school. Includes choice in schooling, a student's mental, emotional, and physical health, and moral or religious development. Directs local boards of education to establish a process to receive complaints regarding violations.	Failed
	KY	HB 177	Specifies that parents have a fundamental right to make decisions about their child's care without interference from the government. Specified rights include directing moral and religious upbringing, choice of schooling, review of school and medical records,	Failed

			consent to collection of blood, DNA, or video/voice recordings.	
	KY	SB 102	Specifies that parents have a fundamental right to make decisions about their child's care, custody, and control without interference from a public school. Includes choice in schooling, a student's mental, emotional, and physical health, and moral or religious development. Directs local boards of education to establish a process to receive complaints regarding violations.	Failed
	KY	SB 150	Requires a district to provide notice to parents of health and mental health services available to students, including those related to sexuality and sex education. Requires a school to notify and allow for parents to decline their student's participation in any class about sexuality, requires a school to allow parents to review curriculum materials.	Enacted
	MD	HB 666 , SB 566	States that a parent has the fundamental right to direct the upbringing, education, care, and welfare of their child.	Failed
	MN	HB 353 , HB 1590 , SB 76 , SB 1452	Creates a parents' bill of rights. Specifies the right of parents to direct a child's education in public, private, charter, or home school; direct moral/religious training; have informed consent in making health care decisions for the child; access and review all medical records, consent in writing before any physical or mental exams as well as any therapeutic interventions; consent in writing before biometric info, blood/DNA draws, or video/voice recordings are made.	Pending
	MN	HB 682	Proposes a constitutional amendment that parents have a fundamental right to direct their child's education and to choose public, private, religious, or home school and to make reasonable choices within a public school for their child.	Pending
	MO	HB 482	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2023. Directs the department of elementary and secondary education to develop a tool within the department's system that provides access to every school district's curriculum and professional development materials. Provides that the system must be updated by the department not less than monthly, and districts must submit any updates every six months. Prohibits schools or districts from compelling students or teachers to adopt or adhere to divisive concepts.	Failed
	MO	HB 627	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights. Specifies rights to be involved in a child's education, be notified of parental rights, access and view curriculum, access school	Failed

			district and school performance and financial information in an easily understood format, opt their child out of the classroom for any presentation with which a parent disagrees, control their child's likeness in district materials and control their child's health.	
	MO	HB 634	Requires the department of elementary and secondary education to develop procedures for notifying a student's parent if there is a change in the student's services or monitoring of their mental, emotional, or physical health. Prohibits classroom instruction related to sexual orientation or gender identity.	Failed
	MO	SB 4 , SB 42 , SB 89	Creates the Sunlight in Learning Act, which requires the posting of instructional materials online. Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights Act, which provides that parents may review curriculum and other education materials and have access to student information. Provides that school districts are prohibited from instruction related to divisive concepts including the 1619 Project. Allows the state Attorney General to investigate district compliance with the prohibition on divisive concepts. Provides that public schools shall not allow a student of the male sex to participate on a school-sponsored athletic team that is exclusively for students of the female sex.	Failed
	MO	SB 158	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights for Student Well-Being. States that parents have the right to enroll their child in public school, home school, or other available options, to access school records, to review instructional materials, to participate in parent-teacher associations, and to make health care decisions for their child.	Failed
	MO	SB 318	Creates the "Empowering Missouri Parents Act". Prohibits a school district from denying parents rights to specified information, including access to school curriculum at least 30 days before the semester begins, access to school performance data online, faculty and staff training materials, school financial information, contract negotiations between the district and labor organizations, and the right to educational choice options.	Failed
	MO	SB 451	Establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights to protect and promote the rights of parents to participate in and direct the education of their child and to know what is being taught in their child's public school. Requires any material required to be available to parents be made available in a searchable electronic format.	Failed

	MS	HB 509 , HB 1476 , HB 1489 , SB 2763	Creates the “Families’ Rights and Responsibilities Act of 2023”. Specified rights include directing moral and religious upbringing, choice of schooling, review of school and medical records, consent to collection of blood, DNA, or video/voice recordings.	Failed
	MS	HB 1478 , HB 1479	Establishes the fundamental right of parents to direct the upbringing, education and care of their children.	Failed
	MS	HB 1480	Establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2023; defines terminology used herein; establishes that a parent's liberty to direct the upbringing, education, health care and mental health of his or her child is a fundamental right; prohibits the state or any political subdivision thereof from substantially burdening a parent's fundamental right without demonstrating that the burden is required by a compelling governmental interest.	Failed
	MS	SB 2761	Creates the Parents’ Bill of Rights. Specified rights include directing moral and religious upbringing, choice of schooling, review of school and medical records, consent to collection of blood, DNA, or video/voice recordings.	Failed
	MS	SB 2764	Provides that the local school board of every public school district and public charter school shall adopt a procedure for notifying the parent of a student enrolled in the school regarding mental, emotional and physical health of the student and available health related services; provides for parental consent for such services; authorizes student well being questionnaires; prohibits school personnel from providing or allowing a third party to provide instruction regarding sexual orientation or gender.	Failed
	MS	SB 2765	Entitled the Mississippi Families' Rights and Responsibilities Act; provides that all parental rights are exclusively reserved to a parent of a child without interference from the state or political subdivision of the state; provides that the local school board in consultation with parents and teachers shall develop and adopt a policy to promote the involvement of parents of children enrolled in the public schools.	Failed
	MT	HB 676	Defines fundamental parental rights. Specified rights include directing moral and religious upbringing, choice of schooling, review of school and medical records, consent to collection of blood, DNA, or video/voice recordings.	Enacted
	MT	SB 337	Revises laws involving parental rights; provides for parent involvement in education; provides that parents may withdraw their child from harmful school	Failed

			instruction; provides that parents shall provide prior consent if they want their child to receive school instruction regarding human sexuality; provides that parents may have their child excused from school attendance for religious purposes; establishes additional parental rights and responsibilities.	
	NC	HB 58/ SB 74	Creates the “Parents’ Bill of Rights” and “Students’ Bill of Rights”. Parental rights include reviewing all education records, making healthcare decisions for their student, accessing district and school performance data, knowing meal nutrition facts, and being able to sit in student’s class within reasonable limits.	Pending
	NC	SB 49	Creates the Parents’ Bill of Rights. Establishes the Parents’ Bill of Rights. Specifies the right to direct child’s education and moral or religious training, to access and review all school records, to make health care decisions and review medical records, to consent before a school collects a student’s biometric, DNA, or video/voice recording.	Pending
	ND	SB 2260	Relates to fundamental parental rights, parental involvement in education, and parental right to consent to medical treatment of the parent’s child.	Failed
	NE	LB 374	Creates the Parents’ Bill of Rights and Academic Transparency Act. Provides that parents have the right to expect no school or school employee compel a student or educator to adopt or adhere to divisive concepts.	Pending
	NH	HB 10	Establishes the Parents’ Bill of Rights. Specifies the right to direct child’s education and moral or religious training, to access and review all school records, to make health care decisions and review medical records, to consent before a school collects a student’s biometric, DNA, or video/voice recording.	Pending
	NH	SB 272	Establishes a Parents’ Bill of Rights, what constitutes a violation of such rights, and a mechanism to notify parents of their rights.	Pending
	NJ	AB 3800	Creates the “Parents’ Bill of Rights Act”. Provides that parents have the rights to review curriculum, access student records, access names of teachers and guest speakers, access names of outside entities that collect student data, be notified of safety incidents, give written consent for collection of biometric data and video/photo/audio recordings of their student.	Pending
	NJ	AB 4386/ SB 2919	Establishes the “Parents’ Bill of Rights”. Specifies the right to direct child’s education and moral or religious training, to access and review all school records, to	Pending

			make health care decisions and review medical records, to consent before a school collects a student's biometric, DNA, or video/voice recording.	
	NJ	AB 5110/ SB 2483	Establishes Parents Bill of Rights Act; prohibits school district from interfering with fundamental right of parent or guardian to engage in and direct student's education; permits opt out of school district curriculum.	Pending
	NJ	SB 2233	Declares the rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, and care of their child to be fundamental and not subject to infringement by the State absent compelling need.	Pending
	NY	AB 2647/SB 2369	Enacts the Educational Rights Transparency for New York Families Act, to establish standards for resource based educational rights of students within the state and implement a system of self-assessment and reporting by schools and school districts.	Pending
	OH	HB 8	Enacts the "Parents' Bill of Rights" to require public schools to adopt a policy on parental notification on student health and well-being and instructional materials with sexually explicit content.	Pending
	OK	HB 1781	Relates to the Parents' Bill of Rights; provides for private right of action; authorizes the Attorney General to enforce the law; authorizes the Attorney General to investigate and bring action for violation; provides that parents may review certain materials; provides that parents may object to any material; provides that parents may opt in to certain instruction; provides for a fine per violation; defines term; provides an effective date.	Pending
	OK	HB 1934	Relates to parental rights; relates to parental involvement; provides that school provide plan for parent participation in certain areas; provides an effective date.	Enacted
	OK	SB 131	Amends the Parents' Bill of Rights to allow for civic action for violation of the act. Adds the right to choose public, private, religious or other education as part of the right to direct a minor's education. Adds written consent to the existing clause about making mental and physical healthcare decisions.	Pending
	OK	SB 866	Relates to the Parents' Bill of Rights; modifies certain rights regarding consent for sex education instruction and certain activities regarding sexuality in certain courses; relates to sex education curriculum and materials; requires curriculum and materials used in connection to certain school counselor-led course or used as part of any other class, program, or activity to be available for inspection.	Pending

	OK	HB 2670	Relates to parental rights; relates to parental involvement; provides that parent may submit written complaint to superintendent; provides that superintendent respond within certain amount of time; provides that parent may appeal actions; authorizes Board of Education to appoint an investigative committee; provides that committee respond within certain amount of time; provides that parent or district attorney may file suit for violation; provides relief.	Pending
	RI	HB 5688	Provides for a parents bill of rights preventing the State or any governmental entity from infringing on the fundamental rights of parents in the upbringing of their children; spells out the rights of parents with respect to the health, education and welfare of their minor children; provides that violations of the act would result in civil, criminal and/or administrative penalties.	Pending
	RI	HB 5859	Prevents the State or any governmental entity from infringing on the fundamental rights of parents in the upbringing of their children; relates to education.	Pending
	RI	SB 179	Enables parents and guardians to review public school learning materials in advance and object if they decide that the material is harmful; provides that a parent or guardian may then withdraw his or her student from the activity or class, where the material is used and request an alternative assignment; requires that in order to ensure the parent's or guardian's rights, every school committee or charter school governing body must disclose on their website a list of the materials and activities used.	Pending
	RI	SB 414	Creates the Parents Bill of Rights Act and finds that fundamental right of parents to direct the upbringing, education, and care of their minor children. The general assembly further finds that important information relating to a minor child should not be withheld, either inadvertently or purposefully, from their parents, including information relating to the minor child's health, well-being, and education, while the minor child is in the custody of the school district.	Pending
	SC	HB 3197 , SB 234	Creates the Parental Bill of Rights. Included are the right to direct a child's education, moral or religious upbringing, reviewing school records, and making health decisions. Directs district boards of education to develop and adopt a policy to promote parental involvement in the district's public school system.	Pending
	SC	HB 3304	Prohibits certain concepts from being included in public school instruction and professional development; provides means for addressing violations; provides	Pending

			procedures for public review of public-school curriculum and instructional materials; relates to parental expectations in the parental involvement in their Children's Education Act; provides parents are expected to be the primary source.	
	SD	HB 1139	Codifies the fundamental rights of a parent.	Failed
	SD	HB 1237	Codifies the fundamental right of a parent.	Failed
	TX	HB 631	Provides the fundamental right of parents to make decisions regarding the upbringing and control of their children by requiring school district personnel to encourage a student to discuss issues relating to his or her well-being with his or her parent or to facilitate discussion of the issue with the parent.	Failed
	TX	HB 1155	Requires school districts to adopt a procedure for notifying a student's parent regarding any change in services provided related to the student's mental, emotional, or physical health. Prohibits instruction regarding sexual orientation or gender identity to students in K-8 or in a manner that is not age or developmentally appropriate.	Failed
	TX	HB 1541	Relates to parental rights in public education and prohibiting certain instruction regarding sexual orientation or gender identity; authorizes a civil penalty.	Failed
	TX	HB 4116	Requires a school district or open-enrollment charter school to post information regarding parental rights on the district's or school's Internet website	Failed
	TX	HB 4603	Requires the state to create and disseminate a document that informs parents of their rights regarding the education of a child.	Failed
	TX	SB 8	Includes parental rights and public school responsibilities regarding instructional materials	Failed
	TX	SB 13	Relates to a school district's library materials and catalog, the creation of local school library advisory councils, and parental rights regarding public school library catalogs and access by the parent's child to library materials and to affirmative defenses to prosecution for certain offenses involving material or conduct that is obscene or otherwise harmful to children.	Failed
	TX	SB 165	Relates to parental rights in public education and to audits of school district curricula by the State Education Agency.	Failed
	TX	SB 393	Relates to parental rights in public education; prohibits instruction regarding sexual orientation or gender identity for public school students; authorizes a civil remedy.	Failed

	TX	SB 394	Relates to parental rights in public education	Failed
	TX	SB 419	Relates to parental access to a public school's library catalog and consent for student access to certain public school library materials	Failed
	TX	SB 420	Relates to a parent's right to access certain records regarding school library materials obtained by the parent's child and the option to receive notice each time the parent's child obtains a school library material.	Failed
	TX	SB 421	Relates to the applicability of certain requirements relating to parental rights, open records, and public information to school districts designated as districts of innovation	Failed
	TX	SB 981	Relates to a handbook on parental rights in education and training requirements on parental rights in education for a member of the board of trustees of a school district	Failed
	TX	SB 1443	Relates to public school library materials and certain performances at public school facilities and parental rights.	Failed
	UT	SB 100	Requires each school and each local governing board to ensure a parent's right to access the education record of the parent's child; and prohibits a school or local education agency from prohibiting a parent's access to the education record of the parent's child.	Enacted
	VA	HB 1507	Requires each school board that amends or adopts a policy to document the reasons that the amended or adopted policy either impacts or does not impact the fundamental right of a parent to make decisions concerning the upbringing, education	Failed
	VA	HB 1803	Requires parents to receive advance written or electronic notification of and opt their child out of any speech, presentation, or performance in the relevant school by any outside individual or entity	Failed
	VA	SB 832	Relates to parental rights to educational transparency; declares that the parent of any student enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school in the Commonwealth has the right to access a list of any printed or audiovisual instructional material; provides for participation in the textbook review and approval process; provides that parents receive notice of and give informed consent to any counseling or guidance program offered to his or her child by the school.	Failed
	VA	SB 1199	Relates to parental rights to educational transparency; declares that the parent of any student enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school in the Commonwealth has the right to access a list of any printed or audiovisual instructional material; provides	Failed

			that participate in the textbook review and approval process; provides that receive notice of and give informed consent to any counseling or guidance program offered to his child by the school.	
	WA	HB 1601	Provides for specified rights to be reserved for parents and reserves fundamental rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of his or her minor child.	Pending
	WA	SB 5653	Specifies that information about a child's education and health should not be withheld from a parent. Considers parental direction a fundamental right of a minor child. Includes rights about health care, education, consent for biometric, DNA, and voice/video recordings to be taken and stored. Directs district boards to develop and implement a policy to promote parental involvement.	Pending
	WA	SB 5024	Establishes parents' bill of rights related to their child's public education.	Pending
	WA	SB 5558	Relates to the fundamental right of parents and guardians to direct the upbringing and education of their children.	Pending
	WV	HB 2778	Provides a parental right to inspect instructional materials and that each school share publicly post curriculum online.	Failed
	WV	HB 3118	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights.	Failed
	WV	SB 422	Requires public schools to publish curriculum online at beginning of each new school year and provides a parental right to review material.	Enacted
	WV	SB 655	Creates a Parents' Bill of Rights.	Failed
	WY	HB 78	Extends existing parental rights to any state or local education agency, district, or school regarding communication or disclosure to a parent about that parent's child.	Failed
	WY	SB 117	Specifies procedures and requirements for school districts to provide parents notice of information regarding students and the rights of parents to make decisions regarding their children; specifies that school districts cannot prohibit parental notification and involvement in critical decisions involving students; prohibits classroom discussion about sexual orientation or gender identity as specified.	Failed
2022				
	AZ	SB 1049	Modifies existing statute to make violation of parental rights a Class 2 Misdemeanor.	Failed
	AZ	HB 2161	Modifies existing statute to reserve additional rights for parents. Includes provisions to provide parents with access to electronic accounts of a student's school records.	Enacted

	CA	AB 1785	Creates the California Parents' Bill of Rights that requires the state to recognize certain rights including the right of a parent or guardian to advise on the moral or religious training of their minor child.	Failed
	CO	HB 1236	Creates a Parents' Bill of Rights that sets forth specific parental rights related to directing the upbringing, education, and health care of a minor child.	Failed
	FL	SB 1684	Creating a cause of action for parents for an infringement of parental rights relating to the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of their children; providing for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and the recovery of actual damages; providing for the recovery of reasonable attorney fees and costs; providing that a parent is considered a prevailing party.	Failed
	GA	HB 1178	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights that provides the fundamental right of parents to direct the upbringing and education of their minor children.	Enacted
	HI	HB 2295	Establishes rights of parents and legal guardians of minor children to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of their minor child.	Failed
	KS	SB 58	Establishing the parents' bill of rights for parents of students attending elementary or secondary school in this state.	Vetoed
	LA	HB 369	Requires public school governing authorities and public schools to post on their website's laws pertaining to parental access to instructional materials and the Parents' Bill of Rights.	Enacted
	MD	HB 618	Creates a Parents' Bill of Rights that provides all parental rights are reserved to the parent of a minor child in the state without obstruction or interference from the state, any of its political subdivisions, any other governmental entity, or any other institution.	Failed
	MN	HF 3444	Creates the Parent's Bill of Rights. Provides that the state, any political subdivision of the state, or any other governmental entity or institution granted authority to act on behalf of the state shall not infringe on the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, and physical and mental health care of the parent's minor child	Failed
	MO	HB 1474	Creates the "Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022", which requires school districts that receive any federal or state money to provide specific rights and information relating to minor children to the parents of the child.	Failed
	MO	HB 1755	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights. Provides limitations for government entities to infringe upon parental rights related to upbringing, education, health care, and	Failed

			mental health. Rights listed include the right to direct ethical, moral, and religious training, the right to enroll his or her child in a public, parochial, or home school, and the right to exempt his or her child from immunizations.	
	MO	HB 1858	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022. Empowers parents to enforce certain rights against school districts and public schools where children are enrolled and receive state funding. Rights included relate to school curriculum, outside presenters, school records and data.	Failed
	MO	HB 1995	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights for Student Well-Being. Provides limitations for government entities to infringe upon parental rights related to education, health care, or mental health of a child. Rights listed include the right to direct ethical, moral, and religious training, the right to enroll his or her child in a public, parochial, or home school, and the right to exempt his or her child from immunizations. Also requires school districts to adopt policies related to parental involvement and parental objections to instructional materials. Creates the "Missouri Education Transparency and Accountability Portal" to provide public access to school curriculum and other instructional materials.	Failed
	MO	HB 2068	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights. Provides that parents have fundamental rights to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of a child. Rights include health care decisions, student records, educational materials and curriculum, and student data.	Failed
	MO	HB 2195	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022. Recognizes the right of parents to raise their children as an inherent right that cannot be infringed by the government. Reaffirms rights related to parent involvement in public schools.	Failed
	MO	HB 2294	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022. Provides rights to parents regarding public schools including: right to review curriculum and materials, meet with teachers, and acquire information about a school, upon request. Requires certain information to also be published online.	Failed
	MO	SB 653	Establishes the "Parents' Bill of Rights." The act provides that every parent of a child shall have a fundamental right to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of such parent's child. The act delineates specific aspects of such rights. Each	Failed

			school district and charter school shall develop and adopt policies to guarantee a parent's right to participate in their child's education. Such policies shall include procedures for a parent to view the curriculum taught to their child, information about extracurricular activities at the school, receiving information about potential school choice options for their child, information about health benefits associated with vaccination as well as procedures to exempt their child from vaccination, and information about enrolling their child in individual educational programs and gifted student programs.	
	MO	SB 776	Creates the "Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022." Under this act, no school district shall deny to the parent or guardian of a minor child certain rights. Such rights includes the ability to fully review the curricula, books, and other educational materials used by the school attended by their child; the ability to access information on teachers, guest lecturers, and outside presenters who engage with students at the school; the ability to access information on third party individuals and organizations that receive contracts; the right to visit their child at school during school hours; the right to access all records generated by the school that concern their child; the ability to access information pertaining to the collection and transmission of data regarding their child; the right to be heard at school board meetings; the right to be notified of situations affecting the safety of their child at school; and the right to object to certain materials that the parent finds inappropriate to be taught to their child. Any person denied one of these rights may bring a civil action for injunctive relief.	Failed
	MO	SB 810	Establishes "The Parents' Bill of Rights for Student Well-Being". Provides that no governmental entity, school district, or other public institution shall infringe on the fundamental rights, as provided in the act, of a natural parent, adoptive parent, or legal guardian of such parent's minor child without demonstrating that the infringement is reasonable, narrowly tailored to a compelling state interest, and that such interest could not be served by less restrictive means. Includes requirements to increase parental involvement in school, allow parents to opt students out of materials, and request information.	Failed
	MS	SB 2881	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights. Providing that the state, its political subdivisions, other governmental entities, or other institutions may not infringe on	Failed

			parental rights without demonstrating specified information; providing that a parent of a minor child has specified rights relating to his or her minor child; prohibiting the state from infringing upon specified parental rights.	
	NC	HB 755, HB 1067, HB 1129 , SB 860	Establishes a Parents' Bill of Rights that provides the rights held by parents related to the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of their minor child.	Failed
	NH	HB 1431	Establishes a parental bill of rights, a framework for notice of, and to report violations of, such rights, and consequences for affirmative findings of violations.	Failed
	NJ	AB 3800	"Parents' Bill of Rights Act"; requires public school and school district provide certain information to parents and guardians and obtain parental consent prior to taking certain actions.	Pending
	OK	SB 1268	Amends the Parents' Bill of Rights to include provisions related to school elections, access to community resources, access to free at-home instruction resources, and opt-outs of standardized tests.	Failed
	OK	HB 4318	Modifies the Parents' Bill of Rights to include the right to attend meetings pertaining to education of a minor child.	Failed
	RI	HB 7138	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights Act. Provides limitations for government entities to infringe upon parents' rights related to upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of a child. Includes rights such as directing of education or moral/religious training, the right to enroll a child in public school or an alternative form of education, the right to access and review student records.	Failed
	SC	SB 900	Enacts the Parental Bill of Rights; provides necessary findings and definitions; prohibits certain government infringement on the fundamental rights of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health care of their children except in limited circumstances; reserves all parental rights to the parents of children in this state and to provide a non-exhaustive list of such rights; provides related requirements concerning public education institutions and health care providers.	Failed
	TN	HB 2451	Creates the Parent Bill of Rights, requires LEAs to permit parents to have access to certain information, including the names of instructors, titles available in the school library, teacher manuals, and curriculum; requires parents to provide written consent before a student can participate in any extracurricular activity,	Failed

			family life lesson, field trip, school assembly, or guest speaker event; prohibits certain healthcare practitioners from providing medical treatment to a minor without parental consent or an appropriate court order.	
	VA	HB 1126	Creates new provisions for parental rights for students in public education. Declares that the parent of any student enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school in the Commonwealth has the right to obtain and review any educational material and curriculum utilized in any class or course in which the student is enrolled; provides that opt his child out of any class or course activity, lesson, or reading.	Failed
	VA	HB 781	Provides that the parent of each student enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school has the right to be aware of all curricula, instructional materials, lessons, and other forms of instruction provided to his child and may request that the student's teacher provide any such item for review. Provides that in the event that a local school board finds that a school board employee has persistently, knowingly, and intentionally violated any of the bill's provisions, the parent of any student affected by such violations may request and the local school board shall provide a voucher in an amount equal to all sums from any source that the local school board received for the education of such student and the parent shall use such voucher to provide for the education of his child in any setting set forth in relevant law.	Failed
	WA	SB 5858	Establishing parents' bill of rights related to their child's public education.	Failed
	WI	AB 963	Establishes a legal standard for state infringement on fundamental rights of parents and guardians, explicitly establishes a number of parental and guardian rights relating to a child's religion, medical care and records, and education, and creates a cause of action for the violation of these rights.	Vetoed
2021				
	DE	HB 319	Specifies the right of a parent to the care, custody, and control of their child is a fundamental right that resides first in the parent.	Failed
	FL	HB 241	Establishes the "Parents' Bill of Rights." Provides that the state, its political subdivisions, any other governmental entity, or other institution may not infringe upon the fundamental rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of a minor child. If those entities infringe	Enacted

			upon a parent's fundamental right, they must demonstrate that the action is reasonable and necessary to achieve a compelling state interest, and the action must be narrowly tailored and not otherwise served by less restrictive means.	
	MT	SB 400	Restricts a governmental entity from interfering with parental rights including right of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of their children.	Enacted
	NJ	SB 4234	Establishes "Parents Bill of Rights Act"; prohibits school district from interfering with fundamental right of parent or guardian to engage in and direct student's education; permits opt-out of school district curriculum.	Failed
	SC	HB 4555	Enacts the Parental Bill of Rights; prohibits certain government infringement on the fundamental rights of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health care of their children except in limited circumstances; reserves all parental rights to the parents of children in this state and to provide a non-exhaustive list of such rights; provides related requirements concerning public education institutions and health care providers.	Failed
2020				
	CO	HB 1114	Creates a Parent's Bill of Rights that prohibits the state or any other government entity from infringing upon the fundamental rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, and health care of his or her child without first demonstrating that there is a compelling government interest and no less restrictive manner of doing so. Includes specific provisions to give parental rights regarding education and healthcare, consent of recording or biometric data collection, & any criminal offenses committed against the child.	Failed
	MN	SF 3513	Creates a Parents' Bill of Rights. Provides limitations for government entities to infringe upon parents' rights related to upbringing, education, physical and mental health of a child. Includes rights such as directing of education or moral/religious training, the right to enroll a child in public school or an alternative form of education, the right to access and review student records.	Failed
	TN	HB 2567	This bill provides that all parental rights are reserved to the parent of a minor child without obstruction or interference from this state, any political subdivision of this state, any other governmental entity, or any other	Failed

			institution. Includes rights related to education, upbringing, healthcare, and collection of medical data.	
	WA	HB 2928	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights. Provides that the state, and any other governmental entity, may not infringe on certain rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of his or her minor child without demonstrating that such action is reasonable and necessary to achieve a compelling state interest and that such action is narrowly tailored and is not otherwise served by a less restrictive means.	Failed
2019				
	OK	SB 575	Relates to the Parents' Bill of Rights, relates to consent for medical treatment of minors, allows certain consent provided to a school district to be effective for certain school year and subject to renewal, exempts certain health professional providing certain evaluation or treatment through telemedicine from being required to make certain verification, modifies types of mental health evaluations and assessments that require certain consent, removes certain requirements for verification	Enacted
	WA	SB 6664	Creates the Parents' Bill of Rights. Provides that the state, and any other governmental entity, may not infringe on certain rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of his or her minor child without demonstrating that such action is reasonable and necessary to achieve a compelling state interest and that such action is narrowly tailored and is not otherwise served by a less restrictive means.	Failed

*Texas Governor [Greg Abbott announced](#) plans to amend the Texas constitution with a Parent Bill of Rights if he is re-elected in fall 2022.

States with Parents' Bill of Rights/Parental Rights in Statute

State	Relevant Statute/Legislation
Arizona	<p>AZ ST § 1-602</p> <p>A. All parental rights are reserved to a parent of a minor child without obstruction or interference from this state, any political subdivision of this state, any other governmental entity or any other institution, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The right to direct the education of the minor child. 2. All rights of parents identified in title 15, including the right to access and review all records relating to the minor child. 3. The right to direct the upbringing of the minor child. 4. The right to direct the moral or religious training of the minor child. 5. The right to make health care decisions for the minor child, including rights pursuant to sections 15-873, 36-2271 and 36-2272, unless otherwise prohibited by law.

	<p>6. The right to access and review all medical records of the minor child unless otherwise prohibited by law or the parent is the subject of an investigation of a crime committed against the minor child and a law enforcement official requests that the information not be released.</p> <p>7. The right to consent in writing before a biometric scan of the minor child is made pursuant to section 15-109.</p> <p>8. The right to consent in writing before any record of the minor child's blood or deoxyribonucleic acid is created, stored or shared, except as required by section 36-694, or before any genetic testing is conducted on the minor child pursuant to section 12-2803 unless authorized pursuant to section 13-610 or a court order.</p> <p>9. The right to consent in writing before the state or any of its political subdivisions makes a video or voice recording of the minor child, unless the video or voice recording is made during or as a part of a court proceeding, by law enforcement officers during or as part of a law enforcement investigation, during or as part of an interview in a criminal or child safety services investigation or to be used solely for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Safety demonstrations, including the maintenance of order and discipline in the common areas of a school or on pupil transportation vehicles. (b) A purpose related to a legitimate academic or extracurricular activity. (c) A purpose related to regular classroom instruction. (d) Security or surveillance of buildings or grounds. (e) A photo identification card. <p>10. The right to be notified promptly if an employee of this state, any political subdivision of this state, any other governmental entity or any other institution suspects that a criminal offense has been committed against the minor child by someone other than a parent, unless the incident has first been reported to law enforcement and notification of the parent would impede a law enforcement or child safety services investigation. This paragraph does not create any new obligation for school districts and charter schools to report misconduct between students at school, such as fighting or aggressive play, that is routinely addressed as a student disciplinary matter by the school.</p> <p>11. The right to obtain information about a child safety services investigation involving the parent pursuant to section 8-807.</p> <p>B. This section does not authorize or allow a parent to engage in conduct that is unlawful or to abuse or neglect a child in violation of the laws of this state. This section does not prohibit courts, law enforcement officers or employees of a government agency responsible for child welfare from acting in their official capacity within the scope of their authority. This section does not prohibit a court from issuing an order that is otherwise permitted by law.</p> <p>C. Any attempt to encourage or coerce a minor child to withhold information from the child's parent shall be grounds for discipline of an employee of this state, any political subdivision of this state or any other governmental entity, except for law enforcement personnel.</p> <p>D. Unless those rights have been legally waived or legally terminated, parents have inalienable rights that are more comprehensive than those listed in this section. This chapter does not prescribe all rights of parents. Unless otherwise required by law, the rights of parents of minor children shall not be limited or denied.</p> <p>E. For the purposes of this section, "parent" means the natural or adoptive parent or legal guardian of a minor child.</p>
<p>Connecticut <i>*Applies to children receiving special education services</i></p>	<p><u>CT ST §10-76ll - Bill of Rights For Parents of Children Receiving Special Education Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) As used in this section, "parent" means the parent or guardian of a child requiring special education or the surrogate parent appointed pursuant to section 10-94g or, in the case of a pupil who is an emancipated minor or eighteen years of age or older, the pupil. (b) On or before July 1, 2015, the State Board of Education shall draft a written bill of rights for parents of children receiving special education services to guarantee that the rights of such parents and children are adequately safeguarded and protected during the provision of special education and related services under this chapter. Such bill of rights shall inform parents of: (1) The right to request consideration of the provision of transition services for a child receiving special education services who is eighteen to twenty-one, inclusive, years of age, (2) the right to receive transition resources and materials from the department and the local or regional board of education responsible for such child, (3) the requirement that the local or regional board of education responsible for such child shall create a student success plan for each student enrolled in a public school, beginning in grade six, pursuant to subsection (j) of section

	<p>10-221a, and (4) the right of such child to receive realistic and specific postgraduation goals as part of such child's individualized education program.</p> <p>(c) For the school year commencing July 1, 2015, and each school year thereafter, the Department of Education shall annually distribute to local and regional boards of education the written bill of rights for parents of children receiving special education services, which shall be provided to parents, at a planning and placement team meeting for a child receiving special education services in grades six to twelve, inclusive.</p>
<p>Florida</p>	<p><u>FL ST § 1014.01-1014.06 – Parents’ Bill of Rights</u></p> <p>The state, any of its political subdivisions, any other governmental entity, or any other institution may not infringe on the fundamental rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of his or her minor child without demonstrating that such action is reasonable and necessary to achieve a compelling state interest and that such action is narrowly tailored and is not otherwise served by a less restrictive means.</p> <p>(1) All parental rights are reserved to the parent of a minor child in this state without obstruction or interference from the state, any of its political subdivisions, any other governmental entity, or any other institution, including, but not limited to, all of the following rights of a parent of a minor child in this state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The right to direct the education and care of his or her minor child. (b) The right to direct the upbringing and the moral or religious training of his or her minor child. (c) The right, pursuant to s. 1002.20(2)(b) and (6), to apply to enroll his or her minor child in a public school or, as an alternative to public education, a private school, including a religious school, a home education program, or other available options, as authorized by law. (d) The right, pursuant to s. 1002.20(13), to access and review all school records relating to his or her minor child. (e) The right to make health care decisions for his or her minor child, unless otherwise prohibited by law. (f) The right to access and review all medical records of his or her minor child, unless prohibited by law or if the parent is the subject of an investigation of a crime committed against the minor child and a law enforcement agency or official requests that the information not be released. (g) The right to consent in writing before a biometric scan of his or her minor child is made, shared, or stored. (h) The right to consent in writing before any record of his or her minor child's blood or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is created, stored, or shared, except as required by general law or authorized pursuant to a court order. (i) The right to consent in writing before the state or any of its political subdivisions makes a video or voice recording of his or her minor child unless such recording is made during or as part of a court proceeding or is made as part of a forensic interview in a criminal or Department of Children and Families investigation or is to be used solely for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A safety demonstration, including the maintenance of order and discipline in the common areas of a school or on student transportation vehicles; 2. A purpose related to a legitimate academic or extracurricular activity; 3. A purpose related to regular classroom instructions; 4. Security or surveillance of buildings or grounds; or 5. A photo identification card. (j) The right to be notified promptly if an employee of the state, any of its political subdivisions, any other governmental entity, or any other institution suspects that a criminal offense has been committed against his or her minor child, unless the incident has first been reported to law enforcement or the Department of Children and Families and notifying the parent would impede the investigation. <p>(2) This section does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Authorize a parent of a minor child in this state to engage in conduct that is unlawful or to abuse or neglect his or her minor child in violation of general law; (b) Condone, authorize, approve, or apply to a parental action or decision that would end life; (c) Prohibit a court of competent jurisdiction, law enforcement officer, or employees of a government agency that is responsible for child welfare from acting in his or her official capacity within the reasonable and prudent scope of his or her authority; or

	<p>(d) Prohibit a court of competent jurisdiction from issuing an order that is otherwise permitted by law.</p> <p>(3) An employee of the state, any of its political subdivisions, or any other governmental entity who encourages or coerces, or attempts to encourage or coerce, a minor child to withhold information from his or her parent may be subject to disciplinary action.</p> <p>(4) A parent of a minor child in this state has inalienable rights that are more comprehensive than those listed in this section, unless such rights have been legally waived or terminated. This chapter does not prescribe all rights to a parent of a minor child in this state. Unless required by law, the rights of a parent of a minor child in this state may not be limited or denied. This chapter may not be construed to apply to a parental action or decision that would end life.</p> <p>HB 241 (2021- Enacted) - Establishes the “Parents’ Bill of Rights.” The bill provides that the state, its political subdivisions, any other governmental entity, or other institution may not infringe upon the fundamental rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of a minor child. If those entities infringe upon a parent’s fundamental right, they must demonstrate that the action is reasonable and necessary to achieve a compelling state interest, and the action must be narrowly tailored and not otherwise served by less restrictive means.</p>
<p>Idaho</p>	<p>ID ST § 32-1010 – Idaho Parental Rights Act</p> <p>(1) This section through section 32-1014, Idaho Code, shall be known and may be cited as the “Idaho Parental Rights Act.”</p> <p>(2) The interests and role of parents in the care, custody and control of their children are both implicit in the concept of ordered liberty and deeply rooted in our nation's history and tradition. They are also among the unalienable rights retained by the people under the ninth amendment to the constitution of the United States.</p> <p>(3) The interests of the parents include the high duty and right to nurture and direct their children's destiny, including their upbringing and education.</p> <p>(4) The state of Idaho has independent authority to protect its parents' fundamental right to nurture and direct their children's destiny, upbringing and education.</p> <p>(5) The protections and rights recognized in sections 32-1011 through 32-1014, Idaho Code, are rooted in the due process of law guaranteed pursuant to section 13, article I, of the constitution of the state of Idaho.</p> <p>(6) Governmental efforts that restrict or interfere with these fundamental rights are only permitted if that restriction or interference satisfies the strict scrutiny standard provided in section 32-1013, Idaho Code.</p> <p>(7) Nothing in this act shall be construed as altering the established presumption in favor of the constitutionality of statutes and regulations.</p> <p>(8) The provisions of the Idaho parental rights act are hereby declared to be severable, and if any provision of the act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the act.</p> <p>HB 246 (2021- Enacted) - Further defines Idaho's Parental Rights statutes to state that an emergency order, disaster declaration, etc. cannot be deemed a compelling government interest that would allow abridgement of parental rights.</p>
<p>Louisiana</p>	<p>LA R.S. 17:406.9 - Parents' Bill of Rights for Public Schools</p> <p>A. The legislature finds all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) That parental involvement is a significant factor in increasing student achievement. (2) That access to student information encourages greater parental involvement. <p>B. Parents of public school children who have not reached the age of majority shall have all of the following rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To examine the textbooks, curriculum, and supplemental material used in their child's classroom. (2) To inspect their child's school records, and to receive a copy of their child's records within ten business days of submitting a written request, either electronically or on paper. Parents shall not be required to appear in person for the purposes of requesting or validating a request for their child's school records. There shall be no charge for a parent to receive such records electronically. Any charges for a paper copy of such records shall be reasonable and set forth in

	<p>the official rules and regulations of the school governing authority. School records shall include all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Academic records, including but not limited to results of interim or benchmark assessments. (b) Medical or health records. (c) Records of any mental health counseling. (d) Records of any vocational counseling. (e) Records of discipline. (f) Records of attendance. (g) Records associated with a child's screening for learning challenges, exceptionalities, plans for an Individualized Education Program, or Individual Accommodation Plan. (h) Any other student-specific file, document, or other materials that are maintained by the school. <p>(3) To be notified when medical services are being offered to their child, except where emergency medical treatment is required. In cases where emergency medical treatment is required, the parent shall be notified as soon as practicable after the treatment is rendered.</p> <p>(4) To be notified if a criminal action is deemed to have been committed against their child or by their child.</p> <p>(5) To be notified if law enforcement personnel question their child, except in cases where the parent has been accused of abusing or neglecting the child.</p> <p>(6) To be notified if their child is taken or removed from the school campus without parental permission.</p> <p>(7) That the school shall not discriminate against their child based upon the sincerely held religious beliefs of the child's family.</p> <p>(8) To receive written notice and the option to opt their child out of any surveys that include questions about any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The student's sexual experiences or attractions. (b) The student's family beliefs, morality, religion, or political affiliations. (c) Any mental health or psychological problems of the student or a family member. <p>(9) To receive written notice and have the option to opt their child out of instruction on topics associated with sexual activity.</p> <p>(10) To receive from the school the annual school calendar, no later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the school year, and to be notified in writing as soon as feasible of any revisions to such calendar. Such calendar shall be posted to the school's website and shall include, at a minimum, student attendance days and any event that requires parent or student attendance outside of normal school days or hours.</p> <p>(11) To receive in writing each year or to view on the school's website a comprehensive listing of any required fee and its purpose and use and a description of how economic hardships may be addressed.</p> <p>(12) To receive in writing each year or to view on the school's website a description of the school's required uniform for students.</p> <p>(13) To be informed if their child's academic performance is such that it could threaten the child's ability to be promoted to the next grade level and to be offered an in-person meeting with the child's classroom teacher and school leader to discuss any resources or strategies available to support and encourage the child's academic improvement.</p> <p>C. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, a public school shall not be required to release any records or information regarding a student's medical or health records or mental health counseling records to a parent during the pendency of an investigation of child abuse or neglect conducted by any law enforcement agency or the Department of Children and Family Services where the parent is the target of the investigation, unless the parent has obtained a court order.</p> <p>HB 387 (2018- Enacted) - Revises the Parents' Bill of Rights for Public Schools, provides for the disclosure of certain student records to parents, provides for parental notification.</p>
Montana	<p>MT ST 40-6-701- Interference with Fundamental Parent Rights</p> <p>(1) A governmental entity may not interfere with the fundamental right of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of their children unless the governmental entity demonstrates that the interference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) furthers a compelling governmental interest; and

	<p>(b) is narrowly tailored and is the least restrictive means available for the furthering of the compelling governmental interest.</p> <p>(2) This section may not be construed as invalidating the provisions of Title 41, chapter 3, or modifying the burden of proof at any stage of the proceedings under Title 41, chapter 3.</p> <p>(3) When a parent's fundamental rights protected by this section are violated, a parent may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and may obtain appropriate relief against the governmental entity. The prevailing party in an action filed pursuant to this section is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs.</p> <p>(4) As used in this section, "governmental entity" has the meaning provided in 2-9-101.</p> <p>SB 400 (2021-Enacted) - Restricts a governmental entity from interfering with parental rights including right of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of their children.</p>
<p>Missouri <i>*Applies to children with an individualized education program</i></p>	<p>MO ST 161.850 – Publication to be produced</p> <p>1. By January 1, 2010, the department of elementary and secondary education shall develop and produce a publication entitled "The Parents' Bill of Rights" that shall be designed to inform parents of children with an individualized education program of their educational rights provided under federal and state law. The content of the publication shall not confer any right or rights beyond those conferred by federal or state law and shall state that it is for informational purposes only. The department shall post a copy of this publication on its website. The publication shall contain the department's contact information.</p> <p>2. The publication shall contain, but may not be limited to, the following general information presented in a clear and concise manner and the department shall ensure the content is consistent with legal interpretations of existing federal and state law and provides equitable treatment of all disability groups and interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The right of parents to attend individualized education program meetings and represent their child's interests; (2) The right of parents to have an advocate or expert present at an individualized education program meeting; (3) The right of parents to receive a copy of the child's evaluation and to disagree with its results and request one independent educational evaluation at public expense; (4) The right of parents to provide a written report from outside sources as part of the evaluation process; (5) The right of parents to examine all school records pertaining to the child and be provided with a copy of the individualized education program; (6) The right of parents to disagree with the decision of the school district and the individualized education program team and to pursue complaint procedures, including a child complaint filed with the department of elementary and secondary education, state-paid mediation, and other due process rights; (7) The right of parents with a child with an individualized education program to participate in reviews of such program, participate in any decision to change any aspects of the individualized education program, and meet with school officials whenever a change occurs in their child's education program or classroom placement; (8) The right of a child to be placed in the least restrictive environment and be placed in a general education classroom, to the greatest extent appropriate; (9) The right of parents with limited English language proficiency to request an accommodation to provide effective communications; (10) The right of parents to have a free appropriate public education for their child with an individualized education program designed to meet their child's unique needs, which may include, but not be limited to, special education and related services such as assistive technology devices and services, transportation, speech pathology services, audiology services, interpreting services, psychological services, including behavioral interventions, physical therapy, occupational therapy, recreation, including therapeutic recreation, early identification and assessment of disabilities in children, counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling, orientation and mobility services, school health services, school nurse services, social work services, parent counseling and training, and medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes.

	<p>3. Each school district shall provide the parent or parents of a child with a copy of this publication upon determining that a student qualifies for an individualized education program, and at any such time as a school district is required under state or federal law to provide the parent or parents with notice of procedural safeguards.</p> <p>4. The department of elementary and secondary education shall review and revise the content of the publication as necessary to ensure the content accurately summarizes current federal and state law and shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section, including but not limited to the manner in which the publication described in this section shall be distributed.</p> <p>5. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2009, shall be invalid and void.</p>
<p>New York <i>*Applies to student data privacy and security</i></p>	<p>NY EDUC § 2-d 3. Parents bill of rights for data privacy and security.</p> <p>a. A parents bill of rights for data privacy and security shall be published on the website of each educational agency and shall be included with every contract an educational agency enters into with a third party contractor where the third party contractor receives student data or teacher or principal data.</p> <p>b. The parents bill of rights for data privacy and security shall state in clear and plain English terms that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A student's personally identifiable information cannot be sold or released for any commercial purposes; (2) Parents have the right to inspect and review the complete contents of their child's education record; (3) State and federal laws protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information, and safeguards associated with industry standards and best practices, including but not limited to, encryption, firewalls, and password protection, must be in place when data is stored or transferred; (4) A complete list of all student data elements collected by the State is available for public review at (insert website address here) or by writing to (insert mailing address here); and (5) Parents have the right to have complaints about possible breaches of student data addressed. Complaints should be directed to (insert phone number, email and mailing address here). <p>c. The parents bill of rights for data privacy and security shall include supplemental information for each contract an educational agency enters into with a third party contractor where the third party contractor receives student data or teacher or principal data. Such supplemental information shall be developed by the educational agency and shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the exclusive purposes for which the student data or teacher or principal data will be used; (2) how the third party contractor will ensure that the subcontractors, persons or entities that the third party contractor will share the student data or teacher or principal data with, if any, will abide by data protection and security requirements; (3) when the agreement expires and what happens to the student data or teacher or principal data upon expiration of the agreement; (4) if and how a parent, student, eligible student, teacher or principal may challenge the accuracy of the student data or teacher or principal data that is collected; and (5) where the student data or teacher or principal data will be stored (described in such a manner as to protect data security), and the security protections taken to ensure such data will be protected, including whether such data will be encrypted. <p>d. The chief privacy officer, with input from parents and other education and expert stakeholders, shall develop additional elements of the parents bill of rights for data privacy and security. The commissioner shall promulgate regulations for a comment period whereby parents and other members of the public may submit comments and suggestions to the chief privacy officer to be considered for inclusion. The parents bill of rights for data privacy and security shall be completed within one hundred twenty days after the effective date of this section.</p>
<p>Oklahoma</p>	<p>OK ST T. 25 § 2001 -2005 – Parents’ Bill of Rights</p> <p>A. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Parents' Bill of Rights”.</p>

	<p>B. This state, any political subdivision of this state or any other governmental entity shall not infringe on the fundamental right of parents to direct the upbringing, education, health care and mental health of their children without demonstrating that the compelling governmental interest as applied to the child involved is of the highest order, is narrowly tailored and is not otherwise served by a less restrictive means.</p> <p>C. As used in the Parents' Bill of Rights, "parent" means the natural or adoptive parent or legal guardian of a minor child.</p> <p>SB 575 (2019- Enacted) - Relates to the Parents' Bill of Rights, relates to consent for medical treatment of minors, allows certain consent provided to a school district to be effective for certain school year and subject to renewal, exempts certain health professional providing certain evaluation or treatment through telemedicine from being required to make certain verification, modifies types of mental health evaluations and assessments that require certain consent, removes certain requirements for verification</p>
<p>Texas <i>*Applies to children in the state juvenile justice system</i></p>	<p>TX HUM RES § 244.052 – Rights of Parents</p> <p>(a) The department, in consultation with advocacy and support groups such as those described in Section 242.056(a), shall develop a parent's bill of rights for distribution to the parent or guardian of a child who is under 18 years of age and committed to the department. The parent's bill of rights must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a description of the department's grievance policies and procedures, including contact information for the office of inspector general and the office of the independent ombudsman established under Chapter 261; (2) a list of possible incidents that require parental notification; (3) policies concerning visits and telephone conversations with a child committed to the department; (4) a description of department caseworker responsibilities; (5) a statement that the department caseworker assigned to a child may assist the child's parent or guardian in obtaining information and services from the department and other resources concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) counseling, including substance abuse and mental health counseling; (B) assistance programs, including financial and travel assistance programs for visiting a child committed to the department; (C) workforce preparedness programs; (D) parenting programs; and (E) department seminars; and (6) information concerning the indeterminate sentencing structure at the department, an explanation of reasons that a child's commitment at the department could be extended, and an explanation of the review process under Sections 245.101 and 245.104 for a child committed to the department without a determinate sentence. <p>(b) Not later than 48 hours after the time a child is admitted to a department facility, the department shall mail to the child's parent or guardian at the last known address of the parent or guardian:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the parent's bill of rights; and (2) the contact information of the department caseworker assigned to the child. <p>(c) The department shall on a quarterly basis provide to the parent, guardian, or designated advocate of a child who is in the custody of the department a report concerning the progress of the child at the department, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the academic and behavioral progress of the child; and (2) the results of any reexamination of the child conducted under Section 244.002. <p>(d) The department shall ensure that written information provided to a parent or guardian regarding the rights of a child in the custody of the department or the rights of a child's parent or guardian, including the parent's bill of rights, is clear and easy to understand.</p> <p>(e) The department shall ensure that if the Department of Family and Protective Services has been appointed managing conservator of a child, the Department of Family and Protective Services is given the same rights as the child's parent under the parent's bill of rights developed under this section.</p>