

LGBTQ+ Youth and the Law

Directions: Write true or false after each statement.

1. Students and teachers **can** discuss LGBTQ+ issues and topics in class.
2. Schools **cannot** prevent students from doing class projects about LGBTQ+ topics and issues.
3. Schools are **required** to let students express their opinions on LGBTQ+ issues through the use of buttons, t-shirts, armbands, bulletin boards, printed materials, petitions, and school publications.
4. Speech under the First Amendment **is not** protected if it disrupts class, if it's intended to encourage other students to break school rules, if it is obscene or if it is something untrue about someone that could damage their reputation.
5. Teachers, administrators, and other school officials **may not** "out" a student without their permission even to the student's parents.
6. School districts **must** adopt a strong anti-bullying policy that specifically spells out prohibited bases for bullying, including sexual orientation and gender identity/expression.
7. School districts **must** adopt a specific process for receiving and investigating complaints of bullying.
8. If school personnel witness an act of harassment, intimidation, or bullying, they **must** take immediate steps to intervene when safe to do so.
9. California law **requires** schools to integrate age-appropriate, factual information about social movements, current events and the history of people with disabilities and LGBTQ+ people into existing social studies lessons.
10. California law **guarantees** students in grades K-12 the right to use school restrooms and to participate in the sex-segregated activities that correspond with their expressed gender.
11. If schools allow non-academic student clubs on campus they **must** allow for GSA clubs without additional requirements.
12. If a teacher or other school official believes a student may harm themselves, others, or is being harmed, they **must personally** file a report with Child Protective Services.