May 22, 2026

Submitted Via www.regulations.gov

The Honorable Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
9050 Junction Drive
Annapolis Junction, MD 20701

Re: Strengthening Disclosure and Parental Oversight of Children's Television Content

America First Legal Foundation ("AFL") respectfully submits this public comment in response to the Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC" or "Commission") Media Bureau Public Notice ("Public Notice") seeking comments on further empowering parents to protect their children and make informed choices about the TV programs their children watch.[1]

The Public Notice correctly recognizes that Congress created the television ratings framework to empower parents—not media companies—and that the current system must provide "the information that is relevant to parents today."[2]

The Commission should conclude that the current TV Parental Guidelines and the TV Parental Guidelines Oversight Monitoring Board ("TVOMB") do not adequately protect parents or children. The Commission's own 2019 Media Bureau Report ("2019 Report") documented persistent problems with the TVOMB's ratings accuracy, ratings consistency, parental understanding, transparency, and industry oversight.[3] The Public Notice confirms that those deficiencies now have a particularly urgent application: shows containing transgender, gender non-binary, gender-identity,

[1] *FCC's Media Bureau Seeks Comment on Further Empowering Parents To Protect Their Children and Make Informed Choices About the TV Programs Their Children Watch*, DA 26-392, at 1 (MB Apr. 22, 2026), MB Docket No. 19-41, https://perma.cc/3DP9-ZJYP [hereinafter "DA 26-392"]; *FCC's Media Bureau Seeks Comment on Further Empowering Parents To Protect Their Children and Make Informed Choices About the TV Programs Their Children Watch*, 91 Fed. Reg. 23990 (May 4, 2026).
[2] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 2.
[3] *See Implementation of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019; Report on Television Ratings and The Oversight Monitoring Board*, MB Docket No. 19-41, Report, 34 FCC Rcd. 3205 (MB 2019), https://perma.cc/6SKE-X68K [hereinafter *2019 Report*].

sexual-orientation, and other LGBTQ+ inclusive themes are being labeled appropriate for children and young children without clear notice to parents.[4]

AFL urges the Commission to press the TVOMB to adopt specific content warnings and content descriptors for these themes in programming rated for young audiences, including TV-Y, TV-Y7, TV-G, and TV-PG. These descriptors need not prohibit any programming, endorse or condemn any viewpoint, or rate content based on political or religious content. The descriptors should inform parents about the program so they can decide, consistent with their family values, religious beliefs, and parental authority, whether their children should be exposed to such material.

I. Statement of Interest

AFL is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the rule of law and defending the Constitutional rights of all Americans. Protecting parents' fundamental rights to direct the care, education, upbringing, and moral formation of their children is among AFL's top priorities.[5] AFL regularly participates in federal rulemakings and other public proceedings in which agencies consider questions affecting constitutional structure, civil rights, parental rights, religious liberty, and administrative accountability.[6]

AFL's interest in this proceeding is straightforward. Parents cannot exercise their rights if industry-controlled ratings obscure the nature of programming marketed to their children. When a program rated TV-Y, TV-Y7, TV-G, or TV-PG includes lessons about transgender identity, gender fluidity, non-binary identity, pronoun ideology, sexual orientation, same-sex relationships, or other LGBTQ+ inclusive themes, parents should receive clear notice. The FCC should urge the TVOMB to limit media gatekeepers' ability to decide what families are allowed to know. The best policy is to empower parents through clear notice.

II. Congress Directed the Commission To Empower Parents With Timely and Relevant Information

Acknowledging television programming's "uniquely pervasive presence in the lives of American children" and recognizing its platform "influences children's perceptions of the values and behavior that are common and acceptable in society," Congress enacted ratings and content disclosure provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to enable parents to make decisions on whether certain content is suitable for

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[4] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 2–4.

[5] *See Priority: Parental Rights & Education*, AM. FIRST LEGAL FOUND. (last visited May 21, 2026) https://perma.cc/4HSV-M7LG.

[6] *See, e.g.*, *America First Legal Helps the Trump Administration End Politically Motivated Debanking*, AM. FIRST LEGAL FOUND. (Apr. 28, 2026), https://perma.cc/83UM-TVLF; *America First Legal Encourages U.S. Election Assistance Commission to Strengthen Election Integrity*, AM. FIRST LEGAL FOUND. (Apr. 27, 2026), https://perma.cc/3T83-7MC6.

their children.[7] These provisions determined that timely information about upcoming video programming must be provided. Hence, parents have the authority to prevent their children from being exposed to violent, sexual, or other harmful programming.[8]

Congress provided the television and video programming industries an opportunity to establish a voluntary rating system; however, it did not intend to abandon parents to industry self-governance.[9] Today, the industry's voluntary TV Parental Guidelines remains in place under the Commission.[10] The current TV Parental Guidelines, however, fail to clearly and promptly notify parents of potentially harmful content that has emerged, especially on streaming service platforms.

The present framework uses age-based ratings—TV-Y, TV-Y7, TV-G, TV-PG, TV-14, and TV-MA—and may also include content descriptors for violence, fantasy violence, sexual situations, suggestive dialogue, and coarse language.[11] Today, the disclosures fall short of today's emerging needs. Parents lack proper transparency under the current framework because programming designed for children omits any warnings concerning provocative themes of gender identity and sexuality.[12] Concealing these themes through omission of notice is incompatible with Congress's admission that television plays a powerful role in the development of children. Further, the smuggling of the discussed content into programs without disclosure is at odds with Congress's clear recognition that certain television content requires parental oversight.

Furthermore, children today increasingly encounter programming through streaming services and app-based platforms. Parents of these children reasonably expect these programs to have the same ratings across platforms. The Public Notice recognizes that the traditional broadcast TV sector uses the voluntary ratings system, multichannel video programming distribution services (MVPDs) (i.e., cable and satellite), as well as streaming platforms.[13] However, there is no uniformity in selecting ratings; rather, selections are entirely subjective. If the same episode is TV-Y on one platform, TV-G on another, and TV-PG on another, or if sexuality or gender related content is omitted from the descriptors entirely, then the rating system fails its Congressional purpose to empower parents and protect children.

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[7] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 1 (quoting Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, § 551, 110 Stat. 56, 139 (1996)).
[8] *Id.*; *see also* 47 U.S.C. § 303(x).
[9] *See* DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 1–2.
[10] *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3207, n.13 (citing *Implementation of Section 551 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Video Programming Ratings*, CS Docket No. 97-55, Report and Order, 13 FCC Rcd. 8232 (1998)); DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 1 n.3 (citing *Technical Requirements to Enable Blocking of Video Programming Based on Program Ratings*, , *Implementation of Sections 551(c), (d), and (e) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, ET Docket No. 97-206, Report and Order, 13 FCC Rcd. 11248 (1998)).
[11] *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3206–07, ¶¶ 5–6; DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 2.
[12] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 2–4.
[13] *Id.* at 2.

III. AFL's Proposals Are Consistent With Broader Federal Policy Recognizing Parental Rights and Child Protection

A ratings system that hides gender ideology from parents while presenting it to children is wholly inconsistent with current federal policy. The Commission's request for comment is consistent with President Trump's broader effort to restore biological truth, protect children, and empower parents. Executive Order 14168, "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government," states that "[t]he erasure of sex in language and policy has a corrosive impact not just on women but on the validity of the entire American system," defines "gender ideology" as replacing the biological category of sex with "an ever-shifting concept of self-assessed gender identity," and directs agencies to take steps to end federal promotion of gender ideology.[14] When children's programming includes controversial material relating to gender identity without a content warning, it not only works to thwart Executive Order 14168 but also conflicts with broader public policy that favors parental rights over the content their children access.

The same logic applies when industries use child-directed media to normalize contested gender ideology and circumvent federal policy while at the same time keeping parents in the dark. Executive Order 14201, "Keeping Men Out of Women's Sports," likewise reflects the Administration's determination to protect sex-based rights under Title IX. It declares that allowing males to compete in women's sports is "demeaning, unfair, and dangerous to women and girls," and directs the Secretary of Education to prioritize Title IX enforcement against institutions that deny female students equal athletic opportunity by requiring them to compete with or against males or appear unclothed before males.[15] In the aftermath, the Department of Education promptly opened Title IX investigations into San Jose State University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Massachusetts Interscholastic Athletic Association following reports of policies that allowed males to compete in female athletics.[16] The Department of Education and Department of Justice have also created a Title IX Special Investigations Team to address what they described as a "staggering volume of Title IX complaints" and to protect students, "especially female athletes," from "the pernicious effects of gender ideology in school programs."[17]

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[14] Exec. Order No. 14168, *Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government*, 90 Fed. Reg. 8615, 8615–16 §§ 1–2 (Jan. 30, 2025); *see also Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government*, THE WHITE HOUSE: PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS (Jan. 20, 2025), https://perma.cc/J63T-KCEV.

[15] Exec. Order No. 14201, *Keeping Men Out of Women's Sports*, 90 Fed. Reg. 9279, 9279–80 §§ 1, 3 (Feb. 11, 2025); THE WHITE HOUSE, *Keeping Men Out of Women's Sports* (Feb. 5, 2025), https://perma.cc/Y8C5-U4WF.

[16] *Press Release, Off. of Commc'ns & Outreach, U.S. Department of Education To Investigate Title IX Violations in Athletics*, U.S. Dep't of Educ. (Feb. 6, 2025), https://perma.cc/C3L8-B58C.

[17] *Press Release No. 25-343, Off. of Pub. Affs., U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice Announce Title IX Special Investigations Team*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUST. (Apr. 4, 2025),

Secretary McMahon warned institutions, "there's a new sheriff in town," and that the Administration "will not allow [educational institutions] to get away with denying women's civil rights any longer," whether it be allowing men to compete in women's sports or allowing men to use women's intimate facilities.[18] Failure to provide parents with notice when television programming directed at children contains controversial material indicating that male and female identity are malleable breaches the spirit of the protections put in place under Executive Order 14201 and interferes with Congress's intention that parents be reasonably informed on the nature of content consumed by their children.

The demand for parental notice of gender ideology in children's programming is further consistent with federal action against state and local district policies that hide gender identity information from parents. In April 2025, the Title IX Special Investigations Team launched an investigation into Washington's Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction amid reports that state policies required school districts not to notify parents of changes in a child's "gender identity."[19] Secretary McMahon stated that the state's policies appear to coerce local school districts into "hiding 'gender identity' information from students' parents" and "covertly smuggl[ing] gender ideology into the classroom," conduct she described as potential violations of parental rights and female equality protected by federal law.[20] The same principles from current federal policy apply: parents have a right to know what content their children are consuming, regardless of whether that content is presented in the classroom or on the television screen in their living room.

Furthermore, the Trump Administration's policies aim to dismantle institutionally forced gender ideology on children and their families. In April 2026, the Department of Education rescinded prior Title IX resolution agreements that had imposed gender-identity obligations on schools, stating that prior Administrations had distorted Title IX to police "gender identity," not sex.[21] Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Kimberly Richey stated that the Trump Administration was removing "unnecessary and unlawful burdens" imposed in pursuit of a "radical transgender agenda," while investigating allegations involving girls and women injured by men on sports teams or violated by men in intimate spaces.[22]

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https://perma.cc/7HYB-T4AK; *U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice Announce Title IX Special Investigations Team*, U.S. DEP'T OF EDUC. (Apr. 4, 2025), https://perma.cc/T3U8-NVEP.

[18] *Press Release*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUST., *supra* note 17.

[19] *Press Release, Off. of Commc'ns & Outreach, Title IX Special Investigations Team Launches Directed Investigation into Washington State Superintendent's Office*, U.S. DEP'T OF EDUC. (Apr. 30, 2025), https://perma.cc/W27K-XPAZ.

[20] *Id.*

[21] *Press Release, Off. of Commc'ns & Outreach, U.S. Department of Education Rescinds Illegal Title IX Resolution Agreements*, U.S. DEP'T OF EDUC. (Apr. 6, 2026), https://perma.cc/U3H9-34K8.

[22] *Id.*

Since the current federal policies recognize that gender-transition interventions for minors are dangerous, parents should receive notice when children's entertainment normalizes the concepts that underlie those interventions. Executive Order 14187, "Protecting Children from Chemical and Surgical Mutilation," further underscores the Administration's child-protection policy.[23] It states that the United States "will not fund, sponsor, promote, assist, or support the so-called 'transition' of a child from one sex to another" and directs agencies to take appropriate steps to end federal support for chemical and surgical interventions on minors.[24] It also defines "chemical and surgical mutilation" to include puberty blockers, cross-sex hormones, and surgical procedures used to align a child's appearance with an identity different from his or her sex.[25] The White House's implementation report on Executive Order 14187 stated that HHS removed or disavowed prior materials promoting gender-affirming care for young people, and issued a Quality and Safety Special Alert Memo warning providers about chemical and surgical mutilation of children, and that federal agencies had taken steps to eliminate funding or coverage for such interventions.[26] The White House also stated that the DOJ would establish a "Parental Rights Task Force" to vindicate the rights of parents.[27]

Finally, the Administration has championed parental rights more broadly. On the 100th anniversary of *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925), Secretary McMahon stated that the Supreme Court "set the precedent that parents, not the state, have the right and the duty to choose how to educate their children," and she declared that "this administration promises to be the parental rights administration."[28] She further stated that "the future of American education must be marked not by government control, but by family nurture."[29] The principle is equally applicable to children's media: the future of children's viewing should be marked not by industry control, but by parental involvement, understanding, and control.

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[23] *See* Exec. Order No. 14187, *Protecting Children from Chemical and Surgical Mutilation*, 90 Fed. Reg. 8771 (Feb. 3, 2025); *Protecting Children from Chemical and Surgical Mutilation*, THE WHITE HOUSE: PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS (Jan. 28, 2025), https://perma.cc/V5P2-Z8JU.

[24] Exec. Order No. 14187, *supra* note 23, §§ 1–5.

[25] Exec. Order No. 14187, *supra* note 23, § 2(c).

[26] *Report to the President on Protecting Children from Surgical and Chemical Mutilation Executive Summary*, THE WHITE HOUSE: FACT SHEETS (Apr. 28, 2025), https://perma.cc/PMW3-JZXC.

[27] *Id.*

[28] *Pierce v. Soc'y of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510, 534–35 (1925); PBS NewsHour, *Watch Live: Moms for Liberty, Lawmakers Hold Event on Parental Rights in Education*, YOUTUBE at 5:08 (streamed June 3, 2025), https://perma.cc/SGJ3-4S8J; *McMahon and Moms for Liberty on Parental Rights*, REV: TRANSCRIPTS HOME: NEWS (June 4, 2025), https://perma.cc/9C9E-QJXF; *see also Education Sec. & Moms For Liberty Hold News Conference*, C-SPAN (June 4, 2025), https://perma.cc/3F2L-TY89.

[29] PBS NewsHour, *supra* note 28, at 7:46; *see* REV TRANSCRIPTS HOME: NEWS, *supra* note 28; *see also* Charlotte Hazard, *McMahon: Family, Not Government the Future of Learning*, JUST THE NEWS (June 3, 2025, at 14:13 CT), https://perma.cc/MR8F-LS75.

IV. The 2019 Media Bureau Report Shows That the Current System Is Inaccurate, Opaque, and Too Industry-Controlled

The Commission's 2019 Medica Bureau Report ("2019 Report") to Congress on "the extent to which the rating system matches the video content that is being shown" illustrates the failure "of the TV Parental Guidelines Oversight Monitoring Board to address public concerns."[30] The 2019 Report found that "nearly all of the commenters voice concern or dissatisfaction with some aspect of the TV Parental Guidelines, the oversight of the television ratings, and/or the content of television programming."[31] Commenters consistently assert that the rating system was "flawed," that "[g]raphic sex, violence and profanity is routinely rated as appropriate for children as young as 14, and even younger," that "[m]ost of the people that sit on the oversight board work in the entertainment industry," and that the system should be "more reflective of traditional family values."[32]

The 2019 Report documents examples supporting "studies [that] demonstrate a shift over time for more mature content to receive lower age-based ratings (referred to as 'ratings creep')."[33] The Report further cited concerns that TV-PG programming was becoming "more edgy" and that the "over-broad" TV-14 rating was being applied to content ranging from mild innuendo to graphic violence, nudity, and sexual situations.[34] For example, "Dating Naked" was rated TV-PG or TV-14 even though "all participants are nude throughout each episode," with only the genital areas blurred.[35] When concerns were raised, the network reportedly responded that "the program is about 'relationships' and was rated correctly."[36] The same paragraph of the 2019 Report explains that nearly one quarter of violent prime-time broadcast programs in a one-month sample lacked the "V" content warning descriptor.[37]

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[30] 65 Cong. Rec. H1833; *see* DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 3 n.9 (quoting Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-6, Explanatory Statement, H.R. Rep. No. 116-9, div. D, tit. V, at 673 (Conf. Rep.), 133 Stat. 13 (2019)); *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3205, ¶ 1.

[31] *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3210, ¶ 13; *see also id.* at 3211–12 n.48. Footnote 48 of the Report is especially important because it captures the breadth of public concern. The Parents Television and Media Council ("PTC") stated that it had "gathered data that has empirically proven the TV Content Rating System routinely to be inaccurate and inconsistent." *Id.* (quoting PTC Comments at 2). Focus on the Family stated that the system had "significant problems." *Id.* (quoting Focus on Family Comments at 2). National Religious Broadcasters ("NRB") stated that "hazardous content appears to be rated incorrectly, inconsistently," and ratings are provided "in a manner that" for parents "to lack transparency and accountability." *Id.* (quoting NRB Comments at 2).

[32] *Id.* at 3212 n.48 (first quoting Christine Barnes Comments at 1; then quoting Mr. and Mrs. Bob O'Campo Comments at 1; then quoting Sheryl Mickens Comments at 1; and then quoting Mike Breard Comments at 1).

[33] *Id.* at 3211, ¶ 17.

[34] *Id.* at 3211, ¶ 16.

[35] *Id.* at 3210–11, ¶ 15.

[36] *Id.* at 3211, ¶ 15.

[37] *Id.*

The problem is not accidental; it stems from the combination of a voluntary ratings system and an industry-managed ratings system. Indeed, the 2019 Report recognized that commenters identified an inherent conflict of interest, as networks and content creators rate their own programs under the voluntary rating system.[38] The Report also recorded concerns that the Board's composition was heavily weighted toward industry and that the Board chairman selected the five non-industry members.[39] Commenters explained that "many sponsors of television programming will not advertise on programs rated TV-MA" and that networks therefore have "an incentive to apply a more lenient rating to programs than they may warrant to increase the advertising revenue generated by the program."[40] The conflict leads to ratings creep because streaming services, networks, studios, and distributors have financial incentives to classify as much content as possible within child-friendly and family-friendly categories to expand audience reach, avoid parental resistance, preserve subscriber engagement, and increase advertising revenue. AFL agrees with the commenters who urged that the TVOMB include more independent experts on child development, the effects of media on children, public health professionals, social scientists, and parents.[41]

The 2019 Report further found that the TVOMB could better address public concerns if it were "more proactive in informing the public of its role and more transparent in its processes."[42] Many parents do not understand the ratings system or use the V-chip effectively[43] because the system "is neither easy-to-understand nor trustworthy," and surveys find that, even among parents who had heard of the ratings, "most don't understand what they mean."[44] Commenters stated that many parents did not know where to send complaints, did not know the TVOMB existed, or could not obtain responses.[45]

The 2019 Report recommendations remain relevant and need to be implemented. For example, the 2019 Report urged the TVOMB and the industry to increase public awareness of the TVOMB and its complaint process, disclose the number and nature of complaints received, identify programs and networks involved, explain actions taken, hold at least one public meeting annually, and conduct random audits or spot checks analyzing the accuracy and consistency of ratings.[46] That audit information

[38] *Id.* at 3212, ¶ 18.
[39] *Id.* at 3214–15, ¶¶ 26–27.
[40] *Id.*
[41] *Id.* at 3215, ¶ 27.
[42] *Id.* at 3214, ¶¶ 24–25.
[43] *Id.* at 3212, ¶ 19.
[44] *Id.* at 3212, ¶ 19 (quoting Campaign for a Commercial-Free Childhood Comments and a Kaiser Family Foundation Survey).
[45] *Id.* at 3214, ¶ 25.
[46] *Id.* at 3217–18, ¶¶ 31–35

would help the TVOMB decide whether changes are needed "to ensure that [the guidelines] are as helpful as possible to today's viewers."[47]

TVOMB's post-2019 annual reports display that the Board responded to the 2019 Report's recommendations with only procedural measures. Still, they do not show that the underlying transparency and accuracy problems have been solved. TVOMB's first annual report described steps such as a revised website, a reestablished telephone line for viewer feedback, an annual meeting, a review of correspondence, and an internal ratings-assessment process.[48] The 2020 Annual Report then described the creation of a Streaming Task Force to review how TV ratings are used on video streaming services and to engage more formally with streaming providers.[49] The 2021 Annual Report similarly stated that the TVOMB had developed Streaming Best Practices to help provide families a "consistent ratings experience" across traditional television and streaming platforms.[50] Taken together, these reports show a self-regulatory body adding processes to the existing system, not an independent mechanism to ensure that parents receive the information they need.

More recent reports confirm that the ratings system has moved beyond traditional television, making transparent, consistent notice to parents even more important given the pervasive use of streaming services. The 2022 Annual Report stated that digital streaming services were the most common way children watched TV shows, with 86% of parents reporting that their children had used streaming services in the prior two weeks.[51] The 2023 Annual Report continued that same theme, stating that the TVOMB remained focused on maintaining uniform ratings across "traditional cable and broadcast, as well as on streaming services,"[52] and reporting that the Board

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[47] *Id.* at 3218–19, ¶ 35.

[48] *See id.* at 3217–19, ¶¶ 31–35; TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *2019 Annual Report* 3, 23–27 (Jan. 2020), https://perma.cc/TX4H-SHH8; *see also Press Release, TV Parental Guidelines, TV Parental Guidelines Releases First Annual Report*, PR NEWSWIRE (Jan. 15, 2020), https://perma.cc/XM77-WUWN

[49] TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *2020 Annual Report* 2, 6, 8–9 (Jan. 2021), https://perma.cc/Q8MS-CKDM; *see also Press Release, TV Parental Guidelines, TV Parental Guidelines Monitoring Board Releases Annual Report Detailing 2020 Activities* (Jan. 28, 2021), https://perma.cc/4PC8-GP7Z.

[50] TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *2021 Annual Report* 3, 5, 10–12 (Feb. 2022), https://perma.cc/YQK7-BM5Y; TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *TV Parental Guidelines Monitoring Board Releases Ratings Guidance for Streaming Services*, PR NEWSWIRE (Sept. 16, 2021), https://perma.cc/JF8S-CYHG; *see also Press Release, TV Parental Guidelines, TV Parental Guidelines Monitoring Board Releases Annual Report Detailing 2021 Activities* (Feb. 2, 2022), https://perma.cc/9WE4-BT42.

[51] TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., 2022 ANNUAL REPORT 2, 4–6, 9–11 (Mar. 2023), https://perma.cc/YE59-LAJM; *see also Press Release, TV Parental Guidelines, TV Parental Guidelines Monitoring Board Releases Annual Report Highlighting 2022 Activities* (Mar. 8, 2023), https://perma.cc/VUA6-2K6K.

[52] TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *2023 Annual Report* 2, 10 (2024), https://perma.cc/LG8N-5GZ7; *see also Press Release, TV Parental Guidelines, TV Parental Guidelines*

reviewed 327 pieces of public correspondence,[53] held quarterly Streaming Task Force meetings,[54] and conducted quarterly spot-check reviews across networks, platforms, and time slots.[55] The 2024 Annual Report stated that 77% of parents supported standardizing ratings across all streaming platforms to match the ratings used in broadcast and cable television.[56] TVOMB's Streaming Best Practices Guidance, updated as recently as 2024, likewise recognized the need for a consistent ratings experience across streaming services, broadcast television, and cable television.[57] The most recent annual report identified only eleven pieces of public correspondence relevant to TVOMB's work, four involving streaming services, and only two spot-check rating changes.[58] These numbers are strikingly small for a ratings system that now spans broadcast, cable, and streaming platforms. TVOMB's post-2019 efforts have not resolved the core concerns of an accurate, transparent notice that allows parents to manage what their children watch effectively. Because the voluntary ratings now operate across the broader video marketplace, parents need truthful descriptors wherever their children watch. The Commission should therefore treat TVOMB's annual reports as a starting point for scrutiny, and push for transparency, independent oversight, and clear content descriptors.

V. The Public Notice Correctly Identifies the Urgent Disclosure Gap

The Public Notice states the central problem to resolve plainly: "parents have raised concerns that controversial gender identity issues are being included or promoted in children's programs without providing any disclosure or transparency to parents."[59] The cause of the issue is that "the industry guidelines that parents rely on are rating shows with transgender and gender non-binary programming as appropriate for children and young children, and doing so without providing this information to parents, thereby undermining the ability of parents to make informed choices for their families."[60] Under the current system, however, the TV-Y, TV-Y7, TV-G, or TV-PG labels can conceal whether a program includes lessons about a child rejecting sex-

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Monitoring Board Releases Annual Report Highlighting 2023 Activities (Feb. 16, 2024), https://perma.cc/9HLU-NDF3.

[53] TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., 2023 ANNUAL REPORT 8.

[54] *Id.* 4, 6.

[55] *Id.* 2, 5–6.

[56] TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *2024 Annual Report* 4 (Feb. 2025), https://perma.cc/SK2K-XP4C; *see id.* 2, 5–6, 9–11; *see also Press Release, TV Parental Guidelines, TV Parental Guidelines Monitoring Board Releases Annual Report Highlighting 2024 Activities* (Feb. 24, 2025), https://perma.cc/TP66-HH3L.

[57] *See* TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *Ratings Best Practices Guidance for Streaming Services* (Oct. 21, 2024), https://perma.cc/N37R-FZZF.

[58] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 4 n.14; *see* TV PARENTAL GUIDELINES MONITORING BD., *2025 Annual Report* 7 (2026), https://perma.cc/G8LR-ZUM4 *see* also Press Release, TV Parental Guidelines, TV Parental Guidelines Monitoring Board Releases 2025 Annual Report (Mar. 31, 2026), https://perma.cc/DV58-HWEX.

[59] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 2.

[60] *Id.*

based identity, characters instructing other characters to use preferred pronouns, gender non-binary identity, same-sex relationships, or broader LGBTQ+ inclusive themes. Such programming *should* include relevant descriptions and, in many cases, be rated differently. At a minimum, programming should include a clear descriptor when it contains transgender, gender identity, sexual orientation, same-sex relationships, or other LGBTQ+ inclusive themes.

These descriptors do not violate Congress's instruction that ratings are not based on political or religious content.[61] A descriptor identifying that a program contains gender identity or LGBTQ+ inclusive themes is a factual content descriptor. The existing system already permits factual descriptors for sexual situations, suggestive dialogue, fantasy violence, language, and violence.[62] A neutral identity-related descriptor would perform the same function: provide parents with notice so they may make the ultimate decision about the content they allow their children to view.

VI. The Commission Should Press the TVOMB To Adopt Specific, Enforceable Reforms

First, the TVOMB should add clear, standardized, and viewpoint-neutral content descriptors for gender identity, transgender content, sexual orientation, same-sex relationships, and other LGBTQ+ inclusive themes. These descriptors should apply to all programming rated TV-Y, TV-Y7, TV-G, and TV-PG, and should be applied consistently across broadcast, MVPD, and streaming platforms. The Public Notice asks whether programs should include "relevant descriptions" when discussing or promoting gender identity; the Commission should answer in the affirmative and urge the TVOMB to make those descriptions specific.[63]

Second, the TVOMB should revise rating guidance so that programming marketed to young children is not labeled TV-Y, TV-Y7, or TV-G when it discusses contested gender ideology, transgender identity, non-binary identity, sexual orientation, or LGBTQ+ inclusive themes without a descriptor. A TV-Y rating tells parents that a program is designed for all children, including very young children from ages two to six.[64] Such a rating is misleading when the program introduces mature and contested identity issues that many parents would not choose to present to a preschool child.

Third, the TVOMB must be restructured. The 2019 Report showed that the Board is heavily weighted toward industry and that commenters were concerned that this structure is not conducive to addressing viewer complaints.[65] The Public Notice now

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[61] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 303 note; Telecommunications Act § 551(b)(1); DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 1 n.2.
[62] *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3206–07, ¶¶ 5–6; DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 2.
[63] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 4.
[64] *Id.* at 4 n.16; *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3207–08 n.15 (citing I*mplementation of Section 551 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Video Programming Ratings*, CS Docket No. 97-55, Report and Order, 13 FCC Rcd. 8232, 8235, ¶ 7 (1998)).
[65] *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3214–15, ¶¶ 26–27.

asks whether the Board is sufficiently balanced, what more it can do to include family-oriented perspectives, and whether additional faith-based organizations should be represented.[66] AFL urges the Commission to press the TVOMB to include religious experts, parental rights advocates, child development experts, public health professionals, and psychologists with competing viewpoints. Industry insiders should not dominate a system designed to protect families from industry incentives.

Fourth, AFL urges the Commission to press the TVOMB to publish complaint and decision data. The 2019 Report recommended public disclosure of the number of complaints received, the nature of each complaint, the program and network involved, and any action taken by the network, producer, or Board.[67] That recommendation should now be treated as essential. A complaint system hidden from parents is not real accountability.

Fifth, AFL urges the Commission to press the TVOMB to conduct more regular random audits and targeted spot checks. The 2019 Report stated that "sufficient concerns have been expressed in the record to merit additional Board action to analyze the accuracy of ratings," and it suggested that "random audits or spot checks analyzing the accuracy and consistency of the ratings" be conducted.[68] Those audits should focus on programming rated TV-Y, TV-Y7, TV-G, and TV-PG; programs available on children's or family profiles; and programs containing gender-identity, transgender, sexual orientation, or LGBTQ+ inclusive themes.

Sixth, AFL urges the Commission to press the TVOMB to require at least one public meeting per year with adequate notice and meaningful participation by parents, religious organizations, and family-oriented groups.[69] Such meetings should not be ceremonial. They should include a public review of complaints, audit results, ratings changes, and proposed descriptor revisions.

Seventh, the Commission should engage with TV manufacturers and MVPDs to encourage simplified parental controls and easier-to-see ratings and content descriptors before playback begins. The Commission should also urge TVOMB to work with streaming platforms that have voluntarily adopted the TV Parental Guidelines to improve the visibility of ratings and descriptors on those services. The 2019 Report documented that many parents do not understand the ratings or the V-chip system.[70] A descriptor that appears briefly and obscurely is not enough. Parents should see clear content descriptions before a child presses play.

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[66] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 4.
[67] *2019 Report*, *supra* note 3, 34 FCC Rcd. at 3217–18, ¶ 33.
[68] *Id.* at 3218–19, ¶ 35.
[69] *Id.* at 3218, ¶ 34.
[70] *Id.* at 3212, ¶ 19.

Eighth, AFL urges the Commission to press the TVOMB to establish consistent ratings and descriptors across platforms. The Public Notice asks whether the same program is consistently rated across broadcast, MVPDs, and streaming platforms, and whether streaming platforms are interpreting categories intended for audiences under TV-14 more broadly.[71] The Commission should urge the TVOMB to require that the same episode receive the same rating and descriptors across platforms unless the program is materially edited.

VII. The Commission Still Must Preserve Viewpoint Neutrality While Requiring the Proposed Truthful Descriptors

AFL's proposed content descriptors are viewpoint-neutral and do not conflict with Congress's intended exclusion of ratings based on political or religious content.[72] Existing violence descriptors do not prohibit depictions of conflict, sexual situation descriptors do not prohibit adult content, and language descriptors do not prohibit any language. Instead, each descriptor gives parents transparent notice of a program's content, so they can evaluate whether it is suitable for their children to watch. Similarly, a gender identity, transgender content, sexual orientation, same-sex relationship, or LGBTQ+ descriptor would similarly be viewpoint-neutral. The Commission, therefore, should press the TVOMB to adopt the viewpoint-neutral labels AFL proposes.

The new descriptors must also be clear and specific. For example, the TVOMB could adopt content indicators such as "GI" for gender identity or transgender themes, "SO" for sexual orientation or same-sex relationship themes, and "LGBTQ" for broader LGBTQ+ inclusive themes, or another standardized shorthand that parents can readily understand. The precise lettering matters less than clarity, consistency, and salience. The descriptor must appear wherever other rating information appears, including program landing pages, episode descriptions, on-screen icons, and parental-control settings.

The Commission should also urge industry to treat these descriptors as parental-control inputs. Parents who do not wish their young children to view programming containing gender identity, transgender, sexual orientation, or LGBTQ+ inclusive themes should be able to block or filter that content as readily as they can filter violence, sexual situations, strong language, or mature age ratings.

VIII. Industry Practice Confirms the Need for Specific Disclosures

AFL's review of children's and family programming on major streaming services illustrates the need for reform discussed above. AFL is not asking for content to be

[71] DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 4.
[72] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 303 note; Telecommunications Act § 551(b)(1); DA 26-392, *supra* note 1, at 1 n.2.

banned. AFL requests only that parents receive clear and specific warnings when children's programming contains gender-identity, transgender, sexual-orientation, same-sex relationship, or other LGBTQ+ inclusive themes.

A. *Disney*

Disney describes Disney+ as "primarily offer[ing] general entertainment and family programming."[73] But Disney+ includes controversial and politicized content in family and youth spaces, while applying stronger warnings to older classic films. That mismatch shows that prominent content disclosures are feasible and that the current ratings framework is inadequate.

Disney+ account profiles in "Junior Mode," a setting designed to show only content appropriate for all ages, hide many classic Disney films, but include controversial content aligned with Disney's social and political messaging. "Junior Mode" profiles can view an episode of *Muppet Babies* in which Gonzo—a male character—is hesitant to tell his friends that he wants to wear a dress to a party, ultimately cross-dresses as "Gonzo-rella," and is celebrated by the other Muppets.[74] Junior Mode profiles that can watch this episode promoting transgenderism cannot even watch classic Disney films like *Cinderella*, *Mary Poppins*, *Robin Hood*, and *The Jungle Book*, all rated G for general audiences of all ages.[75]

At the same time, classic Disney films such as *Peter Pan*, *Dumbo*, and *The Aristocats* carry mandatory, unskippable twelve-second warnings about the "harmful impact" of certain portrayals of people and cultures that "were wrong then and are wrong now."[76] Disney, therefore, knows how to create salient content disclosures. Yet Disney does not provide comparable warnings about radical, anti-scientific, and dangerous gender ideology in programming available to younger audiences or family profiles.

Disney's major family films also illustrate the need for transparency. *Lightyear*, a film aimed at young children, included a lesbian relationship and a kiss that caused controversy in the United States.[77] *Strange World*, another animated family film, featured a homosexual relationship subplot and lost more than $100 million in its theatrical run.[78] The non-white female co-lead, and daughter of lesbian parents, in

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[73] THE WALT DISNEY CO., Annual Report (Form 10-K) 7 (Nov. 13, 2025), https://perma.cc/R4G2-SDCX [hereinafter Disney Form 10-K].
[74] Appendix at 1–2.
[75] Appendix at 3.
[76] Appendix at 4.
[77] Nick Vivarelli & Patrick Frater, *Pixar's "Lightyear" Banned in Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. and Malaysia Over Same-Sex Kiss*, VARIETY: FILM: NEWS (June 13, 2022, at 2:03 PT) https://perma.cc/U5Q5-55Y3; Em Win, *Pixar's "Lightyear" Is So Much Queerer Than Just That Hyper-Scrutinized Lesbian Kiss*, AUTOSTRADDLE (June 27, 2022), https://perma.cc/2ZJV-E7NP.
[78] Rebecca Rubin, *Disney's "Strange World" " to Lose $100 Million in Theatrical Run*, VARIETY: FILM: NEWS (Nov. 27, 2022, at 11:46 PT), https://perma.cc/4PHK-DMNL.

Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness, wore a prominent rainbow flag pride pin throughout the film.[79]

Disney's nonfiction programming likewise includes mature, highly contentious content on gender identity. For example, *Gender Revolution: A Journey with Katie Couric*, produced under Disney's National Geographic label and available on Disney+, provides a glowing evaluation of transgenderism, invokes the "Genderbread Person," promotes the claim that "external genitalia does not dictate your gender," normalizes affirming children's self-diagnoses of transgenderism, and shows an "expert" recommending puberty blockers for children.[80] In one interview, Katie Couric visited a couple that allowed their son to begin identifying as a girl at four years old.[81] In another, friends discuss how one of them is "lucky" to be six months into testosterone treatment already, and the program shows young people celebrating taking puberty blockers.[82]

Another Disney+ show, *Pride from Above*, contains sexualized and mature images in a program accessible to profiles with TV-14 access. It shows:

- A nearly topless transgender individual riding a bike past a young child;[83]
- A parade in Australia where the camera prominently displays a handicapped person holding a sign that says, "I Get Horny Too";[84]
- A person holding a sign reading "SUPER PROUD PARENT" among transgender flags and signs;[85]
- Men wearing shirts that are essentially straps and only underwear;[86] and
- A lesbian biker gang called "Dykes on Bikes" and a rally where the camera focuses on multiple women twerking on each other in rainbow clothing, while others are waving rainbow flags.[87]

These are only some examples showing why a specific descriptor is needed: parents may disagree about whether such programming is appropriate, but all parents should be given notice in advance when programming directed to children includes gender identity, sexual orientation, or LGBTQ+ inclusive themes. Disney should also allow parents to block or filter these categories from Disney+ generally and from Disney+ Junior Mode specifically, so that a setting marketed for children does not expose them to content their parents have chosen to avoid.

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[79] Appendix at 4.
[80] Appendix at 5–9.
[81] Appendix at 10.
[82] Appendix at 11.
[83] Appendix at 12.
[84] *Id.*
[85] Appendix at 13; *see also id.* (showing a screenshot of the website for that parade stating that one can "expect" to see "[p]eople of all ages" and "[s]ome nudity.").
[86] Appendix at 14.
[87] Appendix at 15.

B. *Netflix*

Netflix members can use "Netflix Kids," a profile setting designed to "play only shows, movies, and games carefully selected for kids."[88] Yet programs available to children can contain identity-related themes that many parents would reasonably want disclosed before their children watch them.

For example, *Ridley Jones* presents a character who adopts the name "Fred" since "I'm non-binary," which "is the name that fits me best."[89] In a later episode, "Fred" sings a power ballad celebrating that wearing a tuxedo rather than a princess dress means there is "no more repressin'" happening to "Fred."[90] Another episode is dedicated to "Fred," who expresses fear about revealing "Fred's" identity to a family member, using "a different name and pronouns."[91] Another character in *Ridley Jones* has two dads, and one father says, "Plus, we're not exactly a traditional family, which is pretty mummerific."[92] These are not incidental details; they are explicit lessons about gender identity, expression, and disclosure.

Other programming further reinforces these provocative themes without parental warning. *City of Ghosts* includes a character named Thomas who states, "I use 'they' and 'them' for my pronouns," thereby promoting direct pronoun ideology to children.[93] *Not Quite Narwhal* metaphorically lays out the process of gender identity transition in the show's first episode. In the beginning, the protagonist affirms, "I learned I'm not a narwhal[,] I'm a unicorn," but later asserts he can be both a narwhal and a unicorn, and ultimately concludes to his parents, "I don't have to choose[!]"[94] In *Transformers: EarthSpark*, a character named Nightshade rejects the premise that "[h]e or she" is suitable for "their" identity and states, "Nightshade's pronouns are they/them," which prompts the other character to apologize and correct themselves immediately.[95] *Kipo and the Age of Wonderbeasts* includes a confirmed non-binary character, Asher, who is also in a "queer relationship." [96]

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[88] Netflix, Inc., *How to Create a Profile for Kids*, NETFLIX: HELP CENTER (last visited May 21, 2026), https://perma.cc/Z3LX-H5J6.
[89] Appendix at 16; *see Ridley Jones: Ready or Not, Here I Come / Some Like It Hot* (Netflix Kids, released July 13, 2021).
[90] Appendix at 17; *see Ridley Jones: Bison Ball / Dude, Where's Our Egg?* (Netflix Kids, released Nov. 2, 2021).
[91] Appendix at 18; *see Ridley Jones: Happy Herd Day* (Netflix Kids, released Mar. 6, 2023).
[92] Appendix at 19; *see Ridley Jones: Fly Like an Eagle / My Dinner with Ismat* (Netflix Kids, released July 13, 2021).
[93] Appendix at 20; *see* CITY OF GHOSTS: *The Sort of Japanese Restaurant* (Netflix, released Mar. 5, 2021).
[94] Appendix at 21; *see* NOT QUITE NARWHAL: *Somewhere* (Netflix, released June 19, 2023).
[95] Appendix at 22; *see* TRANSFORMERS: EARTHSPARK: *Age of Evolution* (Netflix, released Nov. 11, 2022).
[96] Appendix at 23; *see* Burkely Hermann, *The Promise of Rad Sechrist's "Project City"*, BURKELY HERMANN'S OFFICIAL WEBSITE (Jan. 23, 2023), https://perma.cc/QA2X-NB6B.

Netflix's children's catalog also includes programs that challenge traditional family structures and sexual norms. Promotional material for *Pinky Malinky* features a primary character depicted as having three fathers and sings enthusiastically, "I like to take a moment and say I'm glad."[97] *Twelve Forever*, executive-produced by Shadi Petosky, follows a central character described by its creator as "queer and coming to terms with her sexuality," with the stated intent of increasing representation of queer identity in childhood narratives.[98]

Collectively, these examples show why a descriptor is needed. Parents may disagree about whether such programming is appropriate. But all parents should be given notice, in advance, when programming directed to children includes gender-identity, sexual-orientation, or LGBTQ+-inclusive themes.

IX. Conclusion

Congress created the ratings framework to empower parents with timely and relevant information. The 2019 Report found that the system is inaccurate, inconsistent, poorly understood, insufficiently transparent, and overly controlled by industry. The 2026 Public Notice identifies a concrete modern failure: children's programming now includes or promotes gender identity, transgender, gender non-binary, sexual orientation, and LGBTQ+ inclusive themes without providing clear notice to parents.

The Commission should urge the TVOMB and the industry to adopt neutral, factual, and specific content warnings for gender identity, transgender content, sexual orientation, same-sex relationships, and other LGBTQ+ inclusive themes in TV-Y, TV-Y7, TV-G, and TV-PG programming; to apply those descriptors consistently across TV broadcast, MVPD, and streaming platforms; to reform the TVOMB's membership to include religious experts, parental-rights advocates, child-development experts, and psychologists with competing viewpoints; to publish complaint and audit data; to hold meaningful public meetings; and to modernize parental controls so parents can actually use the information Congress intended them to have.

Parents, not media companies, have the right and responsibility to decide what their children watch and when their children are introduced to contested matters of sex, gender, sexuality, and identity. The Commission should use AFL's proposals to urge the TVOMB to restore the ratings system to its proper purpose: empowering parents to protect their children, their family values, and their religious liberty.

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[97] Appendix at 23; *see Pinky Malinky* (Netflix Kids, released January 1, 2019).

[98] Leanne Italie, *Bandwagon Builds for LGBTQ Diversity on Children's TV*, SENTINEL COLO.: SENTINEL SCREEN (July 31, 2019), https://perma.cc/DK2G-P243.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

Respectfully Submitted,

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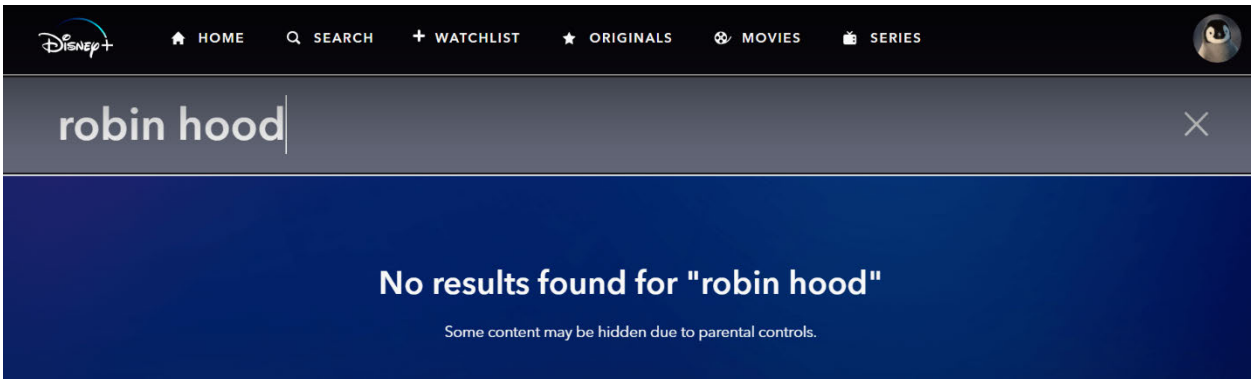
APPENDIX

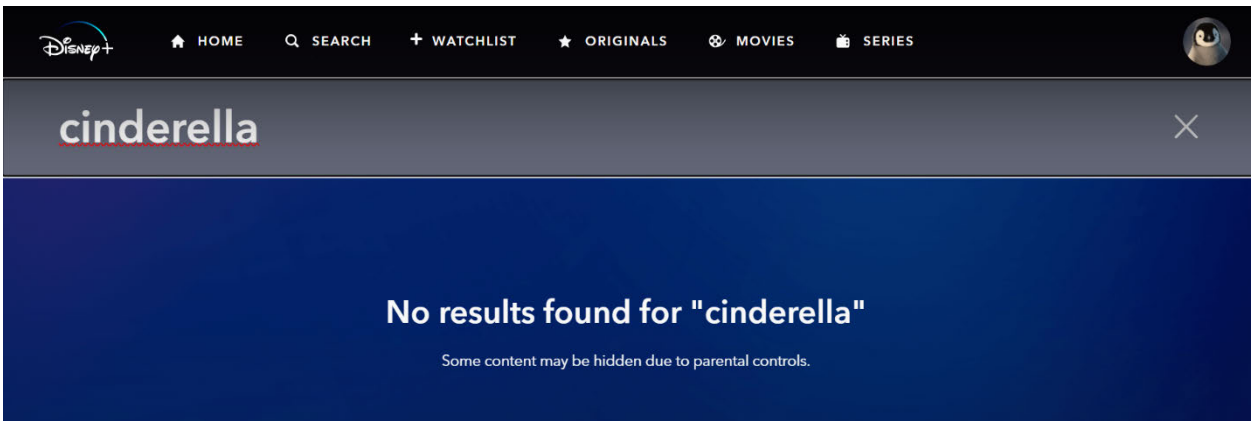
I really wish I could wear
one of those princess dresses to the ball.

they'd be okay with me
wearing a princess dress too?

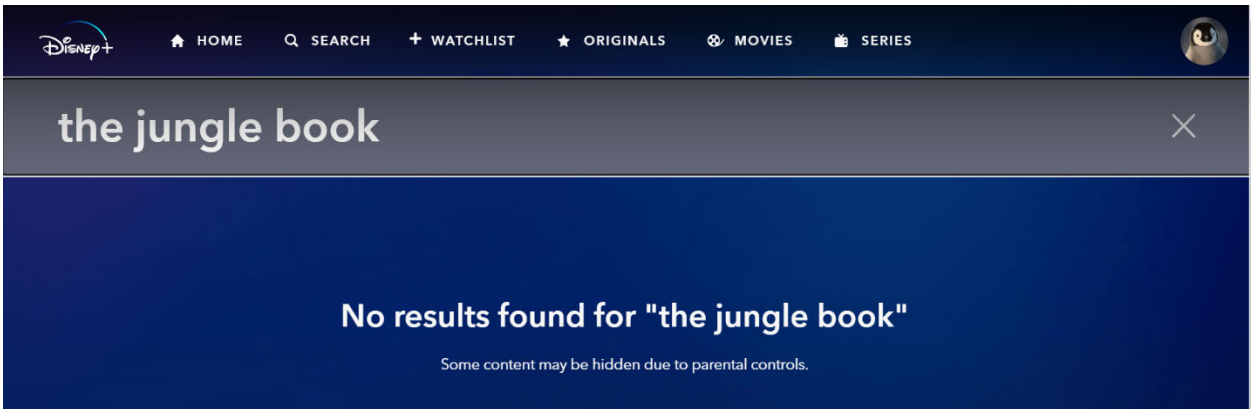
The princess who came
to your ball tonight was me.

I want to be me.


HOME
SEARCH
WATCHLIST
ORIGINALS
MOVIES
SERIES
robin hood
No results found for "robin hood"
Some content may be hidden due to parental controls.


HOME
SEARCH
WATCHLIST
ORIGINALS
MOVIES
SERIES
cinderella
No results found for "cinderella"
Some content may be hidden due to parental controls.

HOME
SEARCH
WATCHLIST
ORIGINALS
MOVIES
SERIES
mary poppins
No results found for "mary poppins"
Some content may be hidden due to parental controls.


HOME
SEARCH
WATCHLIST
ORIGINALS
MOVIES
SERIES
the jungle book
No results found for "the jungle book"
Some content may be hidden due to parental controls.

This program includes negative depictions and/or mistreatment of people or cultures. These stereotypes were wrong then and are wrong now. Rather than remove this content, we want to acknowledge its harmful impact, learn from it and spark conversation to create a more inclusive future together.

Disney is committed to creating stories with inspirational and aspirational themes that reflect the rich diversity of the human experience around the globe.

To learn more about how stories have impacted society visit:
www.Disney.com/StoriesMatter

YOUR VIDEO WILL START IN 11

the bottom line is
your external genitalia

does not dictate your gender?

I mean, that, I couldn't
have said it better.

JOSHUA: Puberty blockers
are relatively safe

and are relatively reversible.

And in my view, we should be
using puberty blockers

for any kid who is reporting
that he or she is trans

as he or she is entering puberty

until they are able to decide
what to do long term.

she's like, 'Mom, I'm not a boy,

OLIVER: Lucky. I want to be
six months on T already.

LET
THEM
SHINE

is a mass celebration of
gender and sexual diversity.
I Get
Horny
Too

WHAT CAN I EXPECT?

17

What I will see during the parade:

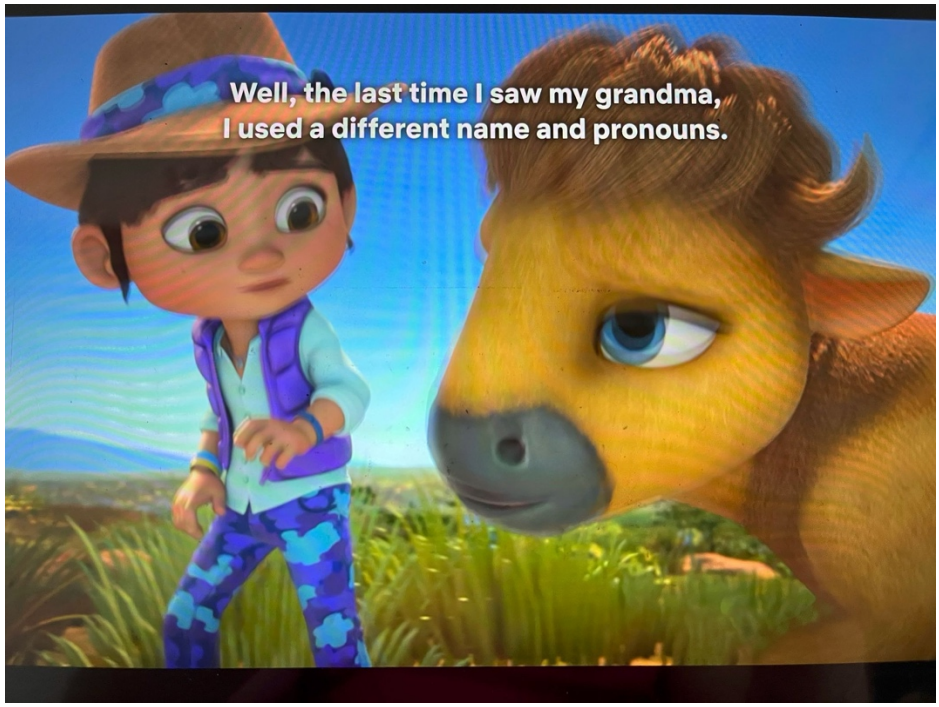
- People of all ages
- Same-sex or non-binary couples
- People who do not appear as either male or female
- Groups of people marching along the street
- Brightly coloured floats
- People in costumes (some might not be wearing much clothing)
- Some nudity
- People hugging and kissing
- People dancing, yelling and singing
- Drunk people
- Security, police and ambulance paramedics. They are here to keep me safe
- Cameras from the media and the general public taking pictures of the crowd

all over Australia to take
part in the huge Pride parade.

This is the German
branch of the Dykes on Bikes,

That's because I'm non-binary,
and Fred is the name that fits me best.

♪ No more repressin' ♪
MacBook Air


Well, the last time I saw my grandma,
I used a different name and pronouns.

Plus, we're not exactly
a traditional family,

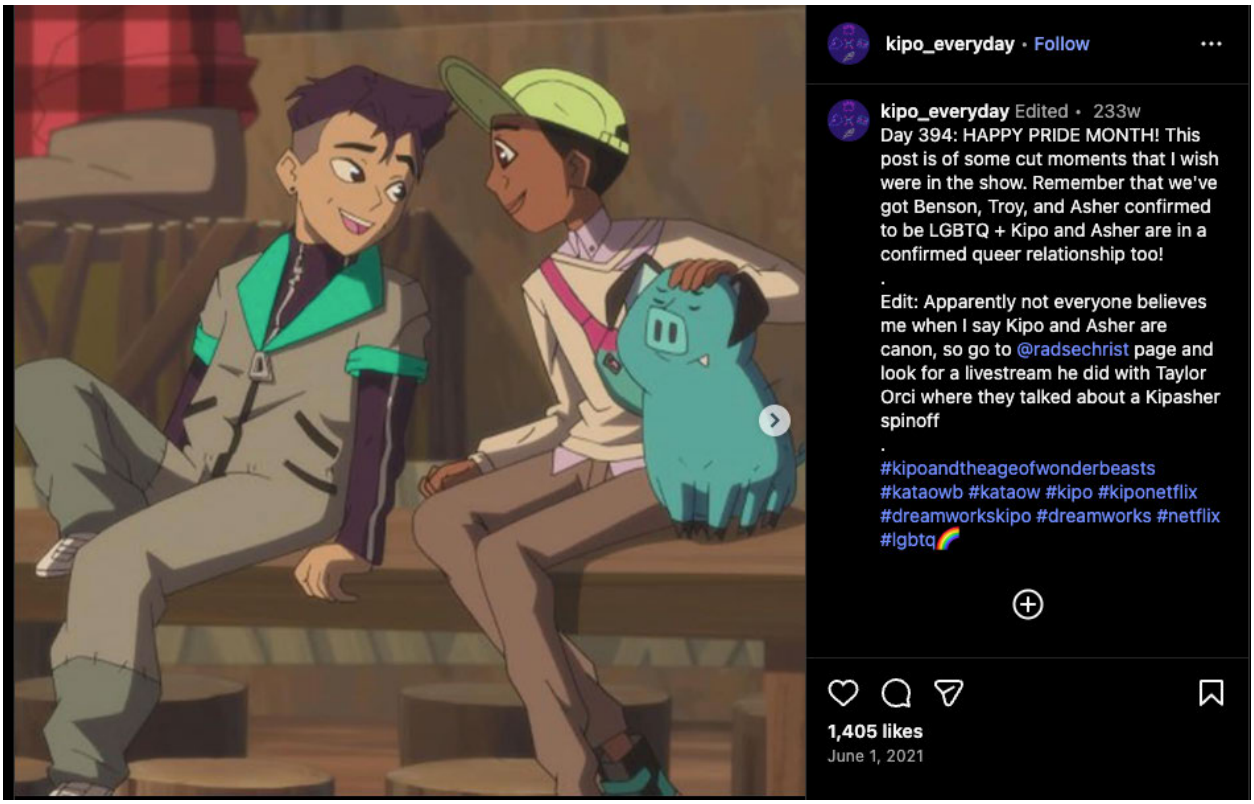
which is pretty mummerific.

My name is Thomas.
I use “they” and “them” for my pronouns.

The place I just went to,
I learned I'm not a narwhal.
I'm a unicorn.

You're right, Mom and Dad.
I don't have to choose.
MacBook Air

- Nightshade's pronouns are they/them.
- He or she just doesn't fit who I am.
- My apologies.
Please switch their piece.


kipo_everyday • Follow
kipo_everyday Edited • 233w
Day 394: HAPPY PRIDE MONTH! This post is of some cut moments that I wish were in the show. Remember that we've got Benson, Troy, and Asher confirmed to be LGBTQ + Kipo and Asher are in a confirmed queer relationship too!
.
Edit: Apparently not everyone believes me when I say Kipo and Asher are canon, so go to @radsechrist page and look for a livestream he did with Taylor Orci where they talked about a Kipasher spinoff
.
#kipoandtheageofwonderbeasts #kataowb #kataow #kipo #kiponetflix #dreamworkskipo #dreamworks #netflix #lgbtq🌈
1,405 likes
June 1, 2021

my name is JJ and I got three dads

GLAD
to me and sad I like to take a moment
and say I'm glad they're