2023 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 463

BY REPRESENTATIVE FIRMENT

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

HEALTH/CHILDREN: Prohibits certain procedures to alter the sex of a minor child

AN ACT

To enact Part IX of Chapter 5-A of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to be comprised of R.S. 40:1098.1 through 1098.7, relative to gender reassignment procedures; to provide for definitions; to exclude certain services, treatments, and procedures relative to gender reassignment; to provide certain restrictions for healthcare personnel; to provide for funding restrictions; to provide for health insurance policy restrictions; to establish disciplinary procedures; to provide for judicial relief; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. Part IX of Chapter 5-A of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 40:1098.1 through 1098.7, is hereby enacted to read as follows:

PART IX. THE SAVE ADOLESCENTS FROM EXPERIMENTATION ACT

§1098.1. Legislative findings

A. This state has a compelling governmental interest in protecting the health and safety of its citizens, especially vulnerable children.

B. The legislature determines that medical procedures that alter a minor's hormonal balance, remove a minor's sex organs, or otherwise change a minor's physical appearance are harmful to a minor when these medical procedures are performed for the purpose of enabling a minor to identify with, or live as, a purported identity inconsistent with the minor's sexual orientation or treating...
purported discomfort or distress from a discordance between the minor's sex and
asserted identity. These procedures can lead to the minor becoming irreversibly
sterile, having increased risk of disease and illness, or suffering from adverse and
sometimes fatal psychological consequences. Moreover, the legislature finds it
likely that all of the harmful effects associated with these types of medical
procedures when performed on a minor are not yet fully known when performed on
a minor and, for such purposes, are experimental in nature and unsupported by
high-quality, long-term medical studies.

C. The legislature determines that there is evidence that medical procedures
that alter a minor's hormonal balance, remove a minor's sex organs, or otherwise
change a minor's physical appearance are not consistent with professional medical
standards when the medical procedures are performed for the purpose of enabling a
minor to identify with, or live as, a purported identity inconsistent with the minor's
sex or treating purported discomfort or distress from a discordance between the
minor's sex and asserted identity because a minor's discordance can be resolved by
less invasive approaches that are likely to result in better outcomes for the minor.

D. The legislature finds that medical procedures are being performed on and
administered to minors in this state for such purposes, notwithstanding the risks and
harms to the minors.

E. The legislature finds that minors lack the maturity to fully understand and
appreciate the life-altering consequences of such procedures and that many
individuals have expressed regret for medical procedures that were performed on or
administered to them for such purposes when they were minors.

F. It is a grave concern to the legislature that the medical community is
allowing individuals who experience distress identifying with their biological sex to
be subjects of irreversible and drastic non-genital gender reassignment surgery and
irreversible, permanently sterilizing genital gender reassignment surgery, despite the
lack of studies showing that the benefits of such extreme interventions outweigh the
risks.
§1098.2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Part, the following terms have the meaning ascribed to them unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Biological sex", "birth sex", and "sex" mean the biological indication of male and female, including sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, gonads, and nonambiguous internal and external genitalia present at birth, regardless of an individual's psychological, chosen, or subjective experience of gender.

(2) "Cross-sex hormone" means testosterone or other androgens given to biological females at doses that are profoundly larger or more potent than would normally occur naturally in healthy biological females, or estrogen given to biological males at doses that are larger or more potent than would normally occur naturally in healthy biological males.

(3) "Gender" means the psychological, behavioral, social, and cultural aspects of being male or female.

(4) "Gender reassignment surgery" means any medical or surgical service that seeks to surgically alter or remove healthy physical or anatomical characteristics or features that are typical for the individual's biological sex, in order to instill or create physiological or anatomical characteristics that resemble a sex different from the individual's birth sex including but not limited to genital or non-genital reassignment surgery performed for the purpose of assisting an individual with a gender transition.

(5) "Gender transition" means the process in which a person goes from identifying with and living as a gender that corresponds with his biological sex to identifying with and living as a gender different from his biological sex, including social, legal, or physical changes.

(6) "Gender transition procedures" means any medical or surgical service, including physician services, inpatient and outpatient hospital services, or prescription drugs related to gender transition, that seeks to alter or remove physical or anatomical characteristics or features that are typical for the individual's biological sex, including
sex, or to instill or create physiological or anatomical characteristics that resemble a sex different from the individual's birth sex including medical services that provide puberty-blocking drugs, cross-sex hormones, or other mechanisms to promote the development of feminizing or masculinizing features in the opposite sex, or genital or non-genital gender reassignment surgery performed for the purpose of assisting an individual with a gender transition.

(7) "Genital gender reassignment surgery" means surgical procedures such as penectomy, orchiectomy, vaginoplasty, clitoroplasty, or vulvoplasty for biologically male patients or hysterectomy, ovariectomy, reconstruction of the fixed part of the urethra with or without a metoidioplasty or a phalloplasty, vaginectomy, scrotoplasty, or implantation of erection and testicular prostheses for biologically female patients when performed for the purpose of assisting an individual with a gender transition.

(8) "Medical healthcare professional" means any of the following:

(a) A nurse licensed in accordance with Chapter 11 of Title 37 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(b) A physician assistant licensed in accordance with Chapter 15 of Title 37 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(c) A psychiatrist who has at least three years of formal training or primary experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness.

(d) A psychologist licensed to practice psychology in this state in accordance with R.S. 37:2351 et seq., or licensed to practice medical psychology in this state in accordance with R.S. 37:1360.51 et seq., and who has been engaged in the practice of a clinical specialty for not less than three years.

(e) A pharmacist licensed in accordance with Chapter 14 of Title 37 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(f) Any other professional licensed to provide medical healthcare services.

(9) "Non-genital gender reassignment surgery" means surgical procedures such as augmentation mammoplasty, facial feminization surgery, liposuction,
lipofilling, voice surgery, thyroid cartilage reduction, gluteal augmentation, hair
reconstruction, or other aesthetic procedures for biologically male patients or
subcutaneous mastectomy, voice surgery, liposuction, lipofilling, pectoral implants,
or other aesthetic procedures for biologically female patients when performed for the
purpose of assisting an individual with a gender transition.

(10) "Physician" means a person who is authorized and licensed in
accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of Title 37 of the Louisiana Revised
Statutes of 1950 to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and
surgery.

(11) "Puberty-blocking drugs" means Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
analogs or other synthetic drugs used in biological male patients to stop luteinizing
hormone secretion and therefore, testosterone secretion, or synthetic drugs used in
biological females that stop the production of estrogen and progesterone, when used
to delay or suppress pubertal development in children for the purpose of assisting an
individual with a gender transition.

(12) "Public funds" means any state, county, or local government monies,
in addition to any department, agency, or instrumentality authorized or appropriated
pursuant to state law or derived from any fund in which such monies are deposited.

§1098.3. Gender transition procedures; exclusions

A. Gender transition procedures, as defined in R.S. 40:1098.2, do not include
any of the following:

(1) Services provided to individuals born with a medically verifiable disorder
of sex development, including a person with external biological sex characteristics
that are irresolvably ambiguous, such as an individual born with forty-six XX
chromosomes with virilization, forty-six XY chromosomes with undervirilization,
or having both ovarian and testicular tissue.

(2) Services provided to an individual when a physician has otherwise
diagnosed a disorder of sexual development, in which the physician has determined
through genetic or biochemical testing that the individual does not have normal sex
chromosome structure, sex steroid hormone production, or sex steroid hormone action for a biological male or biological female.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Part, the treatment of any infection, injury, disease, or disorder that has been caused or exacerbated by the performance of gender transition procedures, whether or not the procedures were performed in accordance with state and federal law.

B. Gender reassignment surgery, as defined in R.S. 40:1098.2, does not include any procedure undertaken because an individual suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness that is certified by a physician and that would place the individual in imminent danger of death or impairment of major bodily function unless surgery is performed.

§1098.4. Healthcare professional restrictions

A. No physician or other medical healthcare professional shall provide gender transition procedures to any person under eighteen years of age.

B. No physician, mental health provider, or other medical healthcare professional shall refer any person under eighteen years of age to any medical doctor for gender transition procedures.

§1098.5. Allocation of funds

A. No public funds shall be directly or indirectly used, granted, paid, or distributed to any entity, organization, or individual that provides gender transition procedures to any minor.

B. Healthcare services furnished by or in a healthcare facility owned or operated by the state or a parish or local government entity, or by a physician or other individual employed by the state or a parish or local government entity, shall not include gender transition procedures for minors.

§1098.6. Healthcare coverage; insurance policy restrictions

No insurance policy covering healthcare costs for eligible children in this state shall include reimbursement for gender transition procedures for any person under eighteen years of age.
§1098.7. Disciplinary actions; judicial relief

A. Any provision of gender transition procedures to a person under eighteen years of age shall be considered unprofessional conduct and shall be subject to discipline by the licensing entity with jurisdiction over the physician, mental health provider, or other medical healthcare professional. An adverse ruling by the appropriate licensing board shall result in immediate revocation of the license or certificate of the physician or other healthcare professional.

B. A person may assert an actual or threatened violation of this Part as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding and obtain compensatory damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, or any other appropriate relief.

C. A person shall be required to bring a claim for a violation of this Part no later than thirty years after the day the cause of action occurs. A minor may bring an action before reaching eighteen years of age through a parent or guardian, and may bring an action in the minor's own name upon reaching eighteen years of age at any time from that point until thirty years after.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an action pursuant to this Section may be commenced, and relief may be granted, in a judicial proceeding without regard to whether the person commencing the action has sought or exhausted available administrative remedies.

E. In any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of this Part, a prevailing party who establishes a violation of this Part shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees.

F. The attorney general may bring an action to enforce compliance with this Part. Nothing in this Part shall be construed to deny, impair, or otherwise affect any right or authority of the attorney general, the state, or any agency, officer, or employee of this state, acting under any provision of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to institute or intervene in any proceeding.
D I G E S T

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 463 Original 2023 Regular Session Firment

Abstract: Establishes the "Save Adolescents from Experimentation Act" in Louisiana and prohibits procedures that alter the gender of minors.

Proposed law states that the risks associated with the allowance of irreversible, permanently sterilizing genital gender reassignment surgery outweigh the scientific benefits.


Proposed law prohibits any physician or other medical healthcare professional from performing any gender transition procedures on any person under 18 years of age or referring any person under 18 years of age to any medical doctor for gender transition procedures.

Proposed law prohibits the use of any public funds or funds allocated to any entity, organization, or individual that provides a gender reassignment procedure.

Proposed law excludes gender transition procedures for any person under 18 years of age from healthcare coverage reimbursement.

Proposed law provides that any provision of gender transition procedures to a person under 18 years of age shall be considered unprofessional conduct and shall be subject to discipline by the licensing entity with jurisdiction over the physician, mental health provider, or other medical healthcare professional.

Proposed law provides for legal action to be brought upon violation of proposed law.

(Adds R.S. 40:1098.1-1098.7)