

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3328

To amend chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit gender transition procedures on minors, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 2023

Mr. LAMALFA (for himself, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BANKS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MILLS, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. FALLON, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. SELF, Mr. OGLES, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. MOONEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit gender transition procedures on minors, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Children
5 From Experimentation Act of 2023”.

1 **SEC. 2. GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES ON MINORS**
2 **PROHIBITED.**

3 Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is
4 amended—

5 (1) by adding at the end the following:

6 **“§ 2260B. Gender transition procedures on minors**

7 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Any physical or mental
8 healthcare professional who knowingly performs or pro-
9 vides a referral for any gender transition procedure on a
10 minor shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more
11 than 5 years, or both.

12 “(b) PROHIBITION ON PROSECUTION OF PERSON ON
13 WHOM PROCEDURES ARE PERFORMED.—No person on
14 whom the gender transition procedure under subsection
15 (a) is performed may be arrested or prosecuted for an of-
16 fense under this section.

17 “(c) CIVIL ACTION.—A person on whom a gender
18 transition procedure is performed under this section may
19 bring a civil action for appropriate relief against each per-
20 son who performed the gender transition procedure.

21 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

22 “(1) BIOLOGICAL SEX.—The term ‘biological
23 sex’ means the biological indication of male and fe-
24 male in the context of reproductive potential or ca-
25 pacity, such as sex chromosomes, naturally occurring
26 sex hormones, gonads, and nonambiguous internal

1 and external genitalia present at birth, without re-
2 gard to the psychological, chosen, or subjective expe-
3 rience of the gender of an individual.

4 “(2) CROSS-SEX HORMONES.—The term ‘cross-
5 sex hormones’ means—

6 “(A) testosterone or other androgens given
7 to biological females at doses that are pro-
8 foundly larger or more potent than would nor-
9 mally occur naturally in healthy biological fe-
10 males; and

11 “(B) estrogen given to biological males at
12 doses that are profoundly larger or more potent
13 than would normally occur naturally in healthy
14 biological males.

15 “(3) GENDER.—The term ‘gender’ means the
16 psychological, behavioral, social, and cultural aspects
17 of being male or female.

18 “(4) GENDER TRANSITION.—The term ‘gender
19 transition’ means the process in which an individual
20 goes from identifying with and living as a gender
21 that corresponds to his or her biological sex to iden-
22 tifying with and living as a gender different from his
23 or her biological sex, and may involve social, legal,
24 or physical changes.

25 “(5) GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURE.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘gender
2 transition procedure’ means any medical or sur-
3 gical service that seeks—

4 “(i) to alter or remove physical or an-
5 atomical characteristics or features that
6 are typical for the individual’s biological
7 sex; or

8 “(ii) to instill or create physiological
9 or anatomical characteristics that resemble
10 a sex different from the individual’s birth
11 sex.

12 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—For purposes of sub-
13 paragraph (A), the term ‘medical or surgical
14 service’ includes—

15 “(i) physician’s services;

16 “(ii) inpatient and outpatient hospital
17 services;

18 “(iii) prescribed drugs relating to gen-
19 der transition;

20 “(iv) a medical service that provides—

21 “(I) puberty-blocking drugs;

22 “(II) cross-sex hormones; or

23 “(III) other mechanisms to pro-
24 mote the development of feminizing or

1 masculinizing features (in the opposite
2 sex); and

3 “(v) gender transition surgery.

4 “(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘gender
5 transition procedure’ does not include—

6 “(i) services to individuals born with a
7 medically verifiable disorder of sex develop-
8 ment, including an individual with external
9 biological sex characteristics that are
10 irresolvably ambiguous, such as an indi-
11 vidual born with 46 XX chromosomes with
12 virilization, an individual born with 46 XY
13 chromosomes with undervirilization, or an
14 individual born having both ovarian and
15 testicular tissue;

16 “(ii) services provided when a physi-
17 cian has otherwise diagnosed a disorder of
18 sexual development in which the physician
19 has determined through genetic or bio-
20 chemical testing that the individual does
21 not have normal sex chromosome struc-
22 ture, sex steroid hormone production, or
23 sex steroid hormone action for a biological
24 male or biological female; or

1 “(iii) the treatment of any infection,
2 injury, disease, or disorder that has been
3 caused by or exacerbated by the perform-
4 ance of gender transition procedures,
5 whether or not the gender transition proce-
6 dure was performed in accordance with
7 State and Federal law or whether or not
8 funding for the gender transition proce-
9 dure is permissible under this section.

10 “(6) GENDER TRANSITION SURGERY.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘gender
12 transition surgery’ means any medical or sur-
13 gical service that seeks to surgically alter or re-
14 move healthy physical or anatomical character-
15 istics or features that are typical for the indi-
16 vidual’s biological sex in order to instill or cre-
17 ate physiological or anatomical characteristics
18 that resemble a sex different from the individ-
19 ual’s birth sex.

20 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘gender
21 transition surgery’ includes genital gender tran-
22 sition surgery and non-genital gender transition
23 surgery.

24 “(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘gender
25 transition surgery’ does not include any proce-

1 dure undertaken because the individual suffers
2 from a physical disorder, physical injury, or
3 physical illness that would, as certified by a
4 physician, place the individual in imminent dan-
5 ger of death or impairment of major bodily
6 function unless surgery is performed for the
7 purpose of a gender transition or for the allevi-
8 ation of psychological or mental distress.

9 “(7) GENITAL GENDER TRANSITION SUR-
10 GERY.—The term ‘genital gender transition surgery’
11 means a surgical procedure performed for the pur-
12 pose of assisting an individual with a gender transi-
13 tion, including—

14 “(A) for biologically male patients, a
15 penectomy, orchiectomy, vaginoplasty,
16 clitoroplasty, and vulvoplasty; and

17 “(B) for biologically female patients, a
18 hysterectomy/ovariectomy, reconstruction of the
19 fixed part of the urethra with or without a
20 metoidioplasty or a phalloplasty, vaginectomy,
21 scrotoplasty, and implantation of erection or
22 testicular prostheses.

23 “(8) MINOR.—The term ‘minor’ means an indi-
24 vidual under the age of 18.

1 “(9) NON-GENITAL GENDER TRANSITION SUR-
2 GERY.—The term ‘non-genital gender transition sur-
3 gery’ means a surgical procedure performed for the
4 purpose of assisting an individual with a gender
5 transition, including—

6 “(A) for biologically male patients, aug-
7 mentation mammoplasty, facial feminization
8 surgery, liposuction, lipofilling, voice surgery,
9 thyroid cartilage reduction, gluteal augmenta-
10 tion (implants/lipofilling), hair reconstruction,
11 and various aesthetic procedures; and

12 “(B) for biologically female patients, sub-
13 cutaneous mastectomy, voice surgery,
14 liposuction, lipofilling, pectoral implants, and
15 various aesthetic procedures.

16 “(10) PUBERTY-BLOCKING DRUGS.—The term
17 ‘puberty-blocking drugs’ means—

18 “(A) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
19 (GnRH) analogues or other synthetic drugs
20 used in biological males to stop luteinizing hor-
21 mone secretion and therefore testosterone secre-
22 tion; and

23 “(B) synthetic drugs used in biological fe-
24 males that stop the production of estrogen and
25 progesterone, when used to delay or suppress

1 pubertal development in children for the pur-
2 pose of assisting an individual with a gender
3 transition.”; and

4 (2) by amending the table of sections for such
5 chapter by adding at the end the following:

“2260B. Gender transition procedures on minors.”.

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