

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 209

To protect children from medical malpractice in the form of gender-transition procedures.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 23, 2025

Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. BANKS, Mr. SHEEHY, and Mr. MULLIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To protect children from medical malpractice in the form of gender-transition procedures.

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 Minors
5 from Medical Malpractice Act of 2025”.

6 **SEC. 2. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION FOR A GENDER-TRANSI-**
7 **TION PROCEDURE PERFORMED ON A MINOR.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—A medical practitioner, in any cir-
9 cumstance described in subsection (c), who performs a
10 gender-transition procedure on an individual who is less

1 than 18 years of age shall, as described in subsection (b),
 2 be liable to the individual if injured (including any phys-
 3 ical, psychological, emotional, or physiological harms) by
 4 such procedure, related treatment, or the aftereffects of
 5 the procedure or treatment.

6 (b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—An individual cov-
 7 ered by subsection (a) who receives a gender-transition
 8 procedure from a medical practitioner (or a representative,
 9 including a legal guardian, on behalf of such individual)
 10 may, not later than the day that is 30 years after the date
 11 on which the individual turns 18 years of age, bring a civil
 12 action against such medical practitioner in a court of com-
 13 petent jurisdiction for—

- 14 (1) declaratory or injunctive relief;
- 15 (2) compensatory damages;
- 16 (3) punitive damages; and
- 17 (4) attorney’s fees and costs.

18 (c) CIRCUMSTANCES.—For the purposes of sub-
 19 section (a), the circumstances described in this subsection
 20 are that—

- 21 (1) the medical practitioner or the individual re-
- 22 ceiving the gender-transition procedure traveled in
- 23 interstate or foreign commerce, or traveled using a
- 24 means, channel, facility, or instrumentality of inter-
- 25 state or foreign commerce, in furtherance of or in

1 connection with the conduct described in subsection
2 (a);

3 (2) the medical practitioner used a means,
4 channel, facility, or instrumentality of interstate or
5 foreign commerce in furtherance of or in connection
6 with the conduct described in subsection (a);

7 (3) any payment of any kind was made, directly
8 or indirectly, in furtherance of or in connection with
9 the conduct described in subsection (a) using any
10 means, channel, facility, or instrumentality of inter-
11 state or foreign commerce or in or affecting inter-
12 state or foreign commerce;

13 (4) the medical practitioner transmitted in
14 interstate or foreign commerce any communication
15 relating to or in furtherance of the conduct de-
16 scribed in subsection (a) using any means, channel,
17 facility, or instrumentality of interstate or foreign
18 commerce or in or affecting interstate or foreign
19 commerce by any means or in any manner, including
20 by computer, mail, wire, or electromagnetic trans-
21 mission;

22 (5) any instrument, item, substance, or other
23 object that has traveled in interstate or foreign com-
24 merce was used to perform the conduct described in
25 subsection (a);

1 (6) the conduct described in subsection (a) oc-
 2 curred within the special maritime and territorial ju-
 3 risdiction of the United States, or any territory or
 4 possession of the United States; or

5 (7) the conduct described in subsection (a) oth-
 6 erwise occurred in or affected interstate or foreign
 7 commerce.

8 **SEC. 3. PRESERVING FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND MED-**
 9 **ICAL JUDGEMENT FOR MEDICAL PROVIDERS.**

10 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provi-
 11 sion of Federal law shall require, or be construed to re-
 12 quire, a medical practitioner to perform a gender-transi-
 13 tion procedure.

14 **SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR CERTAIN STATES.**

15 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
 16 State that requires medical practitioners to perform any
 17 gender-transition procedure on an individual in the State
 18 shall be ineligible to receive any Federal funding from the
 19 Department of Health and Human Services.

20 **SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

21 In this Act:

22 (1) **BIOLOGICAL SEX.**—The term “biological
 23 sex” means the genetic classification of an individual
 24 as male or female, as reflected in the organization
 25 of the body of such individual for a reproductive role

1 or capacity, such as through sex chromosomes, natu-
 2 rally occurring sex hormones, and internal and ex-
 3 ternal genitalia present at birth, without regard to
 4 the subjective sense of identity of the individual.

5 (2) GENDER-TRANSITION PROCEDURE.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
 7 subparagraph (B), the term “gender-transition
 8 procedure” means—

9 (i) the prescription or administration
 10 of puberty-blocking drugs for the purpose
 11 of changing the body of an individual so
 12 that it conforms to the subjective sense of
 13 identity of the individual, in the case such
 14 identity is at odds with the individual’s bi-
 15 ological sex;

16 (ii) the prescription or administration
 17 of cross-sex hormones for the purpose of
 18 changing the body of an individual so that
 19 it conforms to the subjective sense of iden-
 20 tity of the individual, in the case such
 21 identity is at odds with the individual’s bi-
 22 ological sex; or

23 (iii) a surgery to change the body of
 24 an individual so that it conforms to the
 25 subjective sense of identity of the indi-

vidual, in the case such identity is at odds
with the individual's biological sex.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The term “gender-transition procedure” does not include—

(i) an intervention described in subparagraph (A) that is performed on—

(I) an individual with biological sex characteristics that are inherently ambiguous, such as those born with 46 XX chromosomes with virilization, 46 XY chromosomes with undervirilization, or having both ovarian and testicular tissue; or

(II) an individual with respect to whom a 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;

(ii) the treatment of any infection, injury, disease, or disorder that has been caused or exacerbated by the performance of an intervention described in subpara-

graph (A) without regard to whether the intervention was performed in accordance with State or Federal law or whether the intervention is covered by the private right of action under section 2; or

(iii) any procedure undertaken because the individual suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness that would, as certified by a physician, place the individual in imminent danger of death or impairment of major bodily function unless the procedure is performed.

(3) MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.—The term “medical practitioner” means a person who is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by the laws of a State to administer health care in the ordinary course of the practice of the person’s profession.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

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