

[Congressional Bills 119th Congress] [From the U.S. House of Representatives] [H.R. ____
Introduced in House (IH)]

119th CONGRESS 1st Session H.R. ____

To protect minors from irreversible gender mutilation procedures, uphold parental rights, and promote biological truth in schools and healthcare settings.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Insert Date]

[Your Name or Sponsor Name] introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and, in addition, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

A BILL

To protect minors from irreversible gender mutilation procedures, uphold parental rights, and promote biological truth in schools and healthcare settings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Children from Harmful Medical Procedures Act of [Insert Year]".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following: (a) Irreversible gender mutilation procedures, including surgeries, puberty blockers, and cross-sex hormones, pose significant risks of physical and psychological harm to minors, with no long-term data supporting their safety or efficacy. (b) Minors are being encouraged to pursue such procedures by schools, clinics, and online platforms without adequate oversight or parental involvement. (c) Parents and legal guardians have a fundamental right to protect their children from irreversible medical interventions. (d) Biological truth, rooted in chromosomal and anatomical reality, must be upheld in educational and healthcare settings to safeguard minors. (e) Institutions and guardians facilitating these procedures must be held accountable for resulting harms.

SECTION 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to safeguard minors from irreversible gender mutilation procedures, including surgeries, puberty blockers, and cross-sex hormones, by prohibiting such practices,

ensuring accountability for institutions and legal guardians, protecting parental rights, and promoting biological truth in educational and healthcare settings.

SECTION 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act: (a) Gender Mutilation Procedure.—The term "Gender Mutilation Procedure" means any surgical intervention, administration of puberty-blocking drugs, or provision of cross-sex hormones intended to alter a minor's physical appearance or biological characteristics to align with a gender identity different from their biological sex. (b) Minor.—The term "Minor" means an individual under the age of 18. (c) Eligible Institution.—The term "Eligible Institution" means any healthcare provider, educational institution, or organization involved in the administration, promotion, or facilitation of Gender Mutilation Procedures. (d) Biological Truth.—The term "Biological Truth" means the recognition of biological sex as determined by chromosomes (XX for female, XY for male) and anatomical characteristics at birth. (e) Legal Guardian.—The term "Legal Guardian" means a biological or adoptive parent or a court-appointed guardian with legal authority over the Minor, provided such appointment is consistent with the best interests of the Minor and not solely intended to facilitate Gender Mutilation Procedures.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION OF GENDER MUTILATION PROCEDURES ON MINORS.

(a) In General.—No Eligible Institution or individual may perform, administer, or facilitate a Gender Mutilation Procedure on a Minor. (b) Exceptions.—The prohibition under subsection (a) does not apply to medical interventions necessary to address congenital anomalies or life-threatening conditions, as certified by a licensed physician and approved by the Minor's Legal Guardian. (c) Parental Rights and Responsibilities.— (1) Consent Requirement.—No Eligible Institution may initiate, recommend, or facilitate a Gender Mutilation Procedure for a Minor without the express written consent of the Minor's Legal Guardian. Institutions must disclose all risks, including irreversible physical and psychological harm, to the Legal Guardian prior to any related discussion. (2) Guardian Liability.—Legal Guardians who authorize a Gender Mutilation Procedure for a Minor shall bear legal responsibility for any resulting harm to the Minor, with no excuse permitted for authorizing such procedures before the Minor reaches the age of majority.

SECTION 6. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL TRUTH.

(a) Educational Settings.—No school receiving Federal funds may promote, teach, or endorse materials or curricula that contradict Biological Truth or encourage Gender Mutilation Procedures for Minors. (b) Healthcare Settings.—No healthcare provider receiving Federal funds may promote Gender Mutilation Procedures for Minors as standard care or withhold information from Legal Guardians regarding a Minor's pursuit of such procedures.

SECTION 7. ENFORCEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) Institutional Penalties.—An Eligible Institution or individual found in violation of section 5 or 6 shall be subject to: (1) Loss of Federal funding for a period of not less than 5 years. (2) Civil penalties of up to \$100,000 per violation. (3) Criminal penalties for repeated or egregious

violations, as determined by the Attorney General. (b) Legal Guardian Liability.—A Legal Guardian who provides consent for a Gender Mutilation Procedure on a Minor shall be subject to: (1) Civil liability for any physical, psychological, or emotional harm resulting from the procedure. (2) Potential criminal penalties if the procedure results in irreversible harm, as determined by the Attorney General, notwithstanding any involvement by medical professionals. (c) Private Right of Action.—Any individual, including a detransitioner or affected party, may bring a civil action against an Eligible Institution or Legal Guardian for violations of this Act, seeking damages for harm caused to a Minor. (d) Oversight.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, shall establish a compliance monitoring program within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

SECTION 8. APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) In General.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,500,000 for each of fiscal years [Insert Start Year] through [Insert End Year] to carry out this Act. (b) Allocation.—Funds shall be allocated as follows: (1) 50 percent for enforcement and compliance monitoring. (2) 40 percent for public awareness campaigns to educate communities on the risks of Gender Mutilation Procedures. (3) 10 percent for administrative costs. (c) Source.—Funds shall be drawn from the general fund of the Treasury.

SECTION 9. REPORTING.

Each Eligible Institution receiving Federal funds shall submit an annual report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services detailing compliance with this Act, including any attempts to circumvent its provisions.

SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on [Insert Effective Date].