



## 104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2025 and 2026

HB4482

Introduced 1/20/2026, by Rep. William E Hauter

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

New Act

Creates the Prohibition on Gender Reassignment Procedures Act. Sets forth findings. Defines terms. Provides that a health care provider shall not perform or offer to perform on a minor, or administer or offer to administer to a minor, a medical procedure if the performance or administration of the procedure is for the purpose of: (1) enabling the minor to identify with, or live as, a purported identity inconsistent with the minor's sex; or (2) treating purported discomfort or distress from a discordance between the minor's sex and asserted identity. Provides for a private right of action for a minor or a parent of a minor that was injured as a result of the Act and a right of action for the Attorney General. Provides that a violation constitutes a potential threat to public health, safety, and welfare and emergency action shall be taken by an alleged violator's appropriate regulatory authority. Provides that a minor upon whom a medical procedure is performed or administered must not be held liable for violating the Act. Makes other changes.

LRB104 14836 AAS 27980 b

1 AN ACT concerning regulation.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**  
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the  
5 Prohibition on Gender Reassignment Procedures Act.

6 Section 5. Findings. The General Assembly finds the  
7 following:

8 (1) The General Assembly must take action to protect  
9 the health and welfare of minors.

10 (2) Medical procedures that alter a minor's hormonal  
11 balance, remove a minor's sex organs, or otherwise change  
12 a minor's physical appearance are harmful to a minor when  
13 the procedures are performed for the purpose of enabling a  
14 minor to identify with, or live as, a purported identity  
15 that is inconsistent with the minor's sex or treating  
16 purported discomfort or distress from a discordance  
17 between the minor's sex and asserted identity. These  
18 procedures can lead to the minor becoming irreversibly  
19 sterile, having an increased risk of disease and illness,  
20 or suffering from adverse and sometimes fatal  
21 psychological consequences. Moreover, the General Assembly  
22 finds it likely that not all harmful effects associated  
23 with these types of medical procedures when performed on a

1 minor are fully known as many of these procedures, when  
2 performed on a minor for such purposes, are experimental  
3 in nature and not supported by high-quality, long-term  
4 medical studies.

5 (3) There is evidence that medical procedures that  
6 alter a minor's hormonal balance, remove a minor's sex  
7 organs, or otherwise change a minor's physical appearance  
8 are not consistent with professional medical standards  
9 when the medical procedures are performed for the purpose  
10 of enabling a minor to identify with, or live as, a  
11 purported identity inconsistent with the minor's sex or  
12 treating purported discomfort or distress from a  
13 discordance between the minor's sex and asserted identity  
14 because a minor's discordance can be resolved by less  
15 invasive approaches that are likely to result in better  
16 outcomes for the minor.

17 (4) Medical procedures are being performed on and  
18 administered to minors in this State for such purposes,  
19 notwithstanding the risks and harms to the minors.

20 (5) Dr. John Money, one of the earliest advocates for  
21 performing or administering such medical procedures on  
22 minors and a founder of the Johns Hopkins Gender Identity  
23 Clinic, abused minors entrusted to his care, resulting in  
24 the suicides of David and Brian Reimer.

25 (6) Such medical procedures are being performed on and  
26 administered to minors in this State with rapidly

1 increasing frequency and supposed guidelines advocating  
2 such treatment have changed substantially in recent years.

3 (7) Minors lack the maturity to fully understand and  
4 appreciate the life-altering consequences of such  
5 procedures and many individuals have expressed regret for  
6 medical procedures that were performed on or administered  
7 to them for such purposes when they were minors.

8 (8) Many of the same pharmaceutical companies that  
9 contributed to the opioid epidemic have sought to profit  
10 from the administration of drugs to or the use of devices  
11 on minors for such purposes and have paid consulting fees  
12 to physicians who then advocate for the administration of  
13 drugs or the use of devices for such purposes.

14 (9) The integrity and public respect of the medical  
15 profession are significantly harmed by health care  
16 providers performing or administering such medical  
17 procedures on minors.

18 (10) This State has a legitimate, substantial, and  
19 compelling interest in the following: (1) protecting  
20 minors from physical and emotional harm, (2) protecting  
21 the ability of minors to develop into adults who can  
22 create children of their own, (3) promoting the dignity of  
23 minors, (4) encouraging minors to appreciate their sex,  
24 particularly as they undergo puberty, and (5) protecting  
25 the integrity of the medical profession, including by  
26 prohibiting medical procedures that are harmful,

1 unethetical, immoral, experimental, or unsupported by  
2 high-quality or long-term studies, or that might encourage  
3 minors to become disdainful of their sex.

4 Section 10. Purpose. It is the purpose of this Act to  
5 prohibit medical procedures from being administered to or  
6 performed on minors when the purpose of the medical procedure  
7 is to: (1) enable a minor to identify with, or live as, a  
8 purported identity inconsistent with the minor's sex; or (2)  
9 treat purported discomfort or distress from a discordance  
10 between the minor's sex and asserted identity.

11 Section 15. Definitions. As used in this Act:

12 "Congenital defect" means a physical or chemical  
13 abnormality present in a minor that is inconsistent with the  
14 normal development of a human being of the minor's sex.

15 "Congenital defect" includes abnormalities caused by a  
16 medically verifiable disorder of sex development. "Congenital  
17 defect" does not include gender dysphoria, gender identity  
18 disorder, gender incongruence, or any mental condition,  
19 disorder, disability, or abnormality.

20 "Health care provider" means a health care professional,  
21 establishment, or facility licensed, registered, certified, or  
22 permitted and regulated under the authority of any of the  
23 following:

24 (1) the Department of Financial and Professional

1 Regulation;

2 (2) the Department of Public Health; or

3 (3) an agency, board, council, or committee attached  
4 to the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation  
5 or the Department of Public Health.

6 "Medical procedure" includes, but is not limited to,  
7 surgically removing, modifying, altering, or entering into  
8 tissues, cavities, or organs of a human being or prescribing,  
9 administering, or dispensing any drug or device to a human  
10 being.

11 "Minor" means an individual under 18 years of age.

12 "Parent" means any biological, legal, or adoptive parent  
13 or any legal guardian of the minor.

14 "Sex" means a person's immutable characteristics of the  
15 reproductive system that define the individual as male or  
16 female, as determined by anatomy and genetics existing at the  
17 time of birth.

18 Section 20. Prohibitions.

19 (a) A health care provider shall not perform or offer to  
20 perform on a minor, or administer or offer to administer to a  
21 minor, a medical procedure if the performance or  
22 administration of the procedure is for the purpose of: (1)  
23 enabling the minor to identify with, or live as, a purported  
24 identity inconsistent with the minor's sex; or (2) treating  
25 purported discomfort or distress from a discordance between

1 the minor's sex and asserted identity.

2 (b) It is not a violation of this Section if a health care  
3 provider performs or offers to perform a medical procedure on,  
4 or administers or offers to administer a medical procedure to,  
5 a minor if:

6 (1) the performance or administration of the medical  
7 procedure is to treat a minor's congenital defect,  
8 disease, or physical injury; or

9 (2) the performance or administration of the medical  
10 procedure on the minor began prior to the effective date  
11 of this Act.

12 The minor's treating physician must certify in writing  
13 that, in the physician's good-faith medical judgment and based  
14 upon the facts known to the physician at the time, ending the  
15 medical procedure would be harmful to the minor. The  
16 certification must include the findings supporting the  
17 certification and must be made a part of the minor's medical  
18 record.

19 For purposes of this subsection (b), "disease" does not  
20 include gender dysphoria, gender identity disorder, gender  
21 incongruence, or any mental condition, disorder, disability,  
22 or abnormality.

23 (c) A health care provider shall not perform or administer  
24 a medical procedure that is different from the medical  
25 procedure performed prior to the effective date of this Act  
26 when the sole purpose of the different medical procedure is

1 to: (1) enable the minor to identify with, or live as, a  
2 purported identity inconsistent with the minor's sex; or (2)  
3 treat purported discomfort or distress from a discordance  
4 between the minor's sex and asserted identity.

5 (d) Nothing in this Section abrogates a minor's right to  
6 bring a cause of action against a health care provider or the  
7 minor's parent pursuant to Section 25.

8 (e) It is not a defense to any legal liability incurred as  
9 the result of a violation of this Section that a minor, or a  
10 parent of a minor, consented to the conduct that constituted  
11 the violation. This Section supersedes any common law rule  
12 regarding a minor's ability to consent to a medical procedure  
13 that is performed or administered for the purpose of: (1)  
14 enabling the minor to identify with, or live as, a purported  
15 identity inconsistent with the minor's sex; or (2) treating  
16 purported discomfort or distress from a discordance between  
17 the minor's sex and asserted identity.

18 Section 25. Private right of action.

19 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a minor, or  
20 the parent of a minor, injured as a result of a violation of  
21 Section 20, may bring a civil cause of action to recover  
22 compensatory damages, punitive damages, and reasonable  
23 attorney's fees, court costs, and expenses.

24 (b) A minor injured as a result of a violation of Section  
25 20 may bring a civil cause of action pursuant to this Section

1 against the health care provider alleged to have violated  
2 Section 20 and the minor's parent if the parent of the minor  
3 consented to the conduct that constituted the violation on  
4 behalf of the minor.

5 (c) This Section supersedes any common law immunity  
6 granted to a parent.

7 (d) The parent of a minor injured as a result of a  
8 violation of Section 20 may bring a civil cause of action  
9 pursuant to this Section against a health care provider  
10 alleged to have violated Section 20. The parent of a minor  
11 injured as a result of a violation of Section 20 shall not  
12 bring a civil cause of action against a health care provider if  
13 the parent consented to the conduct that constituted the  
14 violation on behalf of the minor.

15 (e) The parent or next of kin of a minor may bring a  
16 wrongful death action against a health care provider alleged  
17 to have violated Section 20 if the injured minor is deceased  
18 and both of the following are met:

19 (1) the minor's death is the result of the physical or  
20 emotional harm inflicted upon the minor by the violation;  
21 and

22 (2) the parent of the minor did not consent to the  
23 conduct that constituted the violation on behalf of the  
24 minor.

25 (f) If a court in any civil action brought pursuant to this  
26 Section finds that a health care provider knowingly violated

1 Section 20, then the court shall notify the appropriate  
2 regulatory authority and the Attorney General by mailing a  
3 certified copy of the court's order to the regulatory  
4 authority and the Attorney General. Notification pursuant to  
5 this subsection (f) shall be made upon a final judgment of the  
6 court.

7 (g) For purposes of this Section, compensatory damages may  
8 include the following:

9 (1) Reasonable economic losses caused by the  
10 emotional, mental, or physical effects of the violation,  
11 including, but not limited to:

12 (A) the cost of counseling, hospitalization, and  
13 any other medical expenses connected with treating the  
14 harm caused by the violation;

15 (B) any out-of-pocket costs of the minor paid to  
16 the health care provider for the prohibited medical  
17 procedure; and

18 (C) any loss of income caused by the violation;

19 and

20 (2) Noneconomic damages caused by the violation,  
21 including, but not limited to, psychological and emotional  
22 anguish.

23 (h) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, an action  
24 commenced under this Section must be brought within 30 years  
25 from the date the minor reaches 18 years of age or within 10  
26 years of the minor's death if the minor dies.

1           (i) This Section is declared to be remedial in nature and  
2 this Section must be liberally construed to effectuate its  
3 purposes.

4           (j) If this Section or its application to any person or  
5 circumstance is held invalid, then the invalidity does not  
6 affect other provisions or applications of this Act that can  
7 be given effect without this Section or application, and to  
8 that end, this Section is severable.

9           Section 30. Attorney General's right of action.

10           (a) The Attorney General shall establish a process by  
11 which violations of Section 20 may be reported.

12           (b) The Attorney General may bring an action against a  
13 health care provider that knowingly violated Section 20,  
14 within 20 years of the violation, to enjoin further  
15 violations, disgorge any profits received due to the medical  
16 procedure, and recover a civil penalty of \$25,000 per  
17 violation.

18           (c) A civil penalty collected pursuant to this Section  
19 must be paid into the General Revenue Fund.

20           (d) The Attorney General is entitled to reasonable  
21 attorney's fees, court costs, and expenses if the Attorney  
22 General prevails in an action brought pursuant to this  
23 Section.

24           Section 35. Health care provider licensing sanctions. A

1 violation of Section 20 constitutes a potential threat to  
2 public health, safety, and welfare and emergency action shall  
3 be taken by an alleged violator's appropriate regulatory  
4 authority.

5 Section 40. Minor immunity. A minor upon whom a medical  
6 procedure is performed or administered must not be held liable  
7 for violating Section 20.