#### 1 Section 1. Title.

- 2 This Act shall be known as the "Child Protection & Parental Rights Act."
- 3 Section 2. Legislative Findings & Purpose.
- 4 (a) The State has a compelling interest in safeguarding the health, bodily integrity, fertility,
- 5 and future procreative capacity of minors.
- 6 (b) Human beings are created male or female; biological sex is objective and ascertainable
- 7 at birth.
- 8 (c) Sterilization, loss of sexual function, decreased bone density, and other risks associated
- 9 with cross-sex hormones, puberty blockers for sex-discordant purposes, and
- 10 gender-related surgeries are significant and frequently irreversible.
- 11 (d) Parents have the fundamental right and duty to direct the upbringing, education,
- medical care, and moral formation of their children.
- 13 (e) This Act affirms the State's duty to prevent medical, psychological, or institutional
- 14 practices that harm minors or undermine parental rights.
- 15 **Section 3. Definitions.**
- 16 (1) "Minor" means a person under 18.
- 17 (2) "Biological sex" means the sex recognized at birth, determined by genetics and
- 18 reproductive anatomy.
- 19 (3) "Gender transition procedure" means any medical or surgical service provided to a
- 20 minor for the purpose of attempting to alter or affirm a perception of gender or sex
- 21 discordant with the minor's biological sex, including:
- 22 (A) Puberty blockers when prescribed for sex-discordant purposes;
- 23 (B) Cross-sex hormones;
- 24 (C) Surgeries that alter or remove healthy sex organs or secondary sex characteristics.
- 25 (4) "Health care professional" includes any person licensed or authorized to provide health
- 26 services.
- 27 (5) "School" includes public, charter, and private K-12 institutions.

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### 29 Section 4. Prohibition on Gender Transition Procedures for Minors.

- 30 (a) A health care professional shall not perform or cause to be performed a gender
- 31 transition procedure on a minor.
- 32 (b) A health care professional shall not refer a minor to another professional for a gender
- 33 transition procedure.
- 34 (c) Insurance policies regulated by the state shall not cover gender transition procedures
- 35 for minors.
- 36 (d) Public funds shall not be used, directly or indirectly, to pay for or subsidize gender
- 37 transition procedures for minors.

#### 38 Section 5. Exceptions.

- 39 (a) This Act does not prohibit:
- 40 (1) Treatment of a minor with a medically verifiable disorder of sex development (e.g.,
- 41 46,XX/46,XY DSD) where the minor's sex is indeterminate and treatment is intended to
- 42 correct a physiological abnormality;
- 43 (2) Treatment of precocious puberty consistent with established endocrine standards
- 44 when not used for the purpose of gender transition;
- 45 (3) Procedures to treat a minor who has suffered an injury, disease, or physical disorder
- 46 that would place him or her outside normal biological development, provided the
- 47 treatment restores typical function consistent with biological sex.
- 48 (b) Psychological or psychiatric counseling that does not recommend or prepare for a
- 49 prohibited procedure is permitted.

#### 50 Section 6. Enforcement & Remedies.

- 51 (a) Professional Discipline: The state licensing board shall treat violations as
- 52 unprofessional conduct.
- 53 (b) Civil Enforcement by Attorney General: The AG may seek injunctive relief, civil penalties
- up to \$25,000 per violation, and costs.
- 55 (c) Private Right of Action: A minor upon reaching majority, or a parent/guardian on behalf
- of a minor, may bring a civil action within (i) 20 years from majority, or (ii) 10 years from
- 57 discovery of injury, whichever is later. Remedies include actual damages, statutory
- 58 damages (\$25,000 minimum), punitive damages for willful violations, and attorney's fees.

- 59 (d) Whistleblower Protections: Employees who report violations are protected from
- 60 retaliation.
- 61 Section 7. School Policies.
- 62 (a) Facilities & Teams: Schools shall maintain sex-segregated bathrooms, locker rooms,
- and overnight accommodations based on biological sex.
- 64 (b) Sports: Participation on interscholastic sports teams shall be determined by biological
- 65 sex.
- 66 (c) Name/Pronoun Interventions: No school shall socially transition a minor (e.g.,
- 67 pronouns, names inconsistent with legal records, private facilities accommodations)
- 68 without written parental consent; compelled speech policies violating staff conscience or
- 69 parents' rights are prohibited.
- 70 (d) Curriculum Transparency: Schools shall post online, at least 14 days in advance, all
- 71 instructional materials concerning gender identity and human sexuality; parents may opt
- 72 their child out without penalty.
- 73 Section 8. Parental Bill of Rights (Education & Health).
- 74 (a) Parents have the right to:
- 75 (1) Access all educational and counseling records;
- 76 (2) Provide or withhold consent for health services, surveys, or counseling related to sex,
- 77 gender identity, or mental health;
- 78 (3) Be promptly notified of any significant change in their child's mental, emotional, or
- 79 physical health, including gender distress.
- 80 (b) Violations create a private right of action with attorney's fees.
- 81 Section 9. Conscience & Free Speech Protections.
- 82 (a) No health care professional, educator, or student shall be compelled to speak contrary
- 83 to their sincerely held religious or moral beliefs regarding sex and gender.
- 84 (b) Public entities shall not discriminate against protected speech consistent with
- 85 biological sex and parental rights.
- 86 **Section 10. Data & Reporting.**

- 87 (a) The Department of Health shall annually report de-identified data on: diagnoses of
- 88 gender dysphoria in minors; referrals; mental-health comorbidities; and any adverse
- 89 events associated with off-label endocrine use in minors.
- 90 (b) Schools shall annually report de-identified data on parental-opt-outs and complaints
- 91 related to Section 7.
- 92 Section 11. Construction, Severability, Effective Date.
- 93 (a) This Act shall be construed to protect minors and parental rights consistent with the
- 94 state and federal constitutions.
- 95 (b) If any provision is held invalid, the remainder shall remain in force.
- 96 (c) Effective 90 days after enactment.