

REFERENCE TITLE: **gender transition; prohibition**

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-fifth Legislature
Second Regular Session
2022

HB 2608

Introduced by
Representatives Burges: Blackman, Carroll, Carter, Cook, Diaz, Fillmore,
Finchem, Senator Livingston

AN ACT

**AMENDING TITLE 32, CHAPTER 32, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY
ADDING SECTION 32-3230; RELATING TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.**

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

2 Section 1. Title 32, chapter 32, article 1, Arizona Revised
3 Statutes, is amended by adding section 32-3230, to read:

4 32-3230. Prohibition of gender transition procedures for
5 minors; public monies prohibited; enforcement;
6 definitions

7 A. A PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL MAY NOT PROVIDE
8 GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS
9 OF AGE. A PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL MAY NOT REFER ANY
10 INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO ANY HEALTH CARE
11 PROFESSIONAL FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES. A PHYSICIAN OR OTHER
12 HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL IS NOT PROHIBITED FROM PROVIDING ANY OF THE
13 FOLLOWING PROCEDURES THAT ARE NOT GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO AN
14 INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE:

15 1. SERVICES TO PERSONS BORN WITH A MEDICALLY VERIFIABLE DISORDER OF
16 SEX DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING A PERSON WITH EXTERNAL BIOLOGICAL SEX
17 CHARACTERISTICS THAT ARE IRRESOLVABLY AMBIGUOUS, SUCH AS BEING BORN WITH
18 FORTY-SIX XX CHROMOSOMES WITH VIRILIZATION OR FORTY-SIX XY CHROMOSOMES
19 WITH UNDERVIRILIZATION OR HAVING BOTH OVARIAN AND TESTICULAR TISSUE.

20 2. SERVICES PROVIDED WHEN A PHYSICIAN HAS OTHERWISE DIAGNOSED A
21 DISORDER OF SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT THAT THE PHYSICIAN HAS DETERMINED THROUGH
22 GENETIC OR BIOCHEMICAL TESTING THAT THE PERSON DOES NOT HAVE NORMAL SEX
23 CHROMOSOME STRUCTURE, SEX STEROID HORMONE PRODUCTION OR SEX STEROID
24 HORMONE ACTION.

25 3. THE TREATMENT OF ANY INFECTION, INJURY, DISEASE OR DISORDER THAT
26 HAS BEEN CAUSED BY OR EXACERBATED BY THE PERFORMANCE OF GENDER TRANSITION
27 PROCEDURES, WHETHER OR NOT THE GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURE WAS PERFORMED
28 IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW OR WHETHER OR NOT FUNDING FOR THE
29 GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURE IS ALLOWABLE UNDER THIS SECTION.

30 4. ANY PROCEDURE UNDERTAKEN BECAUSE THE INDIVIDUAL SUFFERS FROM A
31 PHYSICAL DISORDER, PHYSICAL INJURY OR PHYSICAL ILLNESS THAT WOULD, AS
32 CERTIFIED BY A PHYSICIAN, PLACE THE INDIVIDUAL IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DEATH
33 OR IMPAIRMENT OF MAJOR BODILY FUNCTION UNLESS SURGERY IS PERFORMED.

34 B. PUBLIC MONIES MAY NOT BE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY USED, GRANTED,
35 PAID OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY ENTITY, ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL THAT
36 PROVIDES GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER
37 EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE. HEALTH CARE SERVICES FURNISHED IN THE FOLLOWING
38 SITUATIONS MAY NOT INCLUDE GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO AN INDIVIDUAL
39 WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE:

40 1. BY OR IN A HEALTH CARE FACILITY OWNED BY THIS STATE OR A COUNTY
41 OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

42 2. BY A PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYED BY
43 STATE OR A COUNTY OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1 C. ANY AMOUNT PAID BY AN INDIVIDUAL OR AN ENTITY DURING A TAXABLE
2 YEAR FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES OR AS PREMIUMS FOR HEALTH CARE
3 COVERAGE THAT INCLUDES COVERAGE FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES IS NOT
4 TAX-DEDUCTIBLE.

5 D. THE ARIZONA HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYSTEM MAY NOT
6 REIMBURSE OR PROVIDE COVERAGE FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO AN
7 INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

8 E. ANY REFERRAL FOR OR PROVISION OF GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO
9 AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE IS UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT
10 AND IS SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINE BY THE APPROPRIATE LICENSING ENTITY OR HEALTH
11 PROFESSION REGULATORY BOARD.

12 F. A PERSON MAY ASSERT AN ACTUAL OR THREATENED VIOLATION OF THIS
13 SECTION AS A CLAIM OR DEFENSE IN A JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING
14 AND OBTAIN COMPENSATORY DAMAGES, INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, DECLARATORY RELIEF OR
15 ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE RELIEF. A PERSON SHALL BRING A CLAIM FOR A
16 VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION NOT LATER THAN TWO YEARS AFTER THE DAY THE CAUSE
17 OF ACTION ACCRUES. AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE MAY
18 BRING AN ACTION THROUGHOUT THE INDIVIDUAL'S MINORITY THROUGH A PARENT OR
19 NEXT FRIEND AND MAY BRING AN ACTION IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S OWN NAME ON
20 REACHING EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE UNTIL TWENTY YEARS AFTER REACHING THE
21 EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

22 G. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, AN ACTION UNDER THIS SECTION MAY
23 BE COMMENCED, AND RELIEF MAY BE GRANTED, IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING WITHOUT
24 REGARD TO WHETHER THE PERSON COMMENCING THE ACTION HAS SOUGHT OR EXHAUSTED
25 AVAILABLE ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES. IN ANY ACTION OR PROCEEDING TO ENFORCE
26 THIS SECTION, A PREVAILING PARTY WHO ESTABLISHES A VIOLATION OF THIS
27 SECTION SHALL RECOVER REASONABLE ATTORNEY FEES.

28 H. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY BRING AN ACTION TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE
29 WITH THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION DOES NOT DENY, IMPAIR OR OTHERWISE AFFECT
30 ANY RIGHT OR AUTHORITY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THIS STATE OR ANY AGENCY,
31 OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF THIS STATE, ACTING UNDER ANY LAW OTHER THAN THIS
32 SECTION, TO INSTITUTE OR INTERVENE IN ANY PROCEEDING.

33 I. A HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN UNDER AN INSURANCE POLICY OR OTHER PLAN
34 PROVIDING HEALTH CARE COVERAGE IN THIS STATE MAY NOT INCLUDE REIMBURSEMENT
35 FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES FOR A PERSON WHO IS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS
36 OF AGE. A HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN UNDER AN INSURANCE POLICY OR OTHER PLAN
37 PROVIDING HEALTH CARE COVERAGE IN THIS STATE IS NOT REQUIRED TO PROVIDE
38 COVERAGE FOR GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES.

39 J. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION:

40 1. "BIOLOGICAL SEX" MEANS THE BIOLOGICAL INDICATION OF MALE AND
41 FEMALE IN THE CONTEXT OF REPRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL OR CAPACITY, SUCH AS SEX
42 CHROMOSOMES, NATURALLY OCCURRING SEX HORMONES, GONADS AND NONAMBIGUOUS
43 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL GENITALIA PRESENT AT BIRTH, WITHOUT REGARD TO AN
44 INDIVIDUAL'S PSYCHOLOGICAL, CHOSEN OR SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE OF GENDER.

- 1 2. "CROSS-SEX HORMONES" MEANS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:
2 (a) TESTOSTERONE OR OTHER ANDROGENS GIVEN TO BIOLOGICAL FEMALES IN
3 AMOUNTS THAT ARE LARGER OR MORE POTENT THAN WOULD NORMALLY OCCUR NATURALLY
4 IN HEALTHY BIOLOGICAL SEX FEMALES.
5 (b) ESTROGEN GIVEN TO BIOLOGICAL MALES IN AMOUNTS THAT ARE LARGER
6 OR MORE POTENT THAN WOULD NORMALLY OCCUR NATURALLY IN HEALTHY BIOLOGICAL
7 SEX MALES.
- 8 3. "GENDER" MEANS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL, SOCIAL AND
9 CULTURAL ASPECTS OF BEING MALE OR FEMALE.
- 10 4. "GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY":
11 (a) MEANS ANY MEDICAL OR SURGICAL SERVICE THAT SEEKS TO SURGICALLY
12 ALTER OR REMOVE HEALTHY PHYSICAL OR ANATOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OR FEATURES
13 THAT ARE TYPICAL FOR AN INDIVIDUAL'S BIOLOGICAL SEX IN ORDER TO INSTILL OR
14 CREATE PHYSIOLOGICAL OR ANATOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT RESEMBLE A SEX
15 DIFFERENT FROM THE INDIVIDUAL'S BIOLOGICAL SEX.
16 (b) INCLUDES GENITAL OR NONGENITAL GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY
17 PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A GENDER
18 TRANSITION.
- 19 5. "GENDER TRANSITION" MEANS THE PROCESS IN WHICH A PERSON GOES
20 FROM IDENTIFYING WITH AND LIVING AS A GENDER THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE
21 PERSON'S BIOLOGICAL SEX TO IDENTIFYING WITH AND LIVING AS A GENDER
22 DIFFERENT FROM THE PERSON'S BIOLOGICAL SEX AND MAY INVOLVE SOCIAL, LEGAL
23 OR PHYSICAL CHANGES.
- 24 6. "GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURES":
25 (a) MEANS ANY MEDICAL OR SURGICAL SERVICE, INCLUDING PHYSICIAN
26 SERVICES, INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT HOSPITAL SERVICES OR PRESCRIBED DRUGS
27 RELATED TO GENDER TRANSITION, THAT SEEKS TO EITHER:
28 (i) ALTER OR REMOVE PHYSICAL OR ANATOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OR
29 FEATURES THAT ARE TYPICAL FOR THE INDIVIDUAL'S BIOLOGICAL SEX.
30 (ii) INSTILL OR CREATE PHYSIOLOGICAL OR ANATOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS
31 THAT RESEMBLE A SEX DIFFERENT FROM THE INDIVIDUAL'S BIOLOGICAL SEX,
32 INCLUDING MEDICAL SERVICES THAT PROVIDE PUBERTY-BLOCKING DRUGS, CROSS-SEX
33 HORMONES OR OTHER MECHANISMS TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEMINIZING OR
34 MASCULINIZING FEATURES IN THE OPPOSITE BIOLOGICAL SEX OR GENITAL OR
35 NONGENITAL GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF
36 ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A GENDER TRANSITION.
37 (b) DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
38 (i) SERVICES TO PERSONS BORN WITH A MEDICALLY VERIFIABLE DISORDER
39 OF SEX DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING A PERSON WITH EXTERNAL BIOLOGICAL SEX
40 CHARACTERISTICS THAT ARE IRRESOLVABLY AMBIGUOUS, SUCH AS BEING BORN WITH
41 FORTY-SIX XX CHROMOSOMES WITH VIRILIZATION OR FORTY-SIX XY CHROMOSOMES
42 WITH UNDERVIRILIZATION OR HAVING BOTH OVARIAN AND TESTICULAR TISSUE.

1 (ii) SERVICES PROVIDED WHEN A PHYSICIAN HAS OTHERWISE DIAGNOSED A
2 DISORDER OF SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT THAT THE PHYSICIAN HAS DETERMINED THROUGH
3 GENETIC OR BIOCHEMICAL TESTING THAT THE PERSON DOES NOT HAVE NORMAL SEX
4 CHROMOSOME STRUCTURE, SEX STEROID HORMONE PRODUCTION OR SEX STEROID
5 HORMONE ACTION.

6 (iii) THE TREATMENT OF ANY INFECTION, INJURY, DISEASE OR DISORDER
7 THAT HAS BEEN CAUSED BY OR EXACERBATED BY THE PERFORMANCE OF GENDER
8 TRANSITION PROCEDURES, WHETHER OR NOT THE GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURE WAS
9 PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW OR WHETHER NOT FUNDING
10 FOR THE GENDER TRANSITION PROCEDURE IS ALLOWABLE UNDER THIS SECTION.

11 (iv) ANY PROCEDURE UNDERTAKEN BECAUSE THE INDIVIDUAL SUFFERS FROM A
12 PHYSICAL DISORDER, PHYSICAL INJURY OR PHYSICAL ILLNESS THAT WOULD, AS
13 CERTIFIED BY A PHYSICIAN, PLACE THE INDIVIDUAL IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DEATH
14 OR IMPAIRMENT OF MAJOR BODILY FUNCTION UNLESS SURGERY IS PERFORMED.

15 7. "GENITAL GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY" MEANS A MEDICAL PROCEDURE
16 PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A GENDER
17 TRANSITION, INCLUDING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

18 (a) SURGICAL PROCEDURES SUCH AS PENECTOMY, ORCHIECTOMY,
19 VAGINOPLASTY, CLITOROPLASTY OR VULVOPLASTY FOR BIOLOGICALLY MALE PATIENTS
20 OR HYSTERECTOMY OR OVARIECTOMY FOR BIOLOGICALLY FEMALE PATIENTS.

21 (b) RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FIXED PART OF THE URETHRA WITH OR WITHOUT
22 A METOIDIOPLASTY.

23 (c) PHALLOPLASTY, VAGINECTOMY, SCROTOPLASTY OR IMPLANTATION OF
24 ERECTION OR TESTICULAR PROSTHESES FOR BIOLOGICALLY FEMALE PATIENTS.

25 8. "HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL" MEANS A PERSON WHO IS LICENSED,
26 CERTIFIED OR OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED BY THE LAWS OF THIS STATE TO ADMINISTER
27 HEALTH CARE IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF THE PRACTICE OF THE PERSON'S
28 PROFESSION.

29 9. "NONGENITAL GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY" MEANS MEDICAL
30 PROCEDURES PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A
31 GENDER TRANSITION, INCLUDING EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

32 (a) SURGICAL PROCEDURES FOR BIOLOGICALLY MALE PATIENTS, SUCH AS
33 AUGMENTATION MAMMOPLASTY, FACIAL FEMINIZATION SURGERY, LIPOSUCTION,
34 LIPOFILLING, VOICE SURGERY, THYROID CARTILAGE REDUCTION, GLUTEAL
35 AUGMENTATION, HAIR RECONSTRUCTION OR VARIOUS AESTHETIC PROCEDURES.

36 (b) SURGICAL PROCEDURES FOR BIOLOGICALLY FEMALE PATIENTS, SUCH AS
37 SUBCUTANEOUS MASTECTOMY, VOICE SURGERY, LIPOSUCTION, LIPOFILLING, PECTORAL
38 IMPLANTS OR VARIOUS AESTHETIC PROCEDURES.

39 10. "PHYSICIAN" MEANS A PERSON WHO IS LICENSED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE
40 IN THIS STATE.

41 11. "PUBERTY-BLOCKING DRUGS" MEANS GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE
42 ANALOGUES OR OTHER SYNTHETIC DRUGS USED IN BIOLOGICAL MALES TO STOP
43 LUTEINIZING HORMONE SECRETION AND TESTOSTERONE SECRETION, OR SYNTHETIC
44 DRUGS USED IN BIOLOGICAL FEMALES WHICH STOP THE PRODUCTION OF ESTROGENS
45 AND PROGESTERONE, WHEN USED TO DELAY OR SUPPRESS PUBERTAL DEVELOPMENT IN

1 CHILDREN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A GENDER
2 TRANSITION.

3 12. "PUBLIC MONIES" MEANS STATE, COUNTY OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT MONIES,
4 IN ADDITION TO ANY DEPARTMENT, AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY AUTHORIZED OR
5 APPROPRIATED UNDER STATE LAW OR DERIVED FROM ANY FUND IN WHICH SUCH MONIES
6 ARE DEPOSITED.

7 Sec. 2. Legislative findings

8 The legislature finds that:

9 1. Arizona has a compelling governmental interest in protecting the
10 health and safety of its citizens, especially vulnerable children.

11 2. Only a small percentage of the American population experiences
12 distress at identifying with their biological sex. According to the
13 American Psychiatric Association, "For natal adult males, prevalence
14 ranges from 0.005% to 0.014%, and for natal females, from 0.002% to
15 0.003%."

16 3. For the small percentage of children who are
17 gender-nonconforming or who experience distress at identifying with their
18 biological sex, studies consistently demonstrate that the majority come to
19 identify with their biological sex in adolescence or adulthood, thereby
20 rendering most physiological interventions unnecessary.

21 4. Furthermore, scientific studies show that individuals struggling
22 with distress at identifying with their biological sex often have already
23 experienced psychopathology, which indicates these individuals should be
24 encouraged to seek mental health services to address comorbidities and
25 underlying causes of their distress before undertaking any hormonal or
26 surgical intervention.

27 5. Even among people who have undergone inpatient gender
28 reassignment procedures, suicide rates, psychiatric morbidities and
29 mortality rates remain markedly elevated above the background population.

30 6. Some healthcare providers are prescribing puberty-blocking
31 drugs, such as gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogues, in order to delay
32 the onset or progression of puberty in children who experience distress at
33 identifying with their biological sex. The prescribing of
34 puberty-blocking drugs is being done despite the lack of any long-term
35 longitudinal studies evaluating the risks and benefits of using these
36 drugs for the treatment of such distress or gender transition.

37 7. Health care providers are also prescribing cross-sex hormones
38 for children who experience distress at identifying with their biological
39 sex, despite the fact that no randomized clinical trials have been
40 conducted on the efficacy or safety of the use of cross-sex hormones in
41 adults or children for the purpose of treating such distress or gender
42 transition.

1 8. The use of cross-sex hormones comes with serious known risks,
2 such as:

3 (a) For biological females:

4 (i) Erythrocytosis, which is an increase in red blood cells.

5 (ii) Severe liver dysfunction.

6 (iii) Coronary artery disease, including heart attacks.

7 (iv) Cerebrovascular disease, including strokes.

8 (v) Hypertension.

9 (vi) Increased risk of breast and uterine cancers.

10 (vii) Irreversible infertility.

11 (b) For biological males.

12 (i) Thromboembolic disease, including blood clots.

13 (ii) Cholelithiasis, including gallstones.

14 (iii) Coronary artery disease, including heart attacks.

15 (iv) Macroprolactinoma, which is a tumor of the pituitary gland.

16 (v) Cerebrovascular disease, including strokes.

17 (vi) Hypertriglyceridemia, which is an elevated level of
18 tryglycerides in the blood.

19 (vii) Breast cancer.

20 (viii) Irreversible infertility.

21 9. Genital and nongenital gender reassignment surgeries are
22 generally not recommended for children, although evidence indicates
23 referrals for children to have such surgeries are becoming more frequent.

24 10. Genital gender reassignment surgery includes several
25 irreversible invasive procedures for males and females and involves the
26 alteration of biologically healthy and functional body parts, including:

27 (a) For biological males:

28 (i) Genital reconstruction including penectomy, which is the
29 removal of the penis.

30 (ii) Orchiectomy, which is the removal of the testicles.

31 (iii) Vaginoplasty, which is the construction of a vagina-like
32 structure, typically through a penile inversion procedure.

33 (iv) Clitoroplasty, which is the construction of a clitoris-like
34 structure.

35 (v) Vulvoplasty, which is the construction of a vulva-like
36 structure.

37 (b) For biological females:

38 (i) A hysterectomy or oophorectomy.

39 (ii) Reconstruction of the urethra.

40 (iii) Genital reconstruction including metoidioplasty or
41 phalloplasty, which is the construction of a penis-like structure.

42 (iv) Vaginectomy, which is the removal of the vagina.

43 (v) Scrotoplasty, which is the construction of a penis-like and
44 scrotum-like structure.

45 (vi) Implantation of erection or testicular prostheses.

1 11. The complications, risks and long-term care concerns associated
2 with genital gender reassignment surgery for both males and females are
3 numerous and complex.

4 12. Nongenital gender reassignment surgery includes various
5 invasive procedures for males and females and also involves the alteration
6 or removal of biologically normal and functional body parts, including:

7 (a) For biological males:

8 (i) Augmentation mammoplasty.

9 (ii) Facial feminization surgery.

10 (iii) Liposuction.

11 (iv) Lipofilling.

12 (v) Voice surgery.

13 (vi) Thyroid cartilage reduction.

14 (vii) Gluteal augmentation.

15 (viii) Hair reconstruction.

16 (ix) Other aesthetic procedures.

17 (b) For biological females:

18 (i) A subcutaneous mastectomy.

19 (ii) Voice surgery.

20 (iii) Liposuction.

21 (iv) Lipofilling.

22 (v) Pectoral implants.

23 (vi) Other aesthetic procedures.

24 13. It is an accepted principle of economics and public policy that
25 when a service or product is subsidized or reimbursed, demand for that
26 service or product is increased. Between 2015 and 2016, gender
27 reassignment surgeries increased by nearly twenty percent in the United
28 States.

29 14. It is of grave concern to the legislature that the medical
30 community is allowing individuals who experience distress at identifying
31 with their biological sex to be subjects of irreversible and drastic
32 nongenital gender reassignment surgery and irreversible, permanently
33 sterilizing genital gender reassignment surgery, despite the lack of
34 studies showing that the benefits of such extreme interventions outweigh
35 the risks.

36 15. The risks of gender transition procedures far outweigh any
37 benefit at this stage of clinical study on these procedures.

38 Sec. 3. Short title

39 This act may be cited as the "Arizona Save Adolescents from
40 Experimentation (SAFE) Act".