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Healthcare Laws and Policies: Bans on Best Practice Medical Care for Transgender Youth

No updates required since August 16, 2023

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Background

Bans on best-practice medical care represent one of the most extreme and coordinated political attacks on transgender people in recent years. These bills target transgender youth by blocking their access to best-practice medical care, care that is backed by decades of rigorous research and endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Medical Association, and every leading health authority in the country. These bills not only display a fundamental lack of understanding of transgender children, but they also ban access to medical care often by criminalizing the doctors and sometimes even the parents of transgender youth seeking to provide best-practice medicine for children in their care.

Equality Map & Additional Resources

- See our [Equality Map: Bans on Best Practice Medical Care for Transgender Youth](#), which is updated and maintained in real time alongside this document.
- For more on these attacks, including how these bills are becoming more extreme over time and expanding to include transgender adults' access to health care, [read MAP's 2023 spotlight report](#).
- For more information about “shield” or “refuge” laws that protect transgender people’s access to healthcare, see our [Equality Map: Transgender Healthcare “Shield” Laws](#) (updated and maintained in real time) and its corresponding [citation sheet](#), which contains additional state-by-state information, links, and analysis.



Summary Tables

Table 1: Legislation/Regulations and Exceptions

Category	Number	List	Source Link	Exceptions
States that ban medically necessary surgery and medication for transgender youth	21 states	Alabama	SB184	-
		Arkansas	HB1570	-
		Florida	Admin. Code 64B8-9.019 SB254	Grandfather Grandfather, with rules TBD
		Georgia	SB140	Grandfather
		Idaho	HB71	-
		Indiana	SB480	Weaning
		Iowa	SF538	-
		Kentucky	SB150	Weaning
		Louisiana	HB648	Weaning
		Mississippi	HB1125	-
		Missouri	SB49	Grandfather; Ban will expire in 4 years
		Montana	SB99	-
		Nebraska	LB574	Grandfather
		North Carolina	HB808	Grandfather
		North Dakota	HB1254	Grandfather
		Oklahoma	SB613	Weaning
		South Dakota	HB1080	Weaning
		Tennessee	SB1/HB1	Weaning
Texas	SB14	Weaning		
Utah	SB16	Grandfather		
West Virginia	HB2007	New Rx allowed under restrictive conditions		
States that ban surgery only	1 state	Arizona	SB1138	-
States with no bans or restrictions	28 states, D.C., and 5 territories	All others		

“Grandfather” exceptions refer to those that allow minors currently receiving prescriptions to continue that care, typically (though not always) so long as that prescription begins before the effective date of the bill.

“Weaning” exceptions refer to those that allow minors currently receiving prescriptions to continue that care, but only for a limited amount of time with the expectation they will “wean off” the prescribed medication.



Table 2: Enactment vs. Effective Dates, Age Applicability, and Lawsuits

State <i>(bill linked)</i>	Enactment date <i>(date of gov. signature, veto override, or administrative filing)</i>	Planned effective date <i>(ban may not go into effect on this date due to lawsuits)</i>	Age applicability <i>(does not reflect state funding (e.g., Medicaid) or other provisions)</i>	Lawsuit	Notes on lawsuit status <i>(see state-by-state section below for more detail)</i>
Alabama	April 8, 2022	30 days later	<19	Walker et al v. Marshall et al (2022), joined by federal Department of Justice	Temporarily blocked by court order. Block applies to ban on medication, but not ban on surgical care or other provisions (e.g., forced outing).
Arizona	March 30, 2022	March 31, 2023	<18	ACLU of Arizona and NCLR have stated they will sue	
Arkansas	April 6, 2021 (overriding governor's veto)	90 days after legislature adjourned	<18	Brandt et al v. Rutledge et al (2021)	Permanently blocked as of June 2023, though the state is appealing the ruling.
Florida (Board of Medicine regulation)	February 24, 2023	March 16, 2023	<18	Doe v. Ladapo (2023)	Temporarily blocked by court order
Florida (legislation)	May 17, 2023	May 17, 2023	<18* *with provisions obstructing access to adult care	Doe v. Ladapo (2023)	Temporarily blocked by court order
Georgia	March 23, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18	Koe v. Noqgle (2023)	Filed
Idaho	April 4, 2023	January 1, 2024	<18	Poe v. Labrador (2023)	Filed
Indiana	April 5, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18	K.C. et al. v. Individual Members of the Medical Licensing Board et al (2023)	Temporarily blocked by court order. Block applies to ban on medication and "aiding and abetting," but not ban on surgical care.
Iowa	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	<18		
Kentucky	March 29, 2023 (overriding governor's veto)	June 29, 2023	<18	Doe v. Thornbury (2023), with statement of interest from federal Dept of Justice	Ban in effect. Ban was temporarily blocked by court order, but this was overturned on July 14, 2023 . LGBTQ advocates are assessing next steps.
Louisiana	July 18, 2023 (overriding governor's veto)	January 1, 2024	<18		
Mississippi	February 28, 2023	February 28, 2023	<18		



(Table continued from previous page)

State <i>(bill linked)</i>	Enactment date <i>(date of gov. signature, veto override, or administrative filing)</i>	Planned effective date <i>(ban may not go into effect on this date due to lawsuits)</i>	Age applicability <i>(does not reflect state funding (e.g., Medicaid) or other provisions)</i>	Lawsuit	Notes on lawsuit status <i>(see state-by-state section below for more detail)</i>
Missouri	June 7, 2023	August 28, 2023	<18	Noe v. Parson (2023)	--Filed --A related lawsuit, Southampton Community Healthcare et al. v. Bailey (2023), earned a temporary block on the attorney general's earlier attempted ban, which he then terminated.
Montana	April 28, 2023	October 1, 2023	<18	van Garderen v. State of Montana (2023)	Filed
Nebraska	May 22, 2023	October 1, 2023	<19	Planned Parenthood of the Heartland v. Hilgers et al (2023)	Filed
North Carolina	Aug 16, 2023 (overriding governor's veto)	Aug 16, 2023	<18		
North Dakota	April 19, 2023	April 19, 2023	<18		
Oklahoma	May 1, 2023	May 1, 2023	<18	Poe et al. v. Drummond et al (2023)	State's attorney general has signed a binding agreement to not enforce the law during the ongoing lawsuit.
South Dakota	February 14, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18		
Tennessee	March 2, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18	L.W. et al. v. Skrmetti et al (2023), joined by federal Department of Justice	Ban in effect. Medication ban was temporarily blocked by court order, but this was overturned in July 2023 . LGBTQ advocates are assessing next steps.
Texas	June 2, 2023	September 1, 2023	<18	Loe v. Texas (2023)	--Filed --A related lawsuit, Doe v. Abbott (2022), earned a temporary block on the governor's attempted investigations of transgender children's families.
Utah	January 28, 2023	January 28, 2023	<18	ACLU of Utah and NCLR have stated they will sue	
West Virginia	March 30, 2023	January 1, 2024	<18		



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Chronology

Order of Laws

(by date of governor signature, veto override, or administrative filing; not by effective date)

2021 (1 this year)

1. Arkansas – [HB1570](#) – April 6, 2021 (overriding governor veto)

2022 (2 new states this year)

2. Arizona – [SB1138](#) – March 30, 2022
3. Alabama – [SB184](#) – April 8, 2022

2023 (18 new states this year)

4. Utah – [SB16](#) – January 28, 2023
5. South Dakota – [HB1080](#) – February 14, 2023
6. Florida – [Administrative Code 64B8-9.019](#) – February 24, 2023
7. Mississippi – [HB1125](#) – February 28, 2023
8. Tennessee – [SB1/HB1](#) – March 2, 2023
9. Iowa – [SF538](#) – March 22, 2023
10. Georgia – [SB140](#) – March 23, 2023
11. Kentucky – [SB150](#) – March 29, 2023 (overriding governor veto)
12. West Virginia – [HB2007](#) – March 30, 2023
13. Idaho – [HB71](#) – April 4, 2023
14. Indiana – [SB480](#) – April 5, 2023
15. Missouri – [“Emergency Rule” 15 CSR 60-17.010](#) – April 13, 2023 (withdrawn May 16, 2023)
16. North Dakota – [HB1254](#) – April 19, 2023
17. Montana – [SB99](#) – April 28, 2023
18. Oklahoma – [SB613](#) – May 1, 2023
- Florida – [S254](#) – May 17, 2023 (building on earlier administrative ban)
19. Nebraska – [LB574](#) – May 22, 2023
20. Texas – [SB14](#) – June 2, 2023
- Missouri – [SB49](#) – June 7, 2023 (replacing earlier “emergency rule”)
21. Louisiana – [HB648](#) – July 18, 2023 (overriding governor veto)
22. North Carolina – [H808](#) – August 16, 2023 (overriding governor veto)

Order of Governor Vetoes

1. Arkansas – [HB1570](#) – April 5, 2021 (later overridden)
2. Kentucky – [SB150](#) – March 24, 2023 (later overridden) (read veto statement [here](#))
3. Kansas – [SB26](#) – April 20, 2023 (read veto statement [here](#))
4. Louisiana – [HB648](#) – June 30, 2023 (later overridden) (read veto statement [here](#))
5. North Carolina – [H808](#) – July 5, 2023 (later overridden) (read veto statement [here](#))

Note: the Montana governor initially issued an “[amendatory veto](#),” meaning he would sign the bill if the legislature approved his suggested amendments. The legislature did so, and the revised bill became law.



State-by-State Sources & More Detail

Alabama

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <19). See [SB184/HB266/Public Act 2022-289](#) (April 2022; effective 30 days later).
 - This law defines minor as “The same meaning as in Section 43-8-1, Code of Alabama 1975.” That [section of Alabama code](#) defines minor as individuals under the age of 19.
 - Law makes providing such care a felony crime, and requires school officials to out children to parents. This is the first state with both such provisions.
- In May 2022, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the part of the state's law that bans medication for transgender youth, though the rest of the law remains in effect for now, including the ban on surgical care, felony punishment and provisions that require school staff to tell parents if a child expresses thoughts that they might be transgender. See [Walker et al v. Marshall et al](#) (2022), joined by [the federal Justice Department](#).

Alaska

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Arizona

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB1138](#) (March 2022, effective March 31, 2023).
 - Law bans gender-affirming surgical care for minors, though it does not ban non-surgical forms of care (e.g., hormone-related medication).

Arkansas

- State bans* best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB1570/Act 626](#) (April 2021).
- *In June 2023, a federal judge [permanently blocked](#) the ban, ruling the law unconstitutional. However, the state is appealing this ruling. The permanent block builds on an earlier [temporary block](#) (July 2021) that prevented the law from going into effect. See [Brandt et al v. Rutledge et al](#) (filed May 2021).
- See also [SB199/Act 271](#) (March 2023). This law is not a ban on medical care, but it does create obstacles and deterrents to care, including by allowing lawsuits against medical providers of gender-affirming care and encouraging burdensome obstacles to care that do not reflect best practice medical standards.

California

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Colorado

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Connecticut

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth



Delaware

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

District of Columbia

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Florida

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth
 - See [FL Administrative Code 64B8-9.019](#) (filed February 24, 2023; effective March 16, 2023).
 - Rule allows exception for minors who were “being treated with puberty blocking, hormone, or hormone antagonist therapies prior to the effective date of this rule” (March 16, 2023) to continue that medical care.
 - In March 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Doe v. Ladapo](#).
 - See also [S254](#) (May 2023)
 - Law also makes providing such care a felony crime.
 - Law also bans state funds from covering best practice medical care for any transgender people, regardless of age.
 - Law also places obstacles to accessing healthcare for transgender adults, including the requirement that best-practice medical care only be provided by physicians—excluding other medical professionals such as nurse practitioners or physicians assistants—thereby reducing the number of available providers of medically necessary care to transgender adults.
 - On June 6, 2023, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the state's ban from being enforced against the plaintiffs in the lawsuit. Both [legal precedent and legal advocates say](#) this ruling effectively blocks the state from enforcing the law against anyone. This map and information will be updated as the case continues to unfold.

Georgia

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (“minors,” undefined). See [SB140](#) (March 2023, effective July 1, 2023).
 - Law allows exception for minors who are, prior to July 1, 2023, receiving “hormone replacement therapies” (undefined) to continue receiving that medical care.
- In June 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Koe et al. v. Noggler](#).

Hawai`i

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Idaho

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB71](#) (April 2023, effective January 1, 2024).
 - Law also makes providing such care a felony crime.
- In May 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Poe v. Labrador](#).



Illinois

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Indiana

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB480](#) (April 2023, effective July 1, 2023).
 - Law also bans any health care professional from “conduct that aids or abets” the provision of best practice medical care for transgender youth.
 - Law includes a “weaning off” clause that allows minors receiving prescription/medication prior to effective date to continue that care, but only through 12/31/23. See Section 13(d), page 5.
- In June 2023, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the parts of the state's law that ban medication for transgender youth and “aiding and abetting” the provision of this medically necessary health care. The rest of the law is scheduled to go into effect July 1, 2023. See [K.C. et al. v. Individual Members of the Medical Licensing Board et al](#) (filed April 2023).

Iowa

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SF538](#) (March 2023, effective immediately).
 - Law also bans any health care professional from “conduct that aids or abets” the provision of best practice medical care for transgender youth.

Kansas

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Kentucky

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB150](#) (March 2023; effective June 29, 2023, 90 days after legislature adjourns).
 - Law includes a “weaning off” clause that allows minors receiving prescription/medication prior to effective date to continue that care, but only for an unspecified period of time with the explicit goal of “systematically reduc[ing]” the medication. See Section 4(6), page 9.
- Lawsuit status: See [Doe v. Thornbury](#).
 - May 2023: lawsuit filed.
 - June 28, 2023: a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s ban from going into effect.
 - July 8, 2023: the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals [lifted](#) the temporary block of Tennessee’s ban. While the KY case was not affected by this decision, KY is also in the 6th Circuit.
 - July 14, 2023: the federal judge in KY’s case [ruled](#) that the 6th Circuit’s decision means the temporary block on KY’s law should be overturned. This means the state’s ban is in effect for now.



Louisiana

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB648](#) (2023; effective January 1, 2024).
 - Law includes a “weaning off” clause that allows minors receiving prescription/medication prior to effective date to continue that care, but only until December 31, 2024.

Maine

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Maryland

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Massachusetts

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Michigan

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Minnesota

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Mississippi

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB1125](#) (Feb 2023, effective immediately).
 - Law also bans the use of public funds for any provision of best practice medical care for transgender youth, and bans any person from “conduct that aids or abets” the provision of best practice medical care. This extends the scope of the ban from doctors and medical providers to parents and *any other individual* who might help or participate in getting a transgender minor access to best practice medicine. This is the first state ban on transgender youth medical care that includes the “aids or abets” language.



Missouri

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB49](#) (June 2023, effective August 28, 2023, but expires in four years on August 28, 2027).
 - Law also bans state funds from covering best practice medical care for any transgender people, regardless of age, specifically in the Medicaid program, and bans gender-affirming surgical care for anyone incarcerated by the state of Missouri.
- In July 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Noe v. Parson](#).
- Previously, state effectively banned best practice medical care for all transgender people, regardless of age, though the ban never went into effect. See [“Emergency Rule” 15 CSR 60-17.010](#) (issued April 13, 2023; intended to go into effect April 27, 2023 with expiration of February 6, 2024; rule terminated by attorney general on May 16, 2023).
 - The rule was initially set to go into effect April 27, 2023.
 - In April 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging the ban. See [Southampton Community Healthcare v. Bailey](#). This case earned a temporary block on the law, delaying the effective date to at least July 24, 2023, with a further injunction possible at that time.
 - On May 16, 2023, the state’s attorney general filed to withdraw/terminate the emergency rule as a result of the legislative ban passed by the legislature.
 - While the regulation was presented as allowing medical care if patients/providers meet certain requirements, these requirements were extraordinarily burdensome if not effectively impossible to meet.

Montana

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB99](#) (April 2023, effective October 1, 2023).
 - Law also says “state property, facilities, or buildings may not be knowingly used to promote or advocate the use of social transitioning or the medical treatments prohibited” by this law. See Section 4(7). This is the first state to issue any sort of restrictions targeting social transition.
- In May 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [van Garderen v. State of Montana](#).

Nebraska

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <19). See [LB574](#) (May 2023, effective October 1, 2023).
 - Law allows those with hormone prescriptions prior to the effective date of the bill (October 1, 2023) to continue those prescriptions.
 - If/when the law goes into effect, it explicitly bans surgical care for those <19, and bans new prescription medications for those <19 unless the individual can meet requirements to be determined by the state’s chief medical officer. The bill specifies these requirements must address numerous elements, including but not limited to a minimum number of hours in therapy, a required waiting period, and other items likely to create significant obstacles to this medically necessary care.
- In May 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Planned Parenthood of the Heartland v. Hilgers](#).



Nevada

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

New Hampshire

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

New Jersey

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

New Mexico

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

New York

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

North Carolina

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [H808/S639](#) (Aug 2023, effective immediately).
 - Law allows exception for minors who were, prior to August 1, 2023, receiving medication to continue receiving that medical care.

North Dakota

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18, including emancipated minors). See [HB1254](#) (April 2023, effective immediately).
 - Law also makes providing surgical care a felony crime, and providing medication a misdemeanor crime.
 - Law allows exception for minors who are, prior to April 19, 2023, receiving medication to continue receiving that medical care.

Ohio

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth



Oklahoma

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB613](#) (May 2023, effective immediately).
 - Law also makes providing such care a felony crime.
 - Law allows minors who have a hormone prescription prior to the effective date of the bill (May 1, 2023) to continue that prescription but only for six months, “solely for the purpose of assisting the minor with gradually decreasing and discontinuing the use of the drugs or hormones.”
- On May 18, 2023, the state’s attorney general [signed a binding agreement](#) to not enforce the state’s ban pending further legal challenge. This was a development of the lawsuit filed challenging the state’s ban, [Poe et al. v. Drummond et al](#) (May 2023).
- Previously, [SB3](#) (Oct 2022) provided over \$108 million in federal COVID-relief funding to the University of Oklahoma medical system, with the requirement that the system stop providing best practice medical care for transgender youth. The medical system agreed to this requirement. This did not ban best practice medical care statewide, but did reflect a clear effort to limit access to this medically necessary care.

Oregon

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Pennsylvania

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Rhode Island

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

South Carolina

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

South Dakota

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB1080](#) (Feb 2023, effective July 1, 2023).
 - Law allows minors who have a hormone prescription prior to July 1, 2023, to continue that prescription but only through Dec 31, 2023. Medical providers are expected to “systematically reduce” the prescription over that time period.



Tennessee

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB1/HB1](#) (March 2023, effective July 1, 2023).
 - Law also bans “a person” (i.e., not only medical providers) from providing hormones or puberty blocking medication to minors, and further specifically bans medical providers out of state from providing care via telehealth to minors in the state.
 - Law allows minors who have a hormone prescription prior to the effective date of the bill (July 1, 2023) to continue that prescription but only until March 31, 2024.
- Lawsuit status: See [L.W. et al. v. Skrmetti et al](#) (filed April 2023)
 - April 2023: lawsuit filed.
 - June 2023: a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s ban on medication, but not on surgical care.
 - July 2023: the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals [lifted](#) the temporary block, allowing the state’s full ban to go into effect immediately. LGBTQ advocates are assessing next steps.
- Previously, [SB126](#) (2021) prohibited medical providers from providing hormone-related medication to “prepubertal minors” (emphasis added). Best practice medical care for transgender youth can (though does not always) include hormone-related medication, but only once a youth has entered puberty, not prior to it. In other words, this law banned something that did not happen, but it set a dangerous precedent for further restrictions of medical care for transgender youth.

Texas

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB14](#) (June 2023, effective September 1, 2023).
 - Law allows minors who have a hormone prescription prior to June 1, 2023, to continue that prescription but only over a limited amount of time (unspecified) with the expectation they will “wean off” the prescription.
- In July 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Loe v. Texas](#).
- Previously, and as reported by Equality Texas, “On February 18th [2022], in the middle of early voting for the Texas primary elections, Attorney General Ken Paxton released a non-binding opinion grossly mischaracterizing medically necessary, best-practice healthcare for transgender children as child abuse. Shortly after, Governor Abbott sent a letter to the Department of Family Protective Services (DFPS) directing them to enforce Paxton’s opinion.” These actions did not change the law in Texas and are not legally binding (in fact, their very legality is being directly challenged in court), but they have nonetheless caused harm and even initiated investigations into families of transgender children in the state. These investigations were temporarily halted by a statewide injunction, until a [Texas Supreme Court ruling](#) in May 2022 ended that injunction. However, the Texas Supreme Court also ruled that the governor had no authority to order such investigations. For more information and resources, see the [Transgender Education Network of Texas \(TENT\)](#) and [Equality Texas](#).



Utah

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB16](#) (Jan 2023, effective immediately).
 - This law provides a limited exception for hormone treatment for youth who were “diagnosed with gender dysphoria” prior to the bill’s passage, but the law also allows individuals to later retroactively revoke their consent.

Vermont

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Virginia

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Washington

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

West Virginia

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB2007](#) (March 2023, effective January 1, 2024).
 - Law allows limited exception for minors to receive hormone medication under a burdensome set of conditions, but this exception does exist. Requirements include an official diagnosis of “severe gender dysphoria” from at least two medical providers, one of whom must be a mental health provider or adolescent medicine specialist, and both with “relevant training.” The conditions also require that the medication is “limited to the lowest titratable dosage necessary to treat the psychiatric condition and not for purposes of gender transition,” among other requirements/conditions on such care.

Wisconsin

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Wyoming

- State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

U.S. Territories

American Samoa

- Territory does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Guam

- Territory does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Northern Mariana Islands

- Territory does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth



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Puerto Rico

- Territory does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

U.S. Virgin Islands

- Territory does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth