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

No updates required since March 20, 2023

Alabama

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth. See [SB184/HB266/Public Act 2022-289](#) (2022).
- State law also 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 felony punishment and provisions that require school staff to tell parents if a child expresses thoughts that they might be transgender.

Alaska

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

Arizona

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth. See [SB1138](#) (2022).
- Law does not go into effect until 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. See [HB1570/Act 626](#) (April 2021), and also [SB199/Act 271](#) (March 2023).
- In July 2021, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) Arkansas's 2021 law from going into effect.

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



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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).

Georgia

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

Hawai'i

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

Idaho

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

Illinois

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

Indiana

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

Iowa

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

Kansas

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

Kentucky

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

Louisiana

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

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. See [HB1125](#) (Feb 28, 2023).
- State 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 does not* ban best practice medical care for transgender youth
- *However, on March 20, 2023, the state’s attorney general [announced](#) he is pursuing “emergency regulation” to ban best practice medical care for transgender youth. He cited no specific legal statute granting him such authority, and this effort's legality remains in question. This map will be updated as this situation unfolds.

Montana

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

Nebraska

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

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 does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth



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North Dakota

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

Ohio

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

Oklahoma

- State does not* ban best practice medical care for transgender youth
- *[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 does not ban best practice medical care statewide, but does 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. See [HB1080](#) (2023).

Tennessee

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth. See [SB1/HB1](#) (2023).
- 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 does not* ban best practice medical care for transgender youth
- *However, 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 do 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. This map will be updated as this case progresses.
- 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. See [SB16](#) (Jan 2023, effective immediately).
- State ban provides a limited exception for youth who initiated gender-affirming care prior to the bill's passage, but 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 does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

Wisconsin

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

Wyoming

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



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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

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

Order of Laws and Vetoes

Order of Laws

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

2021

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

2022

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

2023

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

Order of Governor Vetoes

1. Arkansas – [HB1570](#) – April 5, 2021 (later overridden)