

REFERENCE TITLE: gender transition; prohibitions; public monies

State of Arizona  
Senate  
Fifty-fifth Legislature  
Second Regular Session  
2022

# **SB 1138**

Introduced by  
Senator Petersen

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 AND HAS DETERMINED THROUGH GENETIC OR  
22 BIOCHEMICAL TESTING THAT THE PERSON DOES NOT HAVE NORMAL SEX CHROMOSOME  
23 STRUCTURE, SEX STEROID HORMONE PRODUCTION OR SEX STEROID HORMONE ACTION.

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

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

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

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

41 2. BY A PHYSICIAN OR OTHER HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYED BY THE  
42 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 AND HAS DETERMINED THROUGH GENETIC OR  
3 BIOCHEMICAL TESTING THAT THE PERSON DOES NOT HAVE NORMAL SEX CHROMOSOME  
4 STRUCTURE, SEX STEROID HORMONE PRODUCTION OR SEX STEROID HORMONE ACTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 8. "HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL" MEANS A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL AS  
25 DEFINED IN SECTION 32-3201.

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

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

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

36 10. "PHYSICIAN" MEANS A PERSON WHO IS LICENSED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER  
37 13 OR 17 OF THIS TITLE.

38 11. "PUBERTY-BLOCKING DRUGS" MEANS GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE  
39 ANALOGUES OR OTHER SYNTHETIC DRUGS USED IN BIOLOGICAL MALES TO STOP  
40 LUTEINIZING HORMONE SECRETION AND TESTOSTERONE SECRETION, OR SYNTHETIC  
41 DRUGS USED IN BIOLOGICAL FEMALES WHICH STOP THE PRODUCTION OF ESTROGENS  
42 AND PROGESTERONE, WHEN USED TO DELAY OR SUPPRESS PUBERTAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
43 CHILDREN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A GENDER  
44 TRANSITION.

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

5           Sec. 2. Legislative right of intervention

6           The legislature, by joint resolution, may appoint one or more of its  
7           members who sponsored or cosponsored this act in the member's official  
8           capacity to intervene or defend the statute as a matter of right in any  
9           case in which the constitutionality or enforceability of this act or any  
10          portion of this act or any rule adopted pursuant to this act is  
11          challenged.

12          Sec. 3. Legislative findings

13          The legislature finds that:

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

16          2. Only a small percentage of the American population experiences  
17          distress at identifying with their biological sex.

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

23          4. Furthermore, scientific studies show that individuals  
24          experiencing distress at identifying with their biological sex often  
25          experienced psychopathology preceding their gender dysphoria, which  
26          indicates these individuals should be encouraged to seek mental health  
27          services.

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

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

38          7. Health care providers are also prescribing cross-sex hormones  
39          for children who experience distress at identifying with their biological  
40          sex, despite the fact that no randomized clinical trials have been  
41          conducted on the efficacy or safety of the use of cross-sex hormones in  
42          adults or children for the purpose of treating such distress or gender  
43          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, despite the lack of studies showing that the benefits of such  
31 extreme interventions outweigh the risks, is allowing individuals who  
32 experience distress at identifying with their biological sex to be  
33 subjects of irreversible and drastic nongenital gender reassignment  
34 surgery and irreversible, permanently sterilizing genital gender  
35 reassignment surgery, which may actually increase the risk of suicide.

36           Sec. 4. Short title

37           This act may be cited as the "Arizona's Children Deserve Help Not  
38 Harm Act".

39           Sec. 5. Effective date; purpose

40           A. This act is effective from and after March 31, 2023.

41           B. The effective date of this act is delayed so that minors in this  
42 state who are currently using puberty-blocking drugs or cross-sex hormones  
43 have time for appropriate medication tapering and discontinuation under  
44 the care of the minor's physician or other health care professional.