

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

No updates required since March 31, 2026

What's in this document (click to jump to that section):

Background	2
Equality Maps & Additional Resources	2
Summary Tables	3
Table 1: Legislation/Regulations and Exceptions	3
Table 2: Enactment vs. Effective Dates, Age Applicability, and Lawsuits.....	5
Chronology	10
Order of Laws.....	10
Order of Governor Vetoes	11
State-by-State Sources & More Detail	12

To receive regular updates, subscribe here: <http://bit.ly/map-newsletter>

To donate to support MAP's work tracking these policies, click here:
<https://mapresearch.org/donate>

Recommended citation:

Movement Advancement Project. [Year of access]. "Equality Maps: Bans on Best Practice Medical Care for Transgender Youth." <https://mapresearch.org/equality-map/bans-on-best-practice-medical-care-for-transgender-youth/>. Data as of [date of access].

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 Maps & 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 [fact 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	26 states + 1 territory	Alabama	SB184	-
		Arkansas	HB1570	-
		Florida	Admin. Code 64B8-9.019 SB254	Grandfather Grandfather
		Georgia	SB140	Grandfather
		Idaho	HB71	-
		Indiana	SB480	Weaning
		Iowa	SF538	-
		Kansas	SB63	Weaning
		Kentucky	SB150	Weaning
		Louisiana	HB648	Weaning
		Mississippi	HB1125	-
		Missouri	SB49	Grandfather; Ban will expire in 2027
		Montana	SB99	-
		Nebraska	LB574	Grandfather, and new Rx allowed under extremely restrictive conditions
		New Hampshire	HB619 (2024) HB377, HB712 (2025)	- Grandfather
		North Carolina	HB808	Grandfather
		North Dakota	HB1254	Grandfather
		Ohio	HB68	Grandfather
		Oklahoma	SB613	Weaning
		Puerto Rico	Act 63-2025	-
		South Carolina	HB4624	Weaning
		South Dakota	HB1080	Weaning
		Tennessee	SB1/HB1	Weaning
Texas	SB14	Weaning		
Utah	SB16 (2023) HB174 (2026)	Grandfather and weaning		
West Virginia	HB2007 (2023) SB299 (2025)	-		
Wyoming	SF99	-		

States that ban surgery only	1 state	Arizona	SB1138	-
States with no bans or restrictions	23 states, D.C., and 4 territories	All others		

*Note, all enacted bans contain explicit exceptions allowing non-consensual surgeries on intersex infants and children, typically using language about exceptions for “medically verifiable disorders of sex development.” For more information about these exceptions, read MAP’s [2023 report](#) or interACT’s [analysis here](#).

“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 law.

“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 law or lawsuit status <i>(see state-by-state section below for more detail)</i>
Alabama	April 8, 2022	30 days later	<19	Boe v. Marshall (2022) , joined by federal Department of Justice	Ban in effect
Arizona	March 30, 2022	March 31, 2023	<18	ACLU of Arizona and NCLR have stated they will sue	Ban in effect (surgery only)
Arkansas	April 6, 2021 (overriding governor's veto)	90 days after legislature adjourned	<18	Brandt et al v. Rutledge et al (2021)	Ban in effect. Ban was previously blocked as of July 2021, but this was reversed in August 2025.
Florida (Board of Medicine regulation)	February 24, 2023	March 16, 2023	<18	Doe v. Ladapo (2023)	Ban in effect. Ban was previously blocked by court order (June 2024), but this was reversed in August 2024.
Florida (legislation)	May 17, 2023	May 17, 2023	<18* *with provisions obstructing access to adult care	Doe v. Ladapo (2023)	
Georgia	March 23, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18	Koe v. Noggle (2023)	Ban in effect. Ban on medication (but not surgical care) was temporarily blocked by court order, but this was paused on Sept 5, 2023.
Idaho	April 4, 2023	January 1, 2024	<18	Poe v. Labrador (2023)	Ban in effect. Ban was temporarily blocked by court order, but this was reversed by a procedural-based ruling in April 2024.



(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 law or lawsuit status <i>(see state-by-state section below for more detail)</i>
Indiana	April 5, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18	K.C. et al. v. Individual Members of the Medical Licensing Board et al (2023)	Ban in effect. Ban on medication and “aiding and abetting” (but not surgical care) was temporarily blocked by court order, but this ended Feb 27, 2024.
Iowa	March 22, 2023	--Medical care ban: Sept 18, 2023 --Other bill provisions: March 22, 2023	<18		Ban in effect
Kansas	Feb 18, 2025 (overriding governor’s veto)	Feb 20, 2025	<18	Loe v. Kansas (2025)	Ban in effect
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 in July 2023 . LGBTQ advocates are assessing next steps.
Louisiana	July 18, 2023 (overriding governor’s veto)	January 1, 2024	<18	Soe v. Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners (2024)	--Lawsuit filed --Ban in effect
Mississippi	February 28, 2023	February 28, 2023	<18		Ban in effect

(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 law or 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)	--Ban in effect. A temporary injunction was denied in Aug 2023, but lawsuit is ongoing. --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	Cross v. State of Montana (2023; formerly van Garderen v. State of Montana)	Permanently blocked as of May 2025, though state may appeal the ruling
Nebraska	May 22, 2023	October 1, 2023	<19	Planned Parenthood of the Heartland v. Hilgers et al (2023)	--Lawsuit filed --Ban in effect
New Hampshire <i>(some surgical care)</i>	July 19, 2024	Jan 1, 2025	<18		Ban in effect
New Hampshire <i>(additional surgical care)</i>	Aug 1, 2025	Jan 1, 2026	<18		Ban in effect
New Hampshire <i>(medication)</i>	Aug 1, 2025	Jan 1, 2026	<18		--Ban in effect --Grandfather clause

(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 law or lawsuit status <i>(see state-by-state section below for more detail)</i>
North Carolina	Aug 16, 2023 (overriding governor's veto)	August 16, 2023	<18	Voe v. Mansfield (2023)	--Lawsuit filed --Ban in effect
North Dakota	April 19, 2023	April 19, 2023	<18	T.D. v. Wrigley (2023)	Ban in effect
Ohio (executive order)	January 5, 2024	January 5, 2024	<18		Emergency ban in effect (surgery only)
Ohio (legislation)	January 24, 2024	April 24, 2024	<18	Moe et al. v. Yost et al. (2024)	Ban in effect. Ban was blocked by court order (March 2025) but resumed in April 2025.
Oklahoma	May 1, 2023	May 1, 2023	<18	Poe et al. v. Drummond et al. (2023)	Ban in effect
Puerto Rico	July 16, 2025	July 16, 2025	<21		Ban in effect
South Carolina	May 21, 2024	May 21, 2024	<18		Ban in effect
South Dakota	February 14, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18		Ban in effect
Tennessee	March 2, 2023	July 1, 2023	<18	L.W. et al. v. Skrmetti et al. (2023), joined by federal Dept of Justice	Ban in effect. Medication ban was temporarily blocked by court order, but this was overturned in July 2023 .
Texas	June 2, 2023	September 1, 2023	<18	Loe v. Texas (2023)	Ban in effect. Ban was temporarily blocked by court order (Aug 2023), but state appealed, which automatically pauses the temporary block.

(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 law or lawsuit status <i>(see state-by-state section below for more detail)</i>
Utah	January 28, 2023	January 28, 2023	<18	ACLU of Utah and NCLR have stated they will sue	Ban in effect
West Virginia (original ban with exceptions)	March 30, 2023	January 1, 2024	<18		Ban in effect
West Virginia (removal of exceptions)	April 30, 2025	July 11, 2025	<18		Ban in effect
Wyoming	March 22, 2024	July 1, 2024	<18		Ban in effect

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 (surgery only)
3. Alabama – [SB184](#) – April 8, 2022

2023 (19 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)

2024 (4 new states this year)

23. Ohio – [Executive Order 2024-01D, Emergency Rules 3701-59-06, 3701-83-60](#) – Jan 5, 2024
- Ohio – [HB68](#) – January 24, 2024 (overriding governor veto)
24. Wyoming – [SF99](#) – March 22, 2024
25. South Carolina – [HB4624](#) – May 21, 2024
26. New Hampshire – [HB619](#) – July 19, 2024 (surgery only)

2025 (2 new states +2 states expanding their bans this year)

- 27. Kansas – [SB63](#) – February 18, 2025 (overriding governor veto)
West Virginia – [SB299](#) – April 30, 2025 (removing exceptions from existing ban)
- 28. Puerto Rico – [Act 63-2025](#) – July 16, 2025
New Hampshire – [HB712](#), [HB377](#) – August 1, 2025 (expanding to prohibit medication and additional surgical care)

2026 (1 state expanding their ban so far this year)

- Utah – [HB174](#) – March 18, 2026 (narrowing exceptions from existing ban)

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](#))
6. Wisconsin – [AB465](#) – December 6, 2023 (read veto statement [here](#))
7. Ohio – [HB68](#) – December 29, 2023 (later overridden) (read veto statement [here](#))
 - a. But, the governor shortly thereafter issued an executive order banning surgical care for transgender minors and proposing significant obstacles to medically necessary care for transgender adults. See below for more detail.
8. Kansas – [SB233](#) – April 12, 2024 (read veto statement [here](#))
9. Kansas – [SB63](#) – April 11, 2025 (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. This is not included in the above list of vetoes.

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.
- Lawsuit status: See [Boe v. Marshall](#), (also known as joined by [the federal Justice Department](#), and see also [Walker et al v. Marshall et al.](#))
 - April 2022: lawsuit filed.
 - 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 remained in effect, 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.
 - Aug 2023: the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals [overturned](#) the temporary injunction, but an ongoing appeal means [the temporary injunction remains in place for now](#) as the case continues. This means transgender youth should still be able to access medication.
 - Jan 2024: the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals [allowed](#) the ban to go into effect, despite ongoing litigation before the Court of Appeals.

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).
- A lawsuit was filed against this ban. See [Brandt et al v. Rutledge et al](#) (filed May 2021).
 - May 2021: Lawsuit filed
 - July 2021: A [temporary block](#) prevented the law from going into effect.
 - June 2023: A federal judge [permanently blocked](#) the ban, ruling the law unconstitutional. However, the state appealed this ruling.
 - August 2025: Following the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *U.S. v. Skrametti*, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Arkansas' ban, allowing it to go into effect.
- 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 Feb 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.
 - 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 creates severe obstacles, if not effective total blocks, to accessing healthcare for transgender adults. Requirements include, for example, that best-practice medical care only be provided by physicians—excluding other licensed medical professionals such as nurse practitioners or physicians assistants—thereby dramatically reducing the number of available providers of medically necessary care to transgender adults.
- *In June 2023, a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s bans on youth care from being enforced. In June 2024, that same judge [permanently blocked](#) the ban on youth care, as well as multiple provisions affecting access to adult care. However, the state is appealing the decision.
- Lawsuit status: See [Doe v. Ladapo](#), initially challenging the administrative ban, and later amended to also challenge the legislative ban.
 - March 2023: lawsuit filed against the administrative ban
 - May 2023: The lawsuit was amended to include the newly enacted legislative ban on youth care, though not yet the parts of that ban restricting adult access to care.
 - June 2023: a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s bans on youth care from being enforced.
 - July 2023: The lawsuit was amended to include the legislative ban’s provisions restricting adult access to care.
 - June 2024: a federal judge [permanently blocked](#) the ban on youth care, as well as multiple provisions affecting access to adult care. However, the state is appealing the decision.
 - August 2024: The 11th Circuit Court of Appeals [reversed](#) the lower court’s ruling, allowing the ban to go back into effect.

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.
- Lawsuit status: See [Koe et al. v. Noggler](#).
 - June 2023: lawsuit filed
 - August 20, 2023: a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s ban on medication, but not on surgical care.
 - August 21, 2023: the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals [overturned](#) the temporary injunction in Alabama. While the Georgia case was not immediately affected by this decision, Georgia is also in the 11th Circuit.
 - September 5, 2023: the federal judge in Georgia’s case [paused](#) the temporary block in Georgia, due to the 11th Circuit’s decision. This means the state’s full ban is in effect for now, though the court case continues.

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.
- Lawsuit status: See [Poe v. Labrador](#).
 - May 2023: lawsuit filed
 - Dec 2023: a federal judge [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s ban.
 - Jan 2024: the [block was upheld by the](#) 9th Circuit Court of Appeals.
 - Apr 2024: The U.S. Supreme Court, in a purely procedural decision that did not rule on the constitutionality of the ban, allowed Idaho to enforce its ban against everyone except the plaintiffs in the case as the lawsuit continues. This means the ban is in effect in the state, except for the transgender children and their families named in the lawsuit. The lawsuit is still ongoing.

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 physician or other practitioner 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.
- Lawsuit status: See [K.C. et al. v. Individual Members of the Medical Licensing Board et al.](#)
 - April 2023: lawsuit filed
 - 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 went into effect July 1, 2023.
 - Feb 2024: the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals [reversed the earlier block](#), allowing the full ban to go into effect immediately. The lawsuit is still ongoing.

Iowa

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SF538](#) (March 2023; medical care ban effective September 18, 2023, with other provisions (e.g., expansion of lawsuits and state attorney general’s powers) 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 bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB63](#) (Feb 2025).
 - Law includes a “weaning off” clause that allows minors receiving prescription medication prior to effective date to continue that care, but only through December 31, 2025, with the explicit goal of “systematically reduc[ing]” the medication. See [page 3, Section 3\(d\)](#).
 - Law also bans any health care professional [that receives state funds for providing psychological care for minors](#) cannot refer minors to another healthcare provider for gender-affirming care. See [page 2, Section 2\(b\)](#).
 - Law also says “a state property, facility, or building shall not be used to promote or advocate the use of social transitioning” or the medical treatments prohibited by this law (see [pages 1-2, Section 2\(d\)](#)), and further that state employees whose official duties include the care of children shall not “promote the use of social transitioning” for children (see page 2, Section 2(f)).
- Lawsuit status: See [Loe v. Kansas](#).
 - May 2025: lawsuit filed.

Kentucky

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SB150](#) (March 2023; effective June 29, 2023, 90 days after legislature adjourned).
 - 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.
- In January 2024, a lawsuit was filed against this ban. See [Soe v. Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners](#).

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 was the first state ban on transgender youth medical care that included 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.
- Lawsuit status: see [Noe v. Parson](#).
 - July 2023: lawsuit filed.
 - August 25, 2023: petition for temporary injunction to block the ban from going into effect was denied, which allowed the ban to go into effect August 28, 2023.
- 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 September 2023, a state district court [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s ban.
- Lawsuit status: See [Cross v. State of Montana](#) (formerly *van Garderen v. State of Montana*).
 - May 2023: lawsuit filed
 - Sept 2023: state district court temporarily blocked the state’s ban
 - Dec 2024: Montana Supreme Court upheld the lower court’s block
 - May 2025: state court ruled SB99 unconstitutional, though the state may appeal.

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.
 - Law 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 October 2023, when the law went into effect, the state released temporary emergency regulations (original version [here](#); current page [here](#), “Ch 8. Nonsurgical Pharmaceutical Gender Altering Treatments”) for minors seeking new prescriptions. As expected, these are extremely restrictive and inconsistent with best-practice standards of medical care. [These regulations were temporary](#) while the state developed a permanent set of rules, which underwent [public comment](#).
 - In January 2024 (and revised March 2024), new rules were published that continue the extremely restrictive requirements that effectively ban access to medical care for most people. These restrictions include specific and burdensome requirements about mental health provision, for pharmacists, and much more. See current page [here](#), “Ch 8. Nonsurgical Pharmaceutical Gender Altering Treatments”.
- In May 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Planned Parenthood of the Heartland v. Hilgers](#). In September 2024, a state senator [also filed formal challenges](#) to the corresponding rules and regulations.

Nevada

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

New Hampshire

- State bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB619](#) (2024, effective January 1, 2025), [HB712](#) (2025; effective January 1, 2026), and [HB377](#) (2025, effective January 1, 2026).
 - HB619 (2024) banned certain kinds of surgical care for transgender minors. HB712 (2025) banned additional forms of surgical care for transgender minors.
 - HB377 (2025) banned medically necessary prescription medication for transgender youth, though it contains a grandfather clause, which allows exceptions for minors who are, prior to January 1, 2026, receiving medication to continue receiving that medical care.

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.
- In October 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [Voe v. Mansfield](#).

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.
- In September 2023, a lawsuit was filed challenging this ban. See [T.D. v. Wrigley](#).

Ohio

- State bans* best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18).
 - State ban on best practice surgical care for transgender youth (ages <18) is currently in effect. See [Executive Order 2024-01D](#) and Emergency Rules [3701-59-06](#) and [3701-83-60](#) (January 5, 2024, effective immediately).
 - *State ban on best practice surgery and medication for transgender youth is blocked by court order—see below on lawsuit. See [HB68](#) (veto overridden January 24, 2024; intended effective April 24, 2024; halted by court order until that was overturned Aug 6, 2024; blocked again by court order starting March 18, 2025).
 - Law allows exception for minors who are, prior to April 24, 2024, receiving medication to continue receiving that medical care.
 - Law also bans any physician from conduct that “aids or abets” the provision of best practice medical care for transgender youth.
 - Law also creates restrictions or additional requirements on transgender youth’s access to mental health care. See Sec. 3129.03.
- Lawsuit status: see [Moe et al. v. Yost et al., against HB68](#) (2024).
 - March 2024: lawsuit filed.
 - April 2024: a court [temporarily blocked](#) the legislative ban from going into effect. However, the executive order that bans surgical care only remained in effect.
 - August 2024: a court [reversed](#) the temporary block, allowing the legislative ban to go into effect. The decision was appealed.
 - March 18, 2025: a state district court of appeals [blocked](#) the legislative ban again. The executive order banning surgical care only remains in effect.
 - April 29, 2025: The Ohio Supreme Court [paused that block](#), allowing the full ban to go back into effect as the court case continues.
- Note: Following [Executive Order 2024-01D](#) (2024), there were additional proposed rules, which did not go into effect, that would’ve also restricted access to all forms of medical care for transgender adults. See for example [Draft Rules 3701-3-17, 3701-59-07, 3701-83-61](#) (comment period ended February 5, 2024, and the rules were not adopted).

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.”
- Lawsuit status: see [Poe et al. v. Drummond et al.](#).
 - May 2023: lawsuit filed.
 - May 18, 2023: the state’s attorney general [signed a binding agreement](#) to not enforce the state’s ban while the court considered a preliminary injunction (a temporary block).
 - October 2023: a court [ruled](#) against the families of transgender youth, denying their motion for a preliminary injunction of the ban. As a result, the state’s attorney general [declared](#) the ban to be in effect. LGBTQ advocates are appealing the court’s ruling, and the lawsuit continues.
- 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 bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [HB4624](#) (May 2024, effective immediately).
 - Law allows minors who have a hormone prescription prior to August 1, 2024, to continue that prescription but only through January 31, 2025. Medical providers are expected to “systematically reduce” the prescription over that time period.
 - Law also bans
 - Law also bans the use of public funds for any provision of best practice medical care for transgender people of *any age*. This includes coverage for those on Medicaid, state employees, and potentially more.

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. Skremetti 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.
- Lawsuit status: See [Loe v. Texas](#) (filed July 2023).
 - July 2023: lawsuit filed.
 - Aug 25, 2023: a state court [temporarily blocked](#) the state’s ban from going into effect. However, the state attorney general appealed the decision, a move that [automatically paused](#) the temporary block—allowing the ban to go into effect on Sept 1.
- 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](#) (2023) and [HB174](#) (2026, effective March 18, 2026).
 - The 2023 law initially provided a limited “grandfather” exception for hormone treatment for youth who were “diagnosed with gender dysphoria” prior to the bill’s effective date (lines 240-249), though the law also allowed individuals to later retroactively revoke their consent.
 - The 2026 law narrowed this grandfather clause, excluding even more youth from access to medical care. It also added a “weaning off” clause, requiring some youth to end their care by a specified date.
 - Narrower grandfather clause: As of March 18, 2026, youth who are 16 or older and already receiving “cross-sex hormone treatment” (not including puberty-delaying medication) can continue this care.
 - Weaning off clause: Any other youth must end their hormone treatment (including puberty-delaying medication) by January 28, 2027.

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) and [SB299](#) (April 2025, effective July 11, 2025).
 - SB299 also specifically directs the state’s health care board to propose an emergency rule that would, among other things, ban medical providers out of state from providing best practice medical care via telehealth to transgender minors in the state: “(10) A prohibition of prescribing or dispensing gender altering medication to a person who is under 18 years of age.”
 - Previously, HB2007 (2023) allowed limited exception for minors to receive hormone medication under a burdensome set of conditions. SB299 (2025) removed these exceptions.
 - HB2007’s requirements included 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 required 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 bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <18). See [SF99](#) (March 2024, effective July 1, 2024)

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 bans best practice medical care for transgender youth (ages <21)
- See [Act 63-2025](#) (July 16, 2025, effective immediately)
 - Law also makes providing such care a felony crime.

U.S. Virgin Islands

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