

SAFE Act Comparison

<i>Prohibits gender transition procedures</i>	<i>Provides civil and/or licensing penalties</i>	<i>Strong definitions for "gender," "sex," etc.</i>	<i>Exception for physiological disorders of sexual development</i>	<i>Cause of action</i>	<i>Prohibits public funding for gender transition procedures</i>	<i>Prohibits medical insurance covering gender transition procedures for minors</i>	<i>Requires schools to disclose to parents their child's perceived sex</i>	<i>Legislative findings</i>
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Enacted

Arkansas H.B. 1570 (2021)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Alabama S.B. 184 (2022)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

Introduced

Missouri H.B. 2649 (2022)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ohio H.B. 454: SAFE Act (2022)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Previously Defeated

South Dakota H.B. 1057 (2020)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
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Bill Summary

Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Acts and related bills

Arkansas H.B.1570 (2021 SAFE Act): This bill prohibits medical professionals from performing gender transition procedures on minors, and provides for a professional penalty of unprofessional conduct. It includes strong definitions for “gender” and “biological sex,” an exception for minors with a diagnosed physiological disorder of sexual development, a cause of action (for 2 years for adults, and for 20 years from the age of majority for minors), and legislative findings. It prohibits the use of public funds for gender transition procedures and medical insurance from covering for them on minors.

Alabama S.B.184 (2022): This bill prohibits medical professionals from performing gender transition procedures on minors, establishes that there are criminal penalties for violations, provides a strong definition for “sex,” provides legislative findings, requires school faculty to disclose information to a parent about their child’s perception of their sex, and provides an exception for minors with a diagnosis of a physiological intersex disorder who want to make their body align with their biological sex or a sexual development disorder with abnormal sex structure. It does not provide a definition for “gender,” prohibit medical insurance from covering such treatments for minors, or create a cause of action.

Missouri H.B. 2649 (2022 SAFE Act introduced): This bill prohibits medical professionals from performing gender transition procedures on minors, and provides for a professional penalty. It includes definitions for “gender” and “sex,” an exception for minors with a diagnosed physiological disorder of sexual development, and a cause of action (for 2 years for adults, and for 20 years from the age of majority for minors). It prohibits medical insurance from covering gender transition procedures for minors, and the use of public funds for gender transition procedures.

Ohio H.B.454 (2022 SAFE Act introduced): This bill prohibits medical professionals from performing or referring for gender transition procedures on minors, and provides for a professional penalty of unprofessional conduct. It includes strong definitions for “gender” and “biological sex,” an exception for minors with a diagnosed physiological disorder of sexual development, a cause of action (for 2 years for adults, and for 20 years from the age of majority for minors), a requirement that schools disclose to parents if their child identifies as the opposite sex, and legislative findings. It prohibits the use of public funds for gender transition procedures and medical insurance from paying for them on minors.

South Dakota H.B. 1057 (2020, failed): This bill prohibits medical professionals from performing gender transition procedures on minors; provides for a civil penalty up to \$5,000; does not provide legislative findings, strong definitions for “gender” and “sex”; and includes an exception for minors with a diagnosis of intersex disorder who want to make their body align with their biological sex. This bill does not provide a cause of action for the minor, or prohibit medical insurance from covering such treatments for minors.