AMENDMENT TO
RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116–60
OFFERED BY MR. LA MALFA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of division F (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ___. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for—

(1) any gender reassignment medical intervention;

(2) any health benefits coverage that includes coverage of gender reassignment medical interventions; or

(3) any health care service furnished by or in a health care facility operated or owned by the Federal Government, or by a physician or other individual employed by the Federal Government to provide health care services within the scope of the physician’s or individual’s employment, that includes gender reassignment medical intervention.

(b) The prohibition described in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the following individuals:

(1) An individual with external biological sex characteristics that are irresolvably ambiguous, such as those
born with 46 XX chromosomes with virilization, 46 XY chromosomes with undervirilization, or having both ovarian and testicular tissue.

(2) An individual with respect to whom a physician has determined through genetic or biochemical testing that the individual does not have normal sex chromosome structure, sex steroid hormone production, or sex steroid hormone action for a biological male or female.

(e) For purposes of this section, the term “gender reassignment medical intervention” means—

(1) performing a surgery that sterilizes an individual, including castration, vasectomy, hysterectomy, oophorectomy, metoidioplasty, penectomy, phalloplasty, and vaginoplasty, to change the body of such individual to correspond to a sex that is discordant with biological sex;

(2) performing a mastectomy on an individual for the purpose described in paragraph (1); and

(3) administering or supplying to an individual medications for the purpose described in paragraph (1), including—

(A) GnRH agonists or other puberty-blocking drugs to stop or delay normal puberty;
(B) testosterone or other androgens to biological females at doses that are supraphysiologic to the female sex; and

(C) estrogen to biological males at doses that are supraphysiologic to the male sex.