

1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2 2nd Session of the 60th Legislature (2026)

3 SENATE BILL 1912

By: Standridge

6 AS INTRODUCED

7 An Act relating to health care; creating the Wrongful  
8 Life Act; providing short title; prohibiting  
9 physician or other health care professional from  
providing certain services to a minor; prohibiting  
parent or legal guardian from consenting to certain  
services; authorizing certain civil actions;  
specifying who may bring an action; allowing  
unlimited time period for commencement of an action  
subject to certain conditions; creating certain  
rebuttable presumption; providing for dismissal of  
cause of action under certain condition; authorizing  
award of certain damages or relief; providing for  
recovery of court costs and reasonable attorney fees;  
providing certain construction; providing for  
codification; and providing an effective date.

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17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

18 SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified  
19 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2607.1a of Title 63, unless  
20 there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

21 This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Wrongful Life  
22 Act".

1 SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified

2 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2607.1b of Title 63, unless  
3 there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

4 A. A physician or other health care professional shall not  
5 prescribe to or perform on any individual under eighteen (18) years  
6 of age:

7 1. Gender transition surgery;

8 2. Hormone therapy; or

9 3. Puberty-blocking drugs, unless such drugs are medically  
10 necessary. For the purpose of this paragraph, a gender transition  
11 shall not constitute medical necessity.

12 B. A person may bring an action against a physician or other  
13 health care professional who prescribed or performed gender  
14 transition surgery, hormone therapy, or puberty-blocking drugs if  
15 the gender transition surgery, hormone therapy, or puberty-blocking  
16 drugs caused the person to not be able to experience childbirth, the  
17 ability to impregnate, or the ability to breastfeed.

18 C. If the person is under eighteen (18) years of age, he or she  
19 may bring an action throughout his or her minority through a parent  
20 or legal guardian, and may bring an action in his or her own name  
21 upon reaching majority.

22 D. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall  
23 be no time limitation for the commencement of an action brought  
24 under this section except as provided by this subsection.

1       2. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the plaintiff,  
2 based solely on his or her age, would be able to experience  
3 childbirth, the ability to impregnate, and the ability to breastfeed  
4 if not for the gender transition surgery, hormone therapy, or  
5 puberty-blocking drugs.

6       3. If the presumption described in paragraph 2 of this  
7 subsection is successfully rebutted, the court shall dismiss the  
8 cause of action.

9       E. A plaintiff who establishes a violation of subsection A of  
10 this section and who can show that he or she has suffered harm as  
11 described in subsection B of this section may be granted:

12       1. Compensatory damages appropriate to the loss of natural  
13 reproductivity functions as described in subsection B of this  
14 section;

15       2. Punitive damages; or

16       3. Any other appropriate relief.

17       F. A plaintiff who establishes a violation of subsection A of  
18 this section and who can show that he or she has suffered harm as  
19 described in subsection B of this section shall recover court costs  
20 and reasonable attorney fees.

21       SECTION 3.       NEW LAW       A new section of law to be codified  
22 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2607.1c of Title 63, unless  
23 there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

1       A. A parent or legal guardian shall not consent, on behalf of  
2 any individual under eighteen (18) years of age for whom the parent  
3 or legal guardian has the authority to make medical decisions, to  
4 the prescription or performance of the following treatments by a  
5 physician or other health care professional:

6           1. Gender transition surgery;

7           2. Hormone therapy; or

8           3. Puberty-blocking drugs, unless such drugs are medically  
9 necessary. For the purpose of this paragraph, a gender transition  
10 shall not constitute medical necessity.

11          B. If a person received gender transition surgery, hormone  
12 therapy, or puberty-blocking drugs while such person was under  
13 eighteen (18) years of age and if the gender transition surgery,  
14 hormone therapy, or puberty-blocking drugs caused the person to not  
15 be able to experience childbirth, the ability to impregnate, or the  
16 ability to breastfeed, the person may bring an action against his or  
17 her parent or legal guardian who consented to the gender transition  
18 surgery, hormone therapy, or puberty-blocking drugs on behalf of the  
19 minor.

20          C. If the person is under eighteen (18) years of age, he or she  
21 may bring an action:

22           1. Throughout his or her minority through a parent or legal  
23 guardian, provided that the parent or legal guardian is not the same  
24 parent or legal guardian who consented to the gender transition

1 surgery, hormone therapy, or puberty-blocking drugs on behalf of the  
2 minor; and

3 2. In his or her own name upon reaching majority.

4 D. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall  
5 be no time limitation for the commencement of an action brought  
6 under this section except as provided by this subsection.

7 2. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the plaintiff,  
8 based solely on his or her age, would be able to experience  
9 childbirth, the ability to impregnate, and the ability to breastfeed  
10 if not for the gender transition surgery, hormone therapy, or  
11 puberty-blocking drugs.

12 3. If the presumption described in paragraph 2 of this  
13 subsection is successfully rebutted, the court shall dismiss the  
14 cause of action.

15 E. A plaintiff who establishes a violation of subsection A of  
16 this section and who can show that he or she has suffered harm as  
17 described in subsection B of this section may be granted:

18 1. Compensatory damages appropriate to the loss of natural  
19 reproductivity functions as described in subsection B of this  
20 section;

21 2. Punitive damages; or

22 3. Any other appropriate relief.

23 F. A plaintiff who establishes a violation of subsection A of  
24 this section and who can show that he or she has suffered harm as

1 described in subsection B of this section shall recover court costs  
2 and reasonable attorney fees.

3       G. In addition to the other remedies provided by this  
4 subsection, a parent or legal guardian found to have violated  
5 subsection A of this section, in cases where there are potentially  
6 grave long-term effects on the child, shall, upon conviction, be  
7 guilty of child abuse punishable as provided in Section 843.5 of  
8 Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

9       SECTION 4.        NEW LAW        A new section of law to be codified  
10 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2607.1d of Title 63, unless  
11 there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

12       The violations, penalties, and remedies provided by this act  
13 shall be in addition to those provided by Section 2607.1 of Title 63  
14 of the Oklahoma Statutes. This act shall not be construed to  
15 supersede, replace, or abrogate any of the provisions of Section  
16 2607.1 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

17       SECTION 5. This act shall become effective November 1, 2026.  
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