



104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2025 and 2026

HB3315

Introduced 2/18/2025, by Rep. Rita Mayfield

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

20 ILCS 2105/2105-101 new
405 ILCS 48/1
405 ILCS 48/5
405 ILCS 48/10
405 ILCS 48/20
405 ILCS 48/30

Amends the Youth Mental Health Protection Act. Changes the name of the Act to the Conversion Therapy Prohibition Act. Provides that the General Assembly finds and declares Illinois has a compelling interest in protecting the physical and psychological well-being of all lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals in this State and in protecting such individuals against exposure to serious harms caused by sexual orientation change efforts, also known as conversion therapy. Provides that under no circumstances shall a mental health provider engage in sexual orientation change efforts with any person in this State. Provides that any sexual orientation change efforts attempted on any person in this State by a mental health provider may be considered unprofessional conduct. Provides that mental health providers found to have engaged in a sexual orientation change effort on a patient may be subject to discipline by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation or the disciplinary review board with competent jurisdiction. Amends the Department of Professional Regulation Law. Provides that the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation may revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, refuse to renew, or take any other disciplinary action it deems warranted with regard to the license of any mental health provider issued by the Department upon a finding that the mental health provider offers or conducts conversion therapy services in violation of the Conversion Therapy Prohibition Act.

LRB104 11234 KTG 21316 b

1 AN ACT concerning mental health.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Department of Professional Regulation Law
5 is amended by adding Section 2105-101 as follows:

6 (20 ILCS 2105/2105-101 new)

7 Sec. 2105-101. Conversion therapy; disciplinary action.

8 The Department may revoke, suspend, place on probation,
9 reprimand, refuse to renew, or take any other disciplinary
10 action it deems warranted with regard to the license of any
11 mental health provider issued by the Department upon a finding
12 that the mental health provider offers or conducts conversion
13 therapy services in violation of the Conversion Therapy
14 Prohibition Act.

15 Section 10. The Conversion Therapy Prohibition ~~Youth~~
16 ~~Mental Health Protection~~ Act is amended by changing Sections
17 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 30 as follows:

18 (405 ILCS 48/1)

19 Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the
20 Conversion Therapy Prohibition ~~Youth Mental Health Protection~~
21 Act.

1 (Source: P.A. 99-411, eff. 1-1-16.)

2 (405 ILCS 48/5)

3 Sec. 5. Legislative findings. The General Assembly finds
4 and declares the following:

5 (1) Being lesbian, gay, or bisexual is not a disease,
6 disorder, illness, deficiency, or shortcoming. The major
7 professional associations of mental health practitioners
8 and researchers in the United States have recognized this
9 fact for nearly 40 years.

10 (2) The American Psychological Association convened a
11 Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual
12 Orientation. The Task Force conducted a systematic review
13 of peer-reviewed journal literature on sexual orientation
14 change efforts and issued a report in 2009. The Task Force
15 concluded that sexual orientation change efforts can pose
16 critical health risks to lesbian, gay, and bisexual
17 people, including confusion, depression, guilt,
18 helplessness, hopelessness, shame, social withdrawal,
19 suicidality, substance abuse, stress, disappointment,
20 self-blame, decreased self-esteem and authenticity to
21 others, increased self-hatred, hostility and blame towards
22 parents, feelings of anger and betrayal, loss of friends
23 and potential romantic partners, problems in sexual and
24 emotional intimacy, sexual dysfunction, high-risk sexual
25 behaviors, a feeling of being dehumanized and untrue to

1 self, a loss of faith, and a sense of having wasted time
2 and resources.

3 (3) The American Psychological Association issued a
4 resolution on Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual
5 Orientation Distress and Change Efforts in 2009 that
6 states: "The American Psychological Association advises
7 parents, guardians, young people, and their families to
8 avoid sexual orientation change efforts that portray
9 homosexuality as a mental illness or developmental
10 disorder and to seek psychotherapy, social support, and
11 educational services that provide accurate information on
12 sexual orientation and sexuality, increase family and
13 school support, and reduce rejection of sexual minority
14 youth."

15 (4) The American Psychiatric Association published a
16 position statement in March of 2000 that states:
17 "Psychotherapeutic modalities to convert or 'repair'
18 homosexuality are based on developmental theories whose
19 scientific validity is questionable. Furthermore,
20 anecdotal reports of 'cures' are counterbalanced by
21 anecdotal claims of psychological harm. In the last four
22 decades, 'reparative' therapists have not produced any
23 rigorous scientific research to substantiate their claims
24 of cure. Until there is such research available, the
25 American Psychiatric Association recommends that ethical
26 practitioners refrain from attempts to change individuals'

1 sexual orientation, keeping in mind the medical dictum to
2 first, do no harm. The potential risks of reparative
3 therapy are great, including depression, anxiety and
4 self-destructive behavior, since therapist alignment with
5 societal prejudices against homosexuality may reinforce
6 self-hatred already experienced by the patient. Many
7 patients who have undergone reparative therapy relate that
8 they were inaccurately told that homosexuals are lonely,
9 unhappy individuals who never achieve acceptance or
10 satisfaction. The possibility that the person might
11 achieve happiness and satisfying interpersonal
12 relationships as a gay man or lesbian is not presented,
13 nor are alternative approaches to dealing with the effects
14 of societal stigmatization discussed. Therefore, the
15 American Psychiatric Association opposes any psychiatric
16 treatment such as reparative or conversion therapy which
17 is based upon the assumption that homosexuality per se is
18 a mental disorder or based upon the a priori assumption
19 that a patient should change his or her sexual homosexual
20 orientation.".

21 (5) The American Academy of Pediatrics published an
22 article in 1993 in its journal, Pediatrics, that states:
23 "Therapy directed at specifically changing sexual
24 orientation is contraindicated, since it can provoke guilt
25 and anxiety while having little or no potential for
26 achieving changes in orientation.".

1 (6) The American Medical Association Council on
2 Scientific Affairs prepared a report in 1994 that states:
3 "Aversion therapy (a behavioral or medical intervention
4 which pairs unwanted behavior, in this case, homosexual
5 behavior, with unpleasant sensations or aversive
6 consequences) is no longer recommended for gay men and
7 lesbians. Through psychotherapy, gay men and lesbians can
8 become comfortable with their sexual orientation and
9 understand the societal response to it."

10 (7) The National Association of Social Workers
11 prepared a policy statement in 1997 that states: "Social
12 stigmatization of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people is
13 widespread and is a primary motivating factor in leading
14 some people to seek sexual orientation changes. Sexual
15 orientation conversion therapies assume that homosexual
16 orientation is both pathological and freely chosen. No
17 data demonstrates that reparative or conversion therapies
18 are effective, and, in fact, they may be harmful."

19 (8) The American Counseling Association Governing
20 Council issued a position statement in April, 1999 that
21 states: "We oppose the promotion of 'reparative therapy'
22 as a 'cure' for individuals who are homosexual."

23 (9) The American Psychoanalytic Association issued a
24 position statement in June, 2012 on attempts to change
25 sexual orientation, gender, identity, or gender expression
26 that states: "As with any societal prejudice, bias against

1 individuals based on actual or perceived sexual
2 orientation, gender identity or gender expression
3 negatively affects mental health, contributing to an
4 enduring sense of stigma and pervasive self-criticism
5 through the internalization of such prejudice.
6 Psychoanalytic technique does not encompass purposeful
7 attempts to 'convert', 'repair', change or shift an
8 individual's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender
9 expression. Such directed efforts are against fundamental
10 principles of psychoanalytic treatment and often result in
11 substantial psychological pain by reinforcing damaging
12 internalized attitudes."

13 (10) The American Academy of Child and Adolescent
14 Psychiatry published an article in 2012 in its journal,
15 Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent
16 Psychiatry, that states: "Clinicians should be aware that
17 there is no evidence that sexual orientation can be
18 altered through therapy, and that attempts to do so may be
19 harmful. There is no empirical evidence adult
20 homosexuality can be prevented if gender nonconforming
21 children are influenced to be more gender conforming.
22 Indeed, there is no medically valid basis for attempting
23 to prevent homosexuality, which is not an illness. On the
24 contrary, such efforts may encourage family rejection and
25 undermine self-esteem, connectedness and caring, important
26 protective factors against suicidal ideation and attempts.

1 Given that there is no evidence that efforts to alter
2 sexual orientation are effective, beneficial or necessary,
3 and the possibility that they carry the risk of
4 significant harm, such interventions are
5 contraindicated.".

6 (11) The Pan American Health Organization, a regional
7 office of the World Health Organization, issued a
8 statement in May, 2012 that states: "These supposed
9 conversion therapies constitute a violation of the ethical
10 principles of health care and violate human rights that
11 are protected by international and regional agreements."
12 The organization also noted that reparative therapies
13 "lack medical justification and represent a serious threat
14 to the health and well-being of affected people.".

15 (12) Minors who experience family rejection based on
16 their sexual orientation face especially serious health
17 risks. In one study, lesbian, gay, and bisexual young
18 adults who reported higher levels of family rejection
19 during adolescence were 8.4 times more likely to report
20 having attempted suicide, 5.9 times more likely to report
21 high levels of depression, 3.4 times more likely to use
22 illegal drugs, and 3.4 times more likely to report having
23 engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse compared with
24 peers from families that reported no or low levels of
25 family rejection. This is documented by Caitlin Ryan et
26 al. in their article entitled Family Rejection as a

1 Predictor of Negative Health Outcomes in White and Latino
2 Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Young Adults (2009), 123
3 Pediatrics 346.

4 (13) Illinois has a compelling interest in protecting
5 the physical and psychological well-being of all minors,
6 ~~including~~ lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
7 individuals in this State ~~youth~~ and in protecting such
8 individuals ~~its minors~~ against exposure to serious harms
9 caused by sexual orientation change efforts.

10 (Source: P.A. 99-411, eff. 1-1-16.)

11 (405 ILCS 48/10)

12 Sec. 10. Purpose. The purpose of this Act is to protect all
13 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals in this
14 State ~~youth~~ from sexual orientation change efforts, also known
15 as conversion therapy.

16 (Source: P.A. 99-411, eff. 1-1-16.)

17 (405 ILCS 48/20)

18 Sec. 20. Prohibition on conversion therapy. Under no
19 circumstances shall a mental health provider engage in sexual
20 orientation change efforts with any person in this State ~~a~~
21 ~~person under the age of 18~~.

22 (Source: P.A. 99-411, eff. 1-1-16.)

23 (405 ILCS 48/30)

1 Sec. 30. Discipline. Any sexual orientation change efforts
2 attempted on any person in this State ~~a person under the age of~~
3 ~~18~~ by a mental health provider may be considered
4 unprofessional conduct. Mental health providers found to have
5 engaged in a sexual orientation change effort on a patient
6 ~~under the age of 18~~ may be subject to discipline by the
7 Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, as
8 provided in Section 2105-101 of the Department of Professional
9 Regulation Law, or by the ~~the licensing entity or~~ disciplinary
10 review board with competent jurisdiction.
11 (Source: P.A. 99-411, eff. 1-1-16.)