

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES BILL ANALYSIS

BILL NUMBER: SB 934 **VERSION:** AMENDED MARCH 19, 2026

AUTHOR: WIENER **SPONSOR:** • EQUALITY CALIFORNIA
• LAMBDA LEGAL
• NATIONAL CENTER FOR LGBTQ RIGHTS
• TREVOR PROJECT

STAFF RECOMMENDED POSITION: SUPPORT

SUBJECT: SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY CHANGE EFFORTS: ACTIONS FOR RECOVERY OF DAMAGES: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Summary: This bill seeks to establish civil remedies for people harmed by sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts.

Existing Law:

- 1) Prohibits a mental health provider from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with a patient under age 18. (Business and Professions Code (BPC) §865.1)
- 2) Makes it unprofessional conduct for a mental health provider to attempt sexual orientation change efforts on a patient under age 18. Violations are subject to disciplinary action by the mental health provider's licensing entity. (BPC §865.2)
- 3) Defines a "mental health provider" to include licensees, registrants, and trainees of the Board of Behavioral Sciences. (BPC §865)
- 4) Defines "sexual orientation change efforts" as any practices by mental health providers seeking to change an individual's sexual orientation, including efforts to change behaviors, gender expressions, or eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of the same sex. (BPC §865(b)(1))
- 5) Provides that sexual orientation change efforts do not include psychotherapies that do not seek to change sexual orientation, and that provide acceptance, support and understanding of or facilitation of clients coping, social support and identity exploration and development, including sexual orientation-neutral interventions to prevent or address unlawful conduct or unsafe sexual practices. (BPC §865(b)(2))
- 6) Sets the time limit for an action for recovering damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault at the later of within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority, or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers, or

reasonably should have discovered, that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault. (Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) §340.11(a))

- 7) Sets the time limit for action for injury or death against a health care provider based on professional negligence to be three years after the date of the injury, or one year after the plaintiff discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, the injury, whichever occurs first. (CCP §340.5)

This Bill:

- 1) Provides that in an action to recover damages as a result of sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts, the time for commencement is the latter of the following (CCP §340.12(b)):
 - If the plaintiff was under 18 when the conduct took place, within 22 years of them attaining the age of majority.
 - If the plaintiff was 18 or older when the conduct took place, within 10 years of the date of the last treatment session where the sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts occurred.
 - Within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the conduct was caused by sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts.
- 2) Defines when the plaintiff is deemed to “have discovered” the psychological illness or injury was caused by the sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts, as when they first knew or reasonably should have known that it was caused, in whole or part, by those efforts. They don’t need to know the full extent of their injury, a specific diagnosis, or that the conduct was wrong or actionable. (CCP §340.12(b))
- 3) Provides that the discovery period begins only when the plaintiff knew or reasonably should have known the above. Their being aware of one psychological symptom or condition potentially caused by the efforts or making a connection between the efforts and any specific symptom, doesn’t establish discovery of other injuries or the full scope of harm. (CCP §340.12(b))
- 4) Applies the above to action against a licensed mental health provider for damages from sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts, to action against a person or entity that employed, supervised, or exercised authority over a licensed mental health provider that knew or had reason to know that the licensee engaged in or were likely to engage in these efforts, and failed to take reasonable steps to prevent it, and to action against a person or entity for negligent hiring, supervision, or retention of a licensed mental health provider who engaged in these efforts. (CCP §340.12(c))

- 5) Outlines damages a plaintiff may recover, including economic damages (i.e. for medical or mental health treatment expenses, lost earnings), noneconomic damages (i.e. for pain and suffering, emotional distress), punitive damages (if conduct was willful, fraudulent, or malicious), and reasonable attorneys' costs. (CCP §340.12(d))
- 6) Establishes how general causation may be established in an action, including expert testimony and scientific literature, and outlines how specific causation may be inferred once general causation is established. Additionally specifies that the causation framework established reflects the principle that in cases involving latent injuries and scientific consensus of harmfulness, plaintiffs may establish causation by demonstrating that exposure to the harmful conduct was, in reasonable medical probability, a substantial contributing factor to the risk of developing the illness or injury, without requiring proof of the exact mechanism by which the harm occurred. (CCP §340.12(e))
- 7) Establishes the types of expert testimony regarding the general psychological effects of sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts, that is to be admissible in an action, including the scientific and clinical consensus regarding its harmfulness, types of psychological injuries it commonly causes, and the typical latency period between the efforts and the manifestation or recognition of harm. (CCP §340.12(f))
- 8) Applies the provisions of the bill to any action begun on or after January 1, 2027. Additionally, it allows damage claims not litigated to finality but past the statute of limitations, to be revived. (CCP §340.12(g))
- 9) Defines "licensed mental health provider" as including the Board's license types: LMFTs, MFT interns, MFT trainees, LEPs, LCSWs, associate clinical social workers, clinical social worker interns, LPCCs, APCCs and professional clinical counselor trainees. (CCP §340.12(a)(1))
- 10) Defines "sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts" as any practices of a licensed mental health provider that seek to direct a patient toward a predetermined sexual orientation or gender identity outcome (CCP §340.12(a)(2) and (3)).
 - It includes efforts to direct a patient toward a particular sexual orientation by eliminating or discouraging, or by promoting or encouraging, sexual or romantic feelings toward individuals of a particular sex.
 - It includes efforts to direct a patient to a particular gender identity by eliminating, discouraging, or promoting any particular gender identity or gender expression.
 - It does not include nondirective psychotherapy that facilitate the patient's coping, identity exploration, and self-understanding without seeking any

particular sexual orientation or gender identity outcome, or age-appropriate interventions to address unlawful conduct or unsafe practices that do not seek to direct the patient toward any particular sexual orientation or gender identity.

Comments:

- 1) **Author's Intent.** In the intent language for the bill, the author states that the existing statute of limitations for professional negligence does not adequately account for the delayed recognition of psychological injury that is typical of sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts. Therefore, they are seeking this legislation to provide victims with adequate time to seek civil remedies. In their fact sheet for the bill, they note:

“The trauma of conversion therapy often takes years to fully surface, and the shame it creates silences survivors, meaning most are prevented from seeking justice by the time they recognize the harm they endured. Survivors of conversion therapy deserve the opportunity to come forward, pursue justice, and begin the process of healing and closure.”

- 2) **Recent Supreme Court Ruling.** This bill was introduced in response to a recent Supreme Court ruling. On March 31, 2026, the Supreme Court issued its opinion in *Chiles v. Salazar*, a case involving a First Amendment free speech challenge to the State of Colorado's law prohibiting licensed counselors from engaging in conversion therapy with minors, including treatments that attempt to change a client's sexual orientation or gender identity. The legal challenge focused on the law's application to “talk therapy” only and not to other types of therapy, such as physical interventions and medications.

The Court's opinion addressed only the law in Colorado. California law was not challenged in the lawsuit, and consequently, it remains current and valid law in this State. The Court's opinion did not change current California licensure requirements and standards of practice. Licensees are required to comply with applicable state laws and regulations governing their practice in California.

The Board will continue to monitor the proceedings in *Chiles v. Salazar* and may provide additional updates on the case, as needed.

- 3) **Use of the Term “Marriage and Family Therapist Registered Intern”.** CCP Section 340.12(a)(1)(C) incorrectly uses the term “marriage and family therapist registered intern” instead of “associate marriage and family therapist. Staff has reached out to the author's office to request that they make the correction.
- 4) **Previous Legislation.**

SB 1172 (Lieu, Chapter 835, Statutes of 2012) established the existing law that prohibits a mental health provider from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with a patient under 18. After extensive work with the author's office and

stakeholders to establish a precise definition of “sexual orientation change efforts,” the Board took a “support” position on the bill.

AB 2943 (Low, 2018) Proposed making advertising, offering to engage in, or engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with an individual an unfair or deceptive act under the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, allowing harmed consumers to bring legal action against violators to recover damages. The Board took a “support” position on this bill; however, the bill was withdrawn by the author and did not move forward.

5) Staff Recommended Position. Staff recommends that the Board consider taking a support position on this bill.

6) Support and Opposition.

Support:

- Alliance for TransYouth Rights (co-sponsor)
- California Legislative LGBTQ Caucus (co-sponsor)
- Equality California (co-sponsor)
- Lambda Legal (co-sponsor)
- National Center for LGBTQ Rights (co-sponsor)
- Trevor Project (co-sponsor)
- Access Reproductive Justice
- Alliance for Children’s Rights
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California
- California LGBTQ Health and Human Services Network
- Casita Feliz
- Community Health Project Los Angeles
- Courage California
- El/La Para TransLatinas
- Gender Affirming Professionals
- Los Angeles LGBT Center
- Lyon-Martin Community Health Services
- One Institute
- Outlet
- PFLAG National
- Rainbow Families Action
- San Diego Pride
- Somos Familia Valle
- TransFamily Support Services
- TransLatin@ Coalition

Oppose:

- California Baptists for Biblical Values
- California Family Council

- California Teachers Supporting Gender Non-Conforming Youth
- CAUSE
- Democrats for an Informed Approach to Gender
- Lesbians Advocating for a Resilient Future
- PERK
- Women Are Real
- One individual

7) History.

- 03/19/26 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.
- 02/11/26 Referred to Com. on RLS.
- 01/30/26 From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 1.
- 01/29/26 Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 19, 2026

SENATE BILL

No. 934

Introduced by Senator Wiener

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Lee) (Coauthors: Senators Cabaldon, Cervantes, Durazo, Gonzalez, Laird, Menjivar, Padilla, Pérez, Smallwood-Cuevas, and Wahab) (Coauthors: Assembly Members Bauer-Kahan, Bonta, Elhawary, Mark González, Haney, Jackson, Solache, Ward, Wilson, and Zbur)

January 29, 2026

~~An act relating to healing arts.~~ *An act to add Section 340.12 to the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to civil actions.*

legislative counsel's digest

SB 934, as amended, Wiener. ~~Sexual orientation change efforts: remedies.~~ *Sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts: actions for recovery of damages: statute of limitations.*

Existing law requires that specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual assault, as defined, be commenced within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority was caused by the sexual assault, whichever period expires later. Existing law imposes various procedural requirements for such claims.

This bill would require specified actions for recovery of damages suffered as a result of sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts, as defined, be commenced (1) within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of majority if the plaintiff was under the age of 18 when at the time of conduct, (2) within 10 years if the plaintiff was

98

18 years of age or older at the time of conduct, (3) or within 5 years of the date the plaintiff discovers that psychological injury or illness occurring after the conduct was caused by sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts, as specified. The bill would define “sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts” to include efforts to direct a patient toward a particular sexual orientation or a particular gender identity, as specified. The bill would apply to actions for damages commencing after January 1, 2027, against licensed mental health providers, as defined, and against persons and entities that employed, supervised, or otherwise exercised authority over a licensed mental health provider. The bill would make specified types of evidence, including certain expert testimony, admissible to establish causation and harm for these actions. The bill would revive certain actions that have not been litigated to finality and that would otherwise be barred as of January 1, 2027, because the applicable statute of limitations or any other time limit had expired. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

~~Existing law prohibits a mental health provider, as defined, from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts, as defined, with a patient under 18 years of age. Existing law provides that any sexual orientation change efforts attempted on a patient under 18 years of age by a mental health provider shall be considered unprofessional conduct and shall subject the provider to discipline by the provider’s licensing entity.~~

~~This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide individuals who have been harmed by sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts by licensed mental health providers to have adequate time to seek civil remedies.~~

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 *SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares:*
- 2 *(a) The American Psychological Association, the American*
- 3 *Psychiatric Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the*
- 4 *American Medical Association, the American Counseling*
- 5 *Association, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent*
- 6 *Psychiatry, the American School Counselor Association, the*
- 7 *National Association of Social Workers, and every other*
- 8 *mainstream mental health and medical organization in the United*

1 *States have determined that efforts to change an individual’s sexual*
2 *orientation or gender identity are harmful and ineffective.*

3 *(b) In 2009, the American Psychological Association Task Force*
4 *on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation*
5 *conducted a systematic review of peer-reviewed research and*
6 *concluded that sexual orientation change efforts are unlikely to*
7 *be successful and involve some risk of harm, including depression,*
8 *suicidality, and anxiety. In 2021, the American Psychological*
9 *Association adopted a resolution concluding that gender identity*
10 *change efforts are harmful and ineffective and calling for their*
11 *elimination.*

12 *(c) The American Psychiatric Association has stated that it*
13 *“opposes any psychiatric treatment such as reparative or*
14 *conversion therapy which is based upon the assumption that*
15 *homosexuality per se is a mental disorder or based upon the a*
16 *priori assumption that a patient should change their sexual*
17 *homosexual orientation.”*

18 *(d) The American Academy of Pediatrics has stated that*
19 *“therapy directed at specifically changing sexual orientation is*
20 *contraindicated, since it can provoke guilt and anxiety while having*
21 *little or no potential for achieving changes in orientation.”*

22 *(e) The World Professional Association for Transgender Health,*
23 *the American Medical Association, and the American*
24 *Psychological Association recognize that gender identity is not a*
25 *disorder and that efforts to change an individual’s gender identity*
26 *are harmful.*

27 *(f) The scientific and clinical consensus establishes that sexual*
28 *orientation or gender identity change efforts pose serious risks of*
29 *harm to patients, including depression, guilt, helplessness,*
30 *hopelessness, shame, social withdrawal, suicidality, substance*
31 *abuse, stress, self-blame, decreased self-esteem, feelings of anger*
32 *and betrayal, loss of religious faith, alienation from family,*
33 *problems in sexual and emotional intimacy, sexual dysfunction,*
34 *high-risk sexual behaviors, feelings of being dehumanized, and a*
35 *sense of having wasted time and resources.*

36 *(g) The psychological harms caused by sexual orientation or*
37 *gender identity change efforts often do not manifest until years or*
38 *decades after the conduct occurred. Survivors frequently do not*
39 *recognize their experience as conversion therapy, initially fail to*
40 *recognize such treatment as harmful, fail to connect their*

1 *psychological injuries to the treatment until much later in life, or*
2 *are deterred from coming forward by shame instilled by the*
3 *treatment itself.*

4 *(h) The dynamics of the therapeutic relationship, including the*
5 *trust placed in mental health providers, the age and vulnerability*
6 *of patients, the authority exercised by providers, and the shame*
7 *and internalized stigma resulting from such treatment, create*
8 *barriers to timely disclosure and recognition of harm similar to*
9 *those recognized by this state in the context of childhood sexual*
10 *assault.*

11 *(i) The existing statute of limitations for professional negligence*
12 *does not adequately account for the delayed recognition of*
13 *psychological injury that is characteristic of harm caused by sexual*
14 *orientation or gender identity change efforts.*

15 *(j) The psychological harms described in this section result from*
16 *efforts to direct a patient toward a predetermined outcome*
17 *regarding the patient's sexual orientation or gender identity,*
18 *regardless of the nature of that predetermined outcome.*

19 *(k) In cases involving latent injuries where there is scientific*
20 *consensus regarding harmfulness, California courts have*
21 *recognized that plaintiffs may establish causation by demonstrating*
22 *that exposure to the harmful conduct was, in reasonable medical*
23 *probability, a substantial factor contributing to the risk of*
24 *developing the injury or illness, without requiring proof of the*
25 *precise mechanism by which the harm occurred. This causation*
26 *framework is appropriate for claims arising from sexual orientation*
27 *or gender identity change efforts, given the scientific consensus*
28 *regarding the harmfulness of such efforts and the latent nature of*
29 *the resulting psychological injuries.*

30 *(l) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide individuals who*
31 *have suffered harm as a result of sexual orientation or gender*
32 *identity change efforts by licensed mental health providers with*
33 *adequate time to seek civil remedies for the harms they have*
34 *suffered.*

35 *SEC. 2. Section 340.12 is added to the Code of Civil Procedure,*
36 *to read:*

37 *340.12. (a) For purposes of this section:*

38 *(1) "Licensed mental health provider" means any of the*
39 *following individuals who hold or held a valid license, certificate,*

1 or registration to practice in California at the time the conduct at
2 issue occurred:

3 (A) A physician or surgeon, including one specializing in the
4 practice of psychiatry.

5 (B) A psychologist, psychological assistant, registered
6 psychologist, or psychology trainee.

7 (C) A licensed marriage and family therapist, marriage and
8 family therapist registered intern, or marriage and family therapist
9 trainee.

10 (D) A licensed educational psychologist.

11 (E) A credentialed school psychologist.

12 (F) A licensed clinical social worker, associate clinical social
13 worker, or clinical social worker intern.

14 (G) A licensed professional clinical counselor, associate
15 professional clinical counselor, or professional clinical counselor
16 trainee.

17 (H) Any other person licensed, certified, or registered to provide
18 mental health treatment under California law.

19 (2) “Sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts” means
20 any practices of a licensed mental health provider that seek to
21 direct a patient toward a predetermined sexual orientation or
22 gender identity outcome. Such efforts include, regardless of the
23 direction of the intended change, all of the following:

24 (A) Efforts to direct a patient toward a particular sexual
25 orientation by eliminating, reducing, or discouraging sexual or
26 romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of a particular
27 sex.

28 (B) Efforts to direct a patient toward a particular sexual
29 orientation by creating, promoting, or encouraging sexual or
30 romantic attractions or feelings toward individuals of a particular
31 sex.

32 (C) Efforts to direct a patient toward a particular gender identity
33 by eliminating, reducing, discouraging, or promoting any
34 particular gender identity or gender expression.

35 (3) “Sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts” does
36 not include either of the following practices:

37 (A) Nondirective psychotherapies that facilitate a patient’s
38 coping, identity exploration, and self-understanding without
39 seeking to achieve any particular outcome regarding sexual
40 orientation or gender identity.

1 (B) *Age-appropriate interventions to address unlawful conduct*
2 *or unsafe practices that do not seek to direct the patient toward*
3 *any particular sexual orientation or gender identity.*

4 (b) *In an action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of*
5 *sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts, the time for*
6 *commencement of the action shall be the later of the following:*

7 (1) *If the plaintiff was under 18 years of age at the time of the*
8 *conduct, within 22 years of the date the plaintiff attains the age of*
9 *majority.*

10 (2) *If the plaintiff was 18 years of age or older at the time of*
11 *the conduct, within 10 years of the date of the last treatment session*
12 *in which the sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts*
13 *occurred.*

14 (3) *Within five years of the date the plaintiff discovers or*
15 *reasonably should have discovered that psychological injury or*
16 *illness occurring after the conduct was caused by sexual*
17 *orientation or gender identity change efforts. For purposes this*
18 *paragraph all of the following shall apply:*

19 (A) *The plaintiff shall be deemed to have discovered that*
20 *psychological injury or illness was caused by sexual orientation*
21 *or gender identity change efforts when the plaintiff first knew or*
22 *reasonably should have known that the psychological injury or*
23 *illness was caused, in whole or in part, by the sexual orientation*
24 *or gender identity change efforts.*

25 (B) *The plaintiff need not have knowledge of the full extent of*
26 *the injury, the specific diagnosis, or that the conduct was wrongful*
27 *or actionable.*

28 (C) *Knowledge that one received treatment from a licensed*
29 *mental health provider, standing alone, does not constitute*
30 *discovery.*

31 (D) *The discovery period commences only when the plaintiff*
32 *knew or reasonably should have known that psychological injury*
33 *or illness generally was caused by sexual orientation or gender*
34 *identity change efforts. Evidence that the plaintiff was aware of*
35 *one psychological symptom or condition potentially caused by*
36 *such efforts, or had made a connection between the efforts and*
37 *any specific symptom, does not establish discovery of other injuries*
38 *or the full scope of harm.*

39 (c) *This section applies to the following actions:*

1 (1) An action against a licensed mental health provider for
2 damages arising from sexual orientation or gender identity change
3 efforts.

4 (2) An action against any person or entity that employed,
5 supervised, or otherwise exercised authority over a licensed mental
6 health provider, and such person or entity knew or had reason to
7 know that the licensed mental health provider engaged in or was
8 likely to engage in sexual orientation or gender identity change
9 efforts and failed to take reasonable steps to prevent such conduct.

10 (3) An action against any person or entity for the negligent
11 hiring, supervision, or retention of a licensed mental health
12 provider who engaged in sexual orientation or gender identity
13 change efforts.

14 (d) In an action pursuant to this section, the plaintiff may
15 recover damages, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

16 (1) Economic damages, including medical expenses, mental
17 health treatment costs, lost earnings, and other pecuniary losses.

18 (2) Noneconomic damages, including pain and suffering,
19 emotional distress, and loss of enjoyment of life.

20 (3) Punitive damages if the defendant's conduct was willful,
21 oppressive, fraudulent, or malicious.

22 (4) Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

23 (e) (1) In an action pursuant to this section, general causation
24 may be established by expert testimony, scientific literature, or
25 other evidence demonstrating that sexual orientation or gender
26 identity change efforts are capable of causing the type of
27 psychological injury or illness suffered by the plaintiff.

28 (2) Once general causation is established, the trier of fact may
29 infer specific causation from evidence that the plaintiff was
30 subjected to sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts
31 and subsequently experienced the type of psychological injury or
32 illness that such efforts are capable of causing, unless the
33 defendant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the
34 plaintiff's injury or illness was caused solely by other factors
35 unrelated to the sexual orientation or gender identity change
36 efforts.

37 (3) In determining whether sexual orientation or gender identity
38 change efforts were a substantial factor in causing the plaintiff's
39 injury, the trier of fact may consider the nature, duration, and
40 intensity of the efforts, the age and vulnerability of the plaintiff at

1 *the time, the relationship between the plaintiff and the provider;*
2 *the temporal relationship between the efforts and the onset or*
3 *exacerbation of symptoms, and any other relevant factors.*

4 *(4) The causation framework set forth in this subdivision reflects*
5 *the principle that in cases involving latent injuries and scientific*
6 *consensus regarding harmfulness, plaintiffs may establish*
7 *causation by demonstrating that exposure to the harmful conduct*
8 *was, in reasonable medical probability, a substantial factor*
9 *contributing to the risk of developing the injury or illness, without*
10 *requiring proof of the precise mechanism by which the harm*
11 *occurred.*

12 *(f) (1) In an action pursuant to this section, expert testimony*
13 *regarding the general psychological effects of sexual orientation*
14 *or gender identity change efforts shall be admissible to establish*
15 *the types of harm such efforts are known to cause based on the*
16 *scientific and clinical consensus. Expert testimony may include,*
17 *but is not limited to, any of the following:*

18 *(A) The scientific and clinical consensus regarding the*
19 *harmfulness of sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts.*

20 *(B) The types of psychological injuries commonly caused by*
21 *sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts.*

22 *(C) The typical latency period between sexual orientation or*
23 *gender identity change efforts and the manifestation or recognition*
24 *of psychological harm.*

25 *(D) The reasons why survivors of sexual orientation or gender*
26 *identity change efforts commonly experience delayed recognition*
27 *of harm, including repression, shame, and the dynamics of the*
28 *therapeutic relationship.*

29 *(2) This subdivision does not limit the admissibility of other*
30 *relevant expert testimony regarding causation or damages.*

31 *(g) (1) This section applies to any action commenced on or*
32 *after January 1, 2027.*

33 *(2) Notwithstanding any other law, a claim for damages*
34 *described in this section that has not been litigated to finality and*
35 *that would otherwise be barred as of January 1, 2027, because*
36 *the applicable statute of limitations or any other time limit had*
37 *expired, shall be revived. These claims may be commenced within*
38 *three years of January 1, 2027, or within the time period specified*
39 *in subdivision (b), whichever is later.*

1 (3) *This subdivision shall apply to claims against any defendant*
2 *described in subdivision (c).*

3 (h) *This section shall not be construed to do any of the following:*

4 (1) *Limit the application of any other law that extends the time*
5 *for commencement of an action.*

6 (2) *Limit or restrict any statutory or common law cause of action*
7 *or remedy available to any person injured by sexual orientation*
8 *or gender identity change efforts.*

9 (3) *Create a new cause of action.*

10 (i) *It is the intent of the Legislature that this section be*
11 *interpreted broadly to effectuate its remedial purpose of providing*
12 *civil remedies to persons harmed by sexual orientation or gender*
13 *identity change efforts.*

14 (j) *The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision*
15 *of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall*
16 *not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect*
17 *without the invalid provision or application.*

18 ~~SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact~~
19 ~~legislation that would provide individuals who have been harmed~~
20 ~~by sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts by licensed~~
21 ~~mental health providers with adequate time to seek civil remedies~~
22 ~~for the harms they have suffered.~~

O