



April 15, 2024

Submitted via email to JCARR1@jcarr.state.oh.us

Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR)
Ohio General Assembly
ATTN: Comments on Gender Transition Care Rules
77 S High Street, Concourse Level
Columbus, OH 43215

Re: Rule 3701-3-17 [Reporting Gender-Related Condition Diagnoses and Gender Transition Care]; 3701-59-06 [Hospital Quality Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors]; 3701-59-07 [Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Hospitals]; Rule 3701-83-60 [Health Care Facility Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors]; and Rule 3701-83-61 [Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Health Care Facilities]

I am writing on behalf of Equitas Health, which is headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, to provide information related to you all's review of administrative rules – Rule 3701-3-17: Reporting Gender-Related Condition Diagnoses and Gender Transition Care; 3701-59-06: Hospital Quality Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors; 3701-59-07: Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Hospitals; Rule 3701-83-60: Health Care Facility Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors; and Rule 3701-83-61: Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Health Care Facilities – as proposed by Governor Mike DeWine and the Ohio Dept. of Health (ODH). As noted in this cover letter and in the attached document, Equitas Health is in strong opposition to all portions of these proposed administrative rules, and we encourage the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) to recommend that all of these proposed administrative rules be invalidated.

As you may be aware, Equitas Health is a non-profit community health center and one of the largest LGBTQ+ and HIV/AIDS serving healthcare organizations in the country. Each year, we serve tens of thousands of patients in Ohio, Texas, Kentucky, and West Virginia, and since 1984, we have been working to advance “care for all.” Our mission is to be the gateway to good health for those at risk of or affected by HIV; for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning (LGBTQ+) community; and for those seeking a welcoming healthcare home. In doing so, we offer primary and specialized medical care, pharmacy services, dentistry, mental health and recovery services, HIV/STI prevention and treatment services, Ryan White HIV case management, overall care navigation, and a number of community health initiatives.

In the past three months, Equitas Health has filed two separate public comments related to the aforementioned administrative rules. To assist the committee in the review of these proposed administrative rules, we have attached our most recent public comment from the Ohio Dept. of Health's (ODH's) March 21 public hearing. Our agency remains deeply concerned about the impact that these proposed administrative rules will have on access to care for patients across Ohio. Additionally, our agency is also concerned that these proposed administrative rules may conflict with several of the JCARR prongs, as described in Ohio Revised Code Section 106.021. Specifically, we are concerned that these proposed administrative rules 1) exceed the statutory authority of Governor Mike DeWine and ODH; 2) conflict with the legislative intent under which these rules are being proposed; and 3) pose an adverse threat both to healthcare access and healthcare-related businesses throughout the state.

Given this and the concerns noted in the attached public comment, Equitas Health remains in strong opposition to all portions of these proposed administrative rules. As such, we encourage the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) to recommend that all of these proposed administrative rules be invalidated. If you have any comments or further questions, please feel free to reach out to us directly.

Sincerely,

Dr. Rhea Debussy (she/her)
Director of External Affairs
Equitas Health



March 21, 2024

Submitted via email to Alicyn.Carrel@odh.ohio.gov¹

Ohio Dept. of Health (ODH)
ATTN: Comments on Gender Transition Care Rules
246 N High Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Re: Rule 3701-3-17 [Reporting Gender-Related Condition Diagnoses and Gender Transition Care]; 3701-59-06 [Hospital Quality Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors]; 3701-59-07 [Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Hospitals]; Rule 3701-83-60 [Health Care Facility Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors]; and Rule 3701-83-61 [Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Health Care Facilities]

I am writing on behalf of Equitas Health, which is headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, to express comments and concerns with administrative rules – Rule 3701-3-17: Reporting Gender-Related Condition Diagnoses and Gender Transition Care; 3701-59-06: Hospital Quality Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors; 3701-59-07: Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Hospitals; Rule 3701-83-60: Health Care Facility Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors; and Rule 3701-83-61: Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Health Care Facilities— as proposed by Governor Mike DeWine and the Ohio Dept. of Health (ODH). As noted throughout this public comment, Equitas Health is in strong opposition to all portions of these proposed administrative rules.

As you may be aware, Equitas Health is a non-profit community health center and one of the largest LGBTQ+ and HIV/AIDS serving healthcare organizations in the country. Each year, we serve tens of thousands of patients in Ohio, Texas, Kentucky, and West Virginia, and since 1984, we have been working to advance “care for all.” Our mission is to be the gateway to good health for those at risk of or affected by HIV; for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning (LGBTQ+) community; and for those seeking a welcoming healthcare home. In doing so, we offer primary and specialized medical care, pharmacy services, dentistry, mental health and recovery services, HIV/STI prevention and treatment services, Ryan White HIV case

¹ Document prepared by Rhea Debussy, Ph.D. (she/her), Director of External Affairs and Oliver Licking (he/him), Gender Equity Policy Manager. Document reviewed by Sam Brinker (he/him), General Counsel and Adrianna Udinwe (she/her), Associate General Counsel.

management, overall care navigation, and a number of community health initiatives.² Regarding this public comment, our agency, our patients, and our broader community are concerned about these proposed rules. As one of the largest providers of gender affirming care in the Midwest, we strongly urge the Ohio Dept. of Health (ODH) to fully and completely rescind all portions of these proposed administrative rules.

Overall Recommendation: We strongly urge the Ohio Dept. of Health (ODH) to fully and completely rescind all portions of these proposed administrative rules, given their numerous contradictions to evidence-based and medically recommended standards of transition-related medical care.

In their current form, the proposed administrative rules fail to meet the standards of care, as outlined by leading medical associations like the World Professional Association of Transgender Health (WPATH).³ As such, the proposed administrative rules would run counter to such evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, and they would result in harm to transgender, non-binary, gender expansive, and intersex patients across the state.

As mentioned in our previous public comments, the proposed administrative rules will limit access to gender affirming care services (including both physical and mental health services for youth) and related medications that are necessary for transition-related care (i.e. puberty blockers to temporarily pause the development of secondary sex characteristics). If implemented as currently written, this proposed administrative rule will enact a *de facto* or shadow ban that dramatically impacts existing access to life-saving care and medically recommended medications. Such draconian administrative rules, which runs counter to evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, will place medical providers in an unethical situation, and alarmingly, they will also facilitate active harm against patients, given that these practices would go against the medical recommendations that are referenced above.

As noted both above and in our previous public comments on this matter, we strongly recommend that all portions of these proposed administrative rules be fully and completely rescinded. Below, we have provided additional details about our concerns related to each sub-section of these proposed administrative rules.

1. Rule 3701-3-17 [Reporting Gender-Related Condition Diagnosis and Gender Transition Care]

- A. Regarding sub-section (A) of Rule 3701-3-17: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (A) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** In addition to the concerns noted above, sub-section (A)

² <https://equitashealth.com/about-us/>

³ See WPATH's *Standards of Care for the Health of Transgender and Gender Diverse People*, version 8. 2022. Taylor and Francis Group. Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/26895269.2022.2100644>

relies upon a number of outdated terms (i.e. ‘biological sex,’ and ‘birth sex’) in (A)(1).⁴ Further, the language in (A)(3)-(A)(4) unfairly targets evidence-based healthcare services for transgender, non-binary, and gender expansive people, while also containing provisions that will indirectly impact access to care for intersex people among others. There are similar concerns with the language used in (A)(7), and such issues – which largely stem from a hastily and poorly crafted set of proposed administrative rules – would also create unintended impacts on other people (i.e. cisgender people receiving reproductive surgical like vasectomies and hysterectomies). In addition to limiting access to care for transgender, non-binary, gender expansive, and intersex people, the language set forth in (A)(7)(a) and (A)(7)(b) would place an undue burden on medical providers. And finally, we remain deeply concerned with how this language specifically targets patients receiving gender affirming care services, while also placing an undue burden upon those associated with said services. Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁵ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁶ and Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”).⁷

B. Regarding sub-section (B) of Rule 3701-3-17: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (B) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted throughout this comment, the practices described in this portion of the proposed administrative rule raise a number of ethical questions and patient privacy concerns, while also creating an undue reporting burden with an overly restrictive thirty-day timeline for such reporting. As such, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with areas of federal law, such as 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. implicit protections related to the right to privacy)⁸ and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).⁹

C. Regarding sub-section (C) of Rule 3701-3-17: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (C) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and

⁴ See GLAAD’s *GLAAD Media Reference Guide*, 11th edition. Available at: <https://glaad.org/reference/trans-terms>

⁵ See 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Available at: <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/14th-amendment>

⁶ See Section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS). Available at: <https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-individuals/section-1557/index.html>

⁷ See Article I, Section 22 (The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety) of the Ohio Constitution. Ohio Legislative Service Commission. Available at: <https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-constitution/section-1.22#:~:text=Article%20I%2C%20Section%2022%20%7C%20The,Protections%20for%20Health%20and%20Safety>

⁸ See 1st Amendment to the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Available at: <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript>

⁹ See Health Information Privacy. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS). Available at: <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/index.html>

completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted throughout this comment, the practices described in this portion of the proposed administrative rule raise a number of ethical questions and patient privacy concerns, while also creating an undue reporting burden with an overly cumbersome amount of patient and treatment information. The newly added portion of sub-section(C)(1)(d) from the February 7 revision is also concerning, and in our understanding, there is no apparent compelling governmental interest in the state of Ohio collecting this additional basic demographic information. As such, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with areas of federal law, such as 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. implicit protections related to the right to privacy)¹⁰ and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA).¹¹

D. Regarding sub-section (D) of Rule 3701-3-17: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (D) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted throughout this comment, the practices described in this portion of the proposed administrative rule raise a number of ethical questions and patient privacy concerns, while also creating an undue reporting burden with an overly cumbersome amount of patient and treatment information. We strongly hold the position that such data should not be collected by the government and/or shared with the General Assembly, given numerous ethical and patient privacy concerns. As such, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with areas of federal law, such as 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. implicit protections related to the right to privacy)¹² and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA).¹³

E. Regarding sub-section (E) of Rule 3701-3-17: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (E) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted throughout this comment, this portion of the proposed administrative rule still raises a number of concerns. Given the reporting requirements noted in sub-sections (B), (C), and (D), even aggregate data can inadvertently release personally identifiable and protected health information in certain circumstances, such as those described throughout this proposed administrative rule. For instance, aggregate data can be split for the purposes of analysis, and when certain variables (i.e. location, age, sex assigned at birth, gender identity, etc.) are controlled for, this could presumably allow individuals to make inferences that jeopardize the privacy of individual patients within aggregate data samples. As such, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with areas of federal law, such as 1st Amendment of the

¹⁰ See *supra* note 8.

¹¹ See *supra* note 9.

¹² See *supra* note 8.

¹³ See *supra* note 9.

U.S. Constitution (i.e. implicit protections related to the right to privacy)¹⁴ and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA).¹⁵

2. Rule 3701-59-06 [Hospital Quality Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors]

- A. Regarding sub-section (A) of Rule 3701-59-06: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (A) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** In addition to the concerns noted above, sub-section (A) relies upon a number of outdated terms (i.e. ‘biological sex,’ and ‘birth sex’) in (A)(1).¹⁶ Further, the language in (A)(3)-(A)(4) unfairly targets evidence-based healthcare services for transgender, non-binary, and gender expansive people, while also containing provisions that will indirectly impact access to care for intersex people among others. Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,¹⁷ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),¹⁸ and Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”).¹⁹
- B. Regarding sub-section (B) of Rule 3701-59-06: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (B) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** The entirety of sub-section (B) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, since the surgeries in question are not occurring in the state of Ohio. As such, this portion of the proposed administrative rule is completely redundant and unnecessary, so it should be completely struck. Further, the language in (B)(1) may be interpreted as a ‘gag order’ for medical providers, and in addition to placing an undue burden upon them, this would both unfairly restrict speech and limit the information provided to patients. Given this, the language may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”)²⁰ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of both direct speech and/or symbolic speech and expression).²¹

¹⁴ See *supra* note 8.

¹⁵ See *supra* note 9.

¹⁶ See *supra* note 4.

¹⁷ See *supra* note 5.

¹⁸ See *supra* note 6.

¹⁹ See *supra* note 7.

²⁰ See *supra* note 7.

²¹ See *supra* note 8.

C. Regarding sub-section (C) of Rule 3701-59-06: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (C) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. The entirety of sub-section (C) – in addition to much of the language used within the sub-section – would facilitate the creation of medical policies and practices that rely upon outdated information about medical care for intersex patients.²² Additionally, (C)(1) has an unusually narrow understanding of intersex identities and variations, and the language in (C)(1) would unfairly restrict access to many intersex patients, so (C)(1) should be completely struck.²³ Similarly, (C)(2) should also be completely struck for the same reasons. Finally, the language used in (C), as currently written, would also protect medical providers and surgeons, who perform medically unnecessary and often non-consensual surgeries on intersex newborns and children.²⁴ Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,²⁵ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),²⁶ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),²⁷ and state malpractice law.²⁸

3. Rule 3701-59-07 [Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Hospitals]

A. Regarding sub-section (A) of Rule 3701-59-07: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (A) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted above, sub-section (A) relies upon a number of outdated terms (i.e. ‘biological sex,’ and ‘birth sex’) in (A)(1).²⁹ Further, the language in (A)(3)-(A)(4) unfairly targets evidence-based healthcare services for transgender, non-binary, and gender expansive people, while also containing provisions that will indirectly impact access to care for intersex people among others. Additionally, we remain deeply concerned with how this language specifically targets patients receiving gender affirming care services, while also placing an undue burden upon medical providers who are associated with said

²² See interAct and Lambda Legal’s *Providing Ethical and Compassionate Health Care to Intersex Patients: Intersex-Affirming Hospital Policies*. 2018. Available at: https://legacy.lambdalegal.org/sites/default/files/publications/downloads/resource_20180731_hospital-policies-intersex.pdf

²³ See the Intersex Society of North America’s (ISNA’s) “What is Intersex?” Available at: https://isna.org/faq/what_is_intersex/; see also interAct’s “Intersex Variations Glossary.” 2022. Available at: <https://interactadvocates.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Intersex-Variations-Glossary.pdf>

²⁴ See Human Rights Watch’s “Intersex Children.” Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/topic/childrens-rights/intersex-children>

²⁵ See *supra* note 5.

²⁶ See *supra* note 6.

²⁷ See *supra* note 7.

²⁸ See Ohio Revised Code Section 2305.113: Medical Malpractice Actions. Available at: <https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-2305.113>

²⁹ See *supra* note 4.

services. Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,³⁰ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),³¹ and Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”).³²

B. Regarding sub-section (B) of Rule 3701-59-07: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (B) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted above, the entirety of sub-section (B) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, while also placing an undue burden on both medical providers and their patients.³³ Further, (B)(1) and (B)(2) should be completely struck, given that they are out-of-line with existing evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care already in practice across the country. Similarly, (B)(3) should also be completely struck for the same reasons. Regarding (B)(3), this portion of the proposed rule would place an exceptional undue burden on medical providers and patients, particularly given the lack of clarity within language like that used in (B)(3)(a) and other portions of the sub-section. This portion of the proposed rule would have a particularly harmful impact on individual people’s health, medical providers’ ability to practice, and Ohio’s economy (i.e. because it would likely force smaller practices to close for business). More specifically, (B)(4) should follow the medically recommended standards of care set forth by WPATH, and mental health requirements should not extend beyond those already in place. In addition to this, it would also have a disparate impact on transgender, non-binary, gender expansive, and intersex youth of color, people in rural communities, and people with a lower socioeconomic status. Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,³⁴ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),³⁵ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),³⁶ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of symbolic speech and expression).³⁷

³⁰ See *supra* note 5.

³¹ See *supra* note 6.

³² See *supra* note 7.

³³ See *supra* note 3.

³⁴ See *supra* note 5.

³⁵ See *supra* note 6.

³⁶ See *supra* note 7.

³⁷ See *supra* note 8.

- C. Regarding sub-section (C) of Rule 3701-59-07: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (C) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** In addition to the concerns noted above, the entirety of sub-section (C) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, while also placing an undue burden on both medical providers and their patients.³⁸ As with other portions of this proposed rule, we also question what compelling governmental interest exists for the government to restrict access to evidence-based and medically recommended care simply because a patient is under eighteen years of age. Furthermore, sub-section (C) relies upon information from sub-section (B) to which we have already expressed strong opposition. Finally and as with other portions of this proposed administrative rule, this language may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,³⁹ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁴⁰ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁴¹ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of symbolic speech and expression).⁴²
- D. Regarding sub-section (D) of Rule 3701-59-07: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (D) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** In addition to the concerns noted above, the entirety of sub-section (D) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, while also placing an undue burden on both medical providers and their patients.⁴³ As with other portions of this proposed rule, we also question what compelling governmental interest exists for the government to restrict access to evidence-based and medically recommended care simply because a patient is under twenty-one years of age. Finally and as with other portions of this proposed administrative rule, this language may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁴⁴ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁴⁵ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁴⁶ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of symbolic speech and expression).⁴⁷

³⁸ See *supra* note 3.

³⁹ See *supra* note 5.

⁴⁰ See *supra* note 6.

⁴¹ See *supra* note 7.

⁴² See *supra* note 8.

⁴³ See *supra* note 3.

⁴⁴ See *supra* note 5.

⁴⁵ See *supra* note 6.

⁴⁶ See *supra* note 7.

⁴⁷ See *supra* note 8.

E. Regarding sub-section (E) of Rule 3701-59-07: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (E) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. The entirety of sub-section (E) – in addition to much of the language used within the sub-section – would facilitate the creation of medical policies and practices that rely upon outdated information about medical care for intersex patients.⁴⁸ Additionally, (E)(1) has an unusually narrow understanding of intersex identities and variations, and the language in (E)(1) would unfairly restrict access to many intersex patients, so (E)(1) should be completely struck.⁴⁹ Similarly, (E)(2) should also be completely struck for the same reasons. Finally, the language used in (E), as currently written, would also protect medical providers and surgeons, who perform medically unnecessary and often non-consensual surgeries on intersex newborns and children.⁵⁰ Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁵¹ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁵² Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁵³ and state malpractice law.⁵⁴

F. Regarding sub-section (F) of Rule 3701-59-07: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (F) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. Due to the serious concerns expressed about other portions of this rule and the fact that we have recommended them to be rescinded, sub-section (F) is redundant, and as such, should be struck.

4. Rule 3701-83-60 [Health Care Facility Quality Standards for Gender Reassignment Surgery and Genital Gender Reassignment Surgery for Minors]

A. Regarding sub-section (A) of Rule 3701-83-60: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (A) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted above, sub-section (A) relies upon a number of outdated terms (i.e. ‘biological sex,’ and ‘birth sex’) in (A)(1).⁵⁵ Further, the language in (A)(2)-(A)(4) unfairly targets evidence-based healthcare services for transgender, non-binary, and gender expansive people, while also containing provisions that will indirectly impact access to care for intersex people among others. Further, the definitions set forth in (A)(5) are particularly

⁴⁸ See *supra* note 22.

⁴⁹ See *supra* note 23.

⁵⁰ See *supra* note 24.

⁵¹ See *supra* note 5.

⁵² See *supra* note 6.

⁵³ See *supra* note 7.

⁵⁴ See *supra* note 28.

⁵⁵ See *supra* note 4.

perplexing, particularly in reference to (A)(5)(b), (A)(5)(d), (A)(5)(e) and (A)(5)(f). Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁵⁶ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁵⁷ and Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”).⁵⁸

- B. Regarding sub-section (B) of Rule 3701-83-60: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (B) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** The entirety of sub-section (B) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, since the surgeries in question are not occurring in the state of Ohio. As such, this portion of the proposed administrative rule is completely redundant and unnecessary, so it should be completely struck. Further, the language in (B)(1) may be interpreted as a ‘gag order’ for medical providers, and in addition to placing an undue burden upon them, this would both unfairly restrict speech and limit the information provided to patients. Given this, the language may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”)⁵⁹ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of both direct speech and/or symbolic speech and expression).⁶⁰
- C. Regarding sub-section (C) of Rule 3701-83-60: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (C) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** The entirety of sub-section (C) – in addition to much of the language used within the sub-section – would facilitate the creation of medical policies and practices that rely upon outdated information about medical care for intersex patients.⁶¹ Additionally, (C)(1) has an unusually narrow understanding of intersex identities and variations, and the language in (C)(1) would unfairly restrict access to many intersex patients, so (C)(1) should be completely struck.⁶² Similarly, (C)(2) should also be completely struck for the same reasons. Finally, the language used in (C), as currently written, would also protect medical providers and surgeons, who perform medically unnecessary and often non-consensual surgeries on intersex newborns and children.⁶³ Given all of this, this portion of the proposed

⁵⁶ See *supra* note 5.

⁵⁷ See *supra* note 6.

⁵⁸ See *supra* note 7.

⁵⁹ See *supra* note 7.

⁶⁰ See *supra* note 8.

⁶¹ See *supra* note 22.

⁶² See *supra* note 23.

⁶³ See *supra* note 24.

administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁶⁴ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁶⁵ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁶⁶ and state malpractice law.⁶⁷

5. Rule 3701-83-61 [Quality Standards for Gender Transition Treatment at Health Care Facilities]

- A. Regarding sub-section (A) of Rule 3701-83-61: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (A) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** In addition to the concerns noted above, sub-section (A) relies upon a number of outdated terms (i.e. ‘biological sex,’ and ‘birth sex’) in (A)(1).⁶⁸ Further, the language in (A)(2)-(A)(4) unfairly targets evidence-based healthcare services for transgender, non-binary, and gender expansive people, while also containing provisions that will indirectly impact access to care for intersex people among others. Further, the definitions set forth in (A)(5) are particularly perplexing, particularly in reference to (A)(5)(b), (A)(5)(d), (A)(5)(e) and (A)(5)(f). Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁶⁹ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁷⁰ and Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”).⁷¹
- B. Regarding sub-section (B) of Rule 3701-83-61: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (B) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** In addition to the concerns noted above, the entirety of sub-section (B) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, while also placing an undue burden on both medical providers and their patients.⁷² Further, (B)(1) and (B)(2) should be completely struck, given that they are out-of-line with existing evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care already in practice across the country. Similarly, (B)(3) should also be completely struck for the same reasons. Regarding (B)(3), this portion of the proposed rule would place an exceptional undue burden on medical providers and patients, particularly given the lack of clarity within language like that used in (B)(3)(a) and other portions of the

⁶⁴ See *supra* note 5.

⁶⁵ See *supra* note 6.

⁶⁶ See *supra* note 7.

⁶⁷ See *supra* note 28.

⁶⁸ See *supra* note 4.

⁶⁹ See *supra* note 5.

⁷⁰ See *supra* note 6.

⁷¹ See *supra* note 7.

⁷² See *supra* note 3.

sub-section. This portion of the proposed rule would have a particularly harmful impact on individual people’s health, medical providers’ ability to practice, and Ohio’s economy (i.e. because it would likely force smaller practices to close for business). More specifically, (B)(4) should follow the medically recommended standards of care set forth by WPATH, and mental health requirements should not extend beyond those already in place. In addition to this, it would also have a disparate impact on transgender, non-binary, gender expansive, and intersex youth of color, people in rural communities, and people with a lower socioeconomic status. Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁷³ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁷⁴ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁷⁵ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of symbolic speech and expression).⁷⁶

C. Regarding sub-section (C) of Rule 3701-83-61: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (C) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted above, the entirety of sub-section (C) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, while also placing an undue burden on both medical providers and their patients.⁷⁷ As with other portions of this proposed rule, we also question what compelling governmental interest exists for the government to restrict access to evidence-based and medically recommended care simply because a patient is under eighteen years of age. Furthermore, sub-section (C) relies upon information from sub-section (B) to which we have already expressed strong opposition. Finally and as with other portions of this proposed administrative rule, this language may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁷⁸ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁷⁹ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁸⁰ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of symbolic speech and expression).⁸¹

D. Regarding sub-section (D) of Rule 3701-83-61: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (D) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely

⁷³ See *supra* note 5.

⁷⁴ See *supra* note 6.

⁷⁵ See *supra* note 7.

⁷⁶ See *supra* note 8.

⁷⁷ See *supra* note 3.

⁷⁸ See *supra* note 5.

⁷⁹ See *supra* note 6.

⁸⁰ See *supra* note 7.

⁸¹ See *supra* note 8.

rescinded. In addition to the concerns noted above, the entirety of sub-section (D) relies upon outdated information about evidence-based and medically recommended standards of care, while also placing an undue burden on both medical providers and their patients.⁸² As with other portions of this proposed rule, we also question what compelling governmental interest exists for the government to restrict access to evidence-based and medically recommended care simply because a patient is under twenty-one years of age. Finally and as with other portions of this proposed administrative rule, this language may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁸³ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁸⁴ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁸⁵ and the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (i.e. freedom of speech in the form of symbolic speech and expression).⁸⁶

- E. Regarding sub-section (E) of Rule 3701-83-61: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (E) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** The entirety of sub-section (E) – in addition to much of the language used within the sub-section – would facilitate the creation of medical policies and practices that rely upon outdated information about medical care for intersex patients.⁸⁷ Additionally, (E)(1) has an unusually narrow understanding of intersex identities and variations, and the language in (E)(1) would unfairly restrict access to many intersex patients, so (E)(1) should be completely struck.⁸⁸ Similarly, (E)(2) should also be completely struck for the same reasons. Finally, the language used in (E), as currently written, would also protect medical providers and surgeons, who perform medically unnecessary and often non-consensual surgeries on intersex newborns and children.⁸⁹ Given all of this, this portion of the proposed administrative rule may directly conflict with several areas of existing federal and state law, such as the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution,⁹⁰ Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA),⁹¹ Section 22 of the Bill of Rights of the Ohio Constitution (i.e. “The Right to Reproductive Freedom with Protections for Health and Safety”),⁹² and state malpractice law.⁹³

⁸² See *supra* note 3.

⁸³ See *supra* note 5.

⁸⁴ See *supra* note 6.

⁸⁵ See *supra* note 7.

⁸⁶ See *supra* note 8.

⁸⁷ See *supra* note 22.

⁸⁸ See *supra* note 23.

⁸⁹ See *supra* note 24.

⁹⁰ See *supra* note 5.

⁹¹ See *supra* note 6.

⁹² See *supra* note 7.

⁹³ See *supra* note 28.

- F. Regarding sub-section (F) of Rule 3701-83-61: We strongly recommend that all portions of sub-section (F) of the proposed administrative rule be fully and completely rescinded.** Due to the serious concerns expressed about other portions of this rule and the fact that we have recommended them to be rescinded, sub-section (F) is redundant, and as such, should be struck.

Concluding Remarks: To conclude, we strongly recommend that the Ohio Dept. of Health (ODH) does the following:

- 1) Fully and completely rescind all portions of these proposed administrative rules, given their numerous contradictions to evidence-based and medically recommended standards of transition-related medical care.**

Equitas Health would like to thank you for this opportunity to present comments and concerns on the proposed administrative rule. Should you have any questions about our comments, please feel free to contact Dr. Rhea Debussy (she/her), Director of External Affairs at Equitas Health.