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January 27, 2021

VIA CM/ECF

Lyle W. Cayce, Clerk of Court
United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit
F. Edward Hebert Building
600 S. Maestri Place
New Orleans, LA 70130

**Re: *Franciscan Alliance, Inc. v. Cochran* (No. 20-10093)
Rule 28(j) Notice of Supplemental Authority:**

Exec. Order No. 13,988, “Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation,” 86 Fed. Reg. 7,023 (Jan. 20, 2021) (attached as **Exhibit A**)

Dear Mr. Cayce:

A central issue in this appeal is whether HHS interprets Section 1557 to prohibit “gender identity” discrimination, and thus to require healthcare providers (including Appellants) to perform and insure gender-transition procedures. If so, this appeal isn’t moot, Reply 5-12; and there is an obvious practical difference between the district court’s vacatur (which applied only to HHS’s 2016 Rule) and an injunction protecting Appellants from *other means* HHS can currently employ under Section 1557 to force them to violate their faith. Br.38-46.

It has long been clear that HHS *does* continue to understand Section 1557 this way. *See* Br.41-45. And on January 20, the new Administration expressly confirmed it. In Executive Order 13,988, President Biden affirmed that “[u]nder *Bostock*’s reasoning, laws that prohibit sex discrimination”—“including Title IX”—“along with their respective implementing regulations,” “prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity.” Ex.A, §1. The order specifically stated that this principle applies to “access [to] healthcare,” and ordered every federal agency head (including HHS’s) to “fully implement[]” it, *id.* §§2(b)-(c).

This order dooms (again) HHS’s justiciability arguments and confirms the inadequacy of the district court’s vacatur to remedy the threat to Appellants’ religious exercise. Title IX—cited by name—is the statute whose prohibition on “sex” discrimination is incorporated into Section 1557. Br.7. And the 2020 Rule constitutes



an “implementing regulation[.]” So today, under current law, HHS continues to interpret Section 1557 to prohibit “gender identity” discrimination, and has multiple existing regulatory means to “requir[e] [Appellants] to pay for [and] perform” transition procedures notwithstanding their “deeply held religious beliefs.” *Bostock v. Clayton Cnty.*, 140 S. Ct. 1731, 1781-82 (2020) (Alito, J., dissenting).

Such a requirement violates RFRA, as the district court correctly held, as HHS hasn’t disputed on appeal, Br.29, and as another court recently confirmed, *Religious Sisters of Mercy v. Azar*, ___ F. Supp. 3d ___, 2021 WL 191009, at *21-23 (D.N.D. Jan. 19, 2021). This Court should now order what follows from that holding—a permanent injunction prohibiting HHS from imposing the requirement on Appellants. Br.51-54.

Word Count: 337

Sincerely,

/s/ Joseph C. Davis

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cc: All counsel of record (by ECF notification)

EXHIBIT A

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 13988 of January 20, 2021

Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. Every person should be treated with respect and dignity and should be able to live without fear, no matter who they are or whom they love. Children should be able to learn without worrying about whether they will be denied access to the restroom, the locker room, or school sports. Adults should be able to earn a living and pursue a vocation knowing that they will not be fired, demoted, or mistreated because of whom they go home to or because how they dress does not conform to sex-based stereotypes. People should be able to access healthcare and secure a roof over their heads without being subjected to sex discrimination. All persons should receive equal treatment under the law, no matter their gender identity or sexual orientation.

These principles are reflected in the Constitution, which promises equal protection of the laws. These principles are also enshrined in our Nation's anti-discrimination laws, among them Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000e *et seq.*). In *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 590 U.S. (2020), the Supreme Court held that Title VII's prohibition on discrimination "because of . . . sex" covers discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation. Under *Bostock's* reasoning, laws that prohibit sex discrimination—including Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*), the Fair Housing Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*), and section 412 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1522), along with their respective implementing regulations—prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation, so long as the laws do not contain sufficient indications to the contrary.

Discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation manifests differently for different individuals, and it often overlaps with other forms of prohibited discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of race or disability. For example, transgender Black Americans face unconscionably high levels of workplace discrimination, homelessness, and violence, including fatal violence.

It is the policy of my Administration to prevent and combat discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation, and to fully enforce Title VII and other laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation. It is also the policy of my Administration to address overlapping forms of discrimination.

Sec. 2. Enforcing Prohibitions on Sex Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation. (a) The head of each agency shall, as soon as practicable and in consultation with the Attorney General, as appropriate, review all existing orders, regulations, guidance documents, policies, programs, or other agency actions ("agency actions") that:

- (i) were promulgated or are administered by the agency under Title VII or any other statute or regulation that prohibits sex discrimination, including any that relate to the agency's own compliance with such statutes or regulations; and

(ii) are or may be inconsistent with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

(b) The head of each agency shall, as soon as practicable and as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, including the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*), consider whether to revise, suspend, or rescind such agency actions, or promulgate new agency actions, as necessary to fully implement statutes that prohibit sex discrimination and the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

(c) The head of each agency shall, as soon as practicable, also consider whether there are additional actions that the agency should take to ensure that it is fully implementing the policy set forth in section 1 of this order. If an agency takes an action described in this subsection or subsection (b) of this section, it shall seek to ensure that it is accounting for, and taking appropriate steps to combat, overlapping forms of discrimination, such as discrimination on the basis of race or disability.

(d) Within 100 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency shall develop, in consultation with the Attorney General, as appropriate, a plan to carry out actions that the agency has identified pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

Sec. 3. Definition. “Agency” means any authority of the United States that is an “agency” under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5).

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. R. Biden, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 20, 2021.

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