Defendants.

28

## I. THE 2019 RULE'S DEFINITION OF "ENTITY" INCLUDES "HEALTH CARE ENTITIES"

The answer to the question posed in the Court's November 8, 2019 Order is yes. Church does not use the term "health care entity," only "entity." The Rule, however, defines the term "entity" to include essentially anyone, including all health care entities. It defines "entity" as:

a 'person' as defined in 1 U.S.C. 1; the Department; a State, political subdivision of any State, instrumentality of any State or political subdivision thereof; any public agency, public institution, public organization, or other public entity in any State or political subdivision of any State; or, as applicable, a foreign government, foreign nongovernmental organization, or intergovernmental organization...

84 Fed. Reg. 23,263 (Section 88.2). In turn, Section 1 of the U.S. Code defines "person" to "include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals." In other words, HHS's "entity" definition includes—without limitation—any corporation, company, individual, government, or public agency. The subset of corporations, companies, individuals, and public entities that also qualify as "health care entities" under the Rule *necessarily* fall within this capacious definition of "entity."

The regulatory history of the terms "entity" and "health care entity" supports this conclusion. The 2019 Rule seeks to "generally reinstate" HHS's 2008 rule.<sup>2</sup> 84 Fed. Reg. 23,179. In that earlier rule, HHS subsumed the term "entity" as used in Church under the definition of "health care entity" as used in Weldon and Coats-Snowe. *See* 73 Fed. Reg. 78,072, 78,076 (Dec. 19, 2008) ("[T]he Department thought it would be beneficial to provide a clear and consistent definition that it would apply when implementing any of the three statutes."); *id.* at 78,091 (Church "does not define the term 'entity,' and does not use the term 'health care entity.' In keeping with the definitions in PHS Act § 245 and the Weldon Amendment, the Department proposed to define 'health care entity' to include the specifically mentioned types of individuals

HHS has argued that although there is no limiting principle within the definition of "entity" itself, "[f]or some statutes . . . , the Applicability paragraph [of the Rule] by its own terms may only implicate certain types of entities or only entities receiving certain types of funding." 84 Fed. Reg. 23,170. While the Applicability paragraph concerning the Church Amendment indicates that it applies only to entities that receive certain funding, nothing in that paragraph limits the types of entities covered. *Id.* at 23,264-65 (Section 88.3(a)(1)).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The 2008 rule never meaningfully went into effect. *See New York v. v. U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 2019 WL 5781789, at \*8–\*9 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 6, 2019). It became effective on January 20, 2009 without the certification requirements and was rescinded by the 2011 rule on February 23, 2011. During that period, it appears it was not enforced. *Id.* at \*8.

and organizations from the two statutes, as well as other types of entities referenced in the Church Amendments."). While the 2008 rule used identical definitions for the terms "entity" and "health care entity," *id.* at 78,097, the 2019 Rule is even broader, going beyond the definitions covered by the 2008 Rule. 84 Fed. Reg. 23,179, 23,263.<sup>3</sup>

Defendants may argue that the 2019 Rule attempts to limit "health care entity"—contending that it applies only to instances specific to Weldon, Coats-Snowe, and ACA Section 1553. But the 2019 Rule makes clear that "health care entity" applies broadly to *any* circumstance in which a conscience objection may be made. *Id.* at 23,184 ("If the Department becomes aware that a State or local government or a health care entity may have undertaken activities that may violate *any* statutory conscience protection…") (emphasis added); 23,194–96 ("health care entity" encompasses a non-exclusive list that may vary case-by-case). This renders unavailing any argument by HHS that the 2019 Rule applies the term "health care entity" only to statutes that include that term—namely, Weldon, Coats-Snowe, and ACA Section 1553.

## II. HHS'S DEFINITION OF "ENTITY" CONFLICTS WITH CHURCH

HHS's definition of the term "entity" conflicts with Church. As an initial matter, the language, context, and legislative history of Church establish that it was intended to apply to those with a close nexus to the procedure, like doctors and nurses, as well as religious hospitals. By defining entity broadly enough to sweep in countless others, HHS has contravened Congress's will. Moreover, both Coats-Snowe and Weldon define "health care entity" to include both individuals and certain institutions. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 238n(c)(2); 132 Stat. 2981, 3118. But Church carefully distinguishes between an "entity" and an "individual," with some provisions applying to entities, some applying to individuals, and some applying to both. *See*, *e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 300a-7(b) ("The receipt of any grant, contract, loan, or loan guarantee under [the covered Acts] by any

capricious. New York, 2019 WL 5781789, at \*46.

the 2011 rule rescinded the previous definition for fear of creating confusion is arbitrary and

<sup>3</sup> In 2011, HHS rescinded the 2008 definitions, stating that the 2008 Rule had "caused confusion"

regarding the scope of the federal health care provider conscience protection statutes" and might "negatively affect the ability of patients to access care if interpreted broadly." 76 Fed. Reg. at 9973–74; *see also New York*, 2019 WL 5781789, at \*9. HHS's failure even to acknowledge that

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See also https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/final-conscience-rule-factsheet.pdf (combining conscience protections of various provisions as protecting "health care entities and employees").

individual or entity does not authorize any court or any public official or other public authority to require -- (1) such individual to [take certain actions], or (2) such entity to [take certain actions]"); id. § 300a-7(c) (imposing requirements on "entit[ies]"); id. § 300a-7(d) (granting certain protections to an "individual"). It is clear from this language that the term "entity," as used in Church, was intended to exclude individual persons. See S.E.C. v. McCarthy, 322 F.3d 650, 656 (9th Cir. 2003) ("It is a well-established canon of statutory interpretation that the use of different words or terms within a statute demonstrates that Congress intended to convey a different meaning for those words."). Therefore, the term "entity" as used in Church cannot encompass the term "health care entity" as used in either Coats-Snowe or Weldon, because the phrase as defined in those provisions includes specified categories of individuals.

## III. THE SUBSTANTIVE EXPANSION OF THE CHALLENGED DEFINITIONS REQUIRES VACATUR

The Rule's expansion of the definition of "entity" is but one of numerous ways that the Rule exceeds the scope of HHS's authority, making vacatur the appropriate remedy. *New York*, 2019 WL 5781789, at \*24, \*29, \*66 (vacating the Rule because, *inter alia*, HHS lacked authority to substantively alter statutory definitions). Indeed, this Court need look no further than the definitions of the terms "assist in the performance," "refer," "healthcare entity," and "discrimination" to vacate the Rule, as those definitions go to the heart of the Rule and create a new system for refusals and accommodation. Congress did not grant HHS the authority to construe Church to cover such a broad range of funding recipients—imposing substantive obligations and creating refusal rights and enforcement powers never contemplated in the statute. *New York*, 2019 WL 5781789, at \*29, \*33, \*66-67 ("With respect to the Church, Coats-Snowe, and Weldon Amendments, HHS was never delegated and did not have substantive rule-making authority"); Pls.' Mot. 27-30; Pls.' Reply 3-7. Based on these and several other independent violations of the APA demonstrated by Plaintiffs, as well as the Rule's constitutional infirmities, vacatur of the Rule is warranted. *New York*, 2019 WL 5781789, at \*67-72 (citations omitted); Pls.' Mot. 30-35, 54-55; Pls.' Reply 3-7, 20.

1	Respectfully Submitted,	
2	Dated: November 12, 2019	Dated: November 12, 2019
3	XAVIER BECERRA Attorney General of California	DENNIS J. HERRERA City Attorney
4	KATHLEEN BOERGERS Supervising Deputy Attorney General	JESSE C. SMITH RONALD P. FLYNN
5	/s/ Neli N. Palma	Yvonne R. Meré Sara J. Eisenberg
6 7	NELI N. PALMA	JAIME M. HULING DELAYE Deputy City Attorneys
8	KARLI EISENBERG STEPHANIE T. YU Deputy Attorneys General	By: /s/ Sara J. Eisenberg
9	Attorneys for Plaintiff State of California, by and through Attorney General Xavier Becerra	SARA J. EISENBERG Deputy City Attorney
10	and invengitationicy denotes that the Beccirc	Attorneys for Plaintiff City and County of San Francisco
11	Dated: November 12, 2019	Dated: November 12, 2019
12	By: /s/ Lee H. Rubin	By: /s/ Mary E. Hanna-Weir
13	Lee H. Rubin lrubin@mayerbrown.com	JAMES R. WILLIAMS County Counsel
14	Mayer Brown LLP Two Palo Alto Square, Suite 300	GRETA S. HANSEN Chief Assistant County Counsel
15 16	3000 El Camino Real Palo Alto, California 94306-2112	LAURA S. TRICE Lead Deputy County Counsel
17	Tel: (650) 331-2000 Miriam R. Nemetz*	Mary E. Hanna-Weir Susan P. Greenberg H. Luke Edwards
18	mnemetz@mayerbrown.com Nicole Saharsky*	Deputy County Counsels  mary.hanna-weir@cco.sccgov.org
19	nsaharsky@mayerbrown.com Andrew Tauber*	Office of the County Counsel, County of Santa Clara
20	Mayer Brown LLP 1999 K Street, Northwest	70 West Hedding Street, East Wing, 9th Floor San José, California 95110-1770
21	Washington, DC 2006-1101 Tel: (202) 263-3000 Counsel for Plaintiffs County of Santa Clara,	Tel: (408) 299-5900 Counsel for Plaintiff County of Santa Clara
22	Trust Women Seattle, Los Angeles LGBT Center, Whitman-Walker Clinic, Inc. d/b/a	
23	Whitman-Walker Health, Bradbury Sullivan LGBT Community Center, Center on Halsted,	
24	Hartford Gyn Center, Mazzoni Center, Medical Students For Choice, AGLP: The	
<ul><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>	Association of LGBT+Psychiatrists, American Association of Physicians For	
27	Human Rights d/b/a GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality, College McNicholas, Pobert Bolan, Ward	
28	Colleen McNicholas, Robert Bolan, Ward Carpenter, Sarah Henn, and Randy Pumphrey	

1	Dated: November 12, 2019	Dated: November 12, 2019
2	By: /s/ Richard B. Katskee	By: /s/ Jamie A. Gliksberg
3	RICHARD B. KATSKEE*	JAMIE A. GLIKSBERG*
4	katskee@au.org Kenneth D. Upton, Jr.*	jgliksberg@lambdalegal.org CAMILLA B. TAYLOR*
5	upton@au.org Americans United for Separation	ctaylor@lambdalegal.org Lambda Legal Defense and
6	of Church and State 1310 L Street NW, Suite 200	Education Fund, Inc. 105 West Adams, 26th Floor
	Washington, DC 20005	Chicago, IL 60603-6208
7	Tel: (202) 466-3234 Counsel for Plaintiffs Trust Women Seattle,	Tel: (312) 663-4413
8	Los Angeles LGBT Center, Whitman-Walker Clinic, Inc. d/b/a Whitman-Walker Health,	Omar Gonzalez-Pagan* ogonzalez-pagan@lambdalegal.org
9	Bradbury Sullivan LGBT Community Center,	Lambda Legal Defense and
10	Center on Halsted, Hartford Gyn Center, Mazzoni Center, Medical Students For	Education Fund, Inc. 120 Wall Street, 19th Floor
11	Choice, AGLP: The Association of LGBT+Psychiatrists, American Association	New York, NY 10005-3919 Tel: (212) 809-8585
	of Physicians For Human Rights d/b/a	` ,
12	GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality, Colleen McNicholas, Robert	Puneet Cheema* pcheema@lambdalegal.org
13	Bolan, Ward Carpenter, Sarah Henn, and Randy Pumphrey	Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
14		1776 K Street NW, 8th Floor
15	Dated: November 12, 2019	Washington, DC 20006 Tel: (202) 804-6245, ext. 596
16	By: /s/ Genevieve Scott	Counsel for Plaintiffs Trust Women Seattle, Los Angeles LGBT Center, Whitman-Walker Clinic, Inc. d/b/a Whitman-Walker Health,
17	GENEVIEVE SCOTT*	Bradbury Sullivan LGBT Community Center,
18	gscott@reprorights.org Rabia Muqaddam*	Center on Halsted, Hartford Gyn Center, Mazzoni Center, Medical Students For
19	rmuqaddam@reprorights.org Center for Reproductive Rights	Choice, AGLP: The Association of LGBT+Psychiatrists, American Association
	199 Water Street, 22nd Floor	of Physicians For Human Rights d/b/a
20	New York, NY 10038 Tel: (917) 637-3605	GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality, Colleen McNicholas, Robert
21	Counsel for Plaintiffs Trust Women Seattle, Los Angeles LGBT Center, Whitman-Walker	Bolan, Ward Carpenter, Sarah Henn, and Randy Pumphrey
22	Clinic, Inc. d/b/a Whitman-Walker Health,	23
23	Bradbury Sullivan LGBT Community Center, Center on Halsted, Hartford Gyn Center,	* Admitted pro hac vice
24	Mazzoni Center, Medical Students For Choice, AGLP: The Association of	
25	LGBT+Psychiatrists, American Association of Physicians For Human Rights d/b/a	
26	GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality, Colleen McNicholas, Robert	
27	Bolan, Ward Carpenter, Sarah Henn, and Randy Pumphrey	
28	SA2019501805 // Response to 11819 Order 11.12.19.KE	edits.docx