LEGISTAR 160200

ORDINANCE NO.: 160200

An ordinance of the City of Gainesville, Florida amending Chapter 17 of the Code of Ordinances, relating to offenses, by creating Article IV, to be entitled "Conversion Therapy," to

prohibit licensed professionals from engaging in counseling

efforts, practices, or treatments with the goal to change a

minor's sexual orientation or gender identity; amending

Section 2-339 to provide a civil citation penalty; providing

directions to the codifier; providing a severability clause;

providing a repealing clause; and providing an immediate

effective date.

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WHEREAS, as recognized by major professional associations of mental health practitioners and researchers in the United States and elsewhere for nearly 40 years, being lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or gender nonconforming, or questioning (LGBT or LGBTQ) is not a mental disease, disorder or illness, deficiency or shortcoming; and

WHEREAS, the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1993 published an article in its Journal, stating: "Therapy directed at specifically changing sexual orientation is contraindicated, since it can provoke guilt and anxiety while having little or no potential for achieving changes in orientation;"1 and

WHEREAS, the American Psychiatric Association in December 1998 published its opposition to any psychiatric treatment, including reparative or conversion therapy, which therapy regime is based upon the assumption that homosexuality is a mental disorder per se or that a patient should change his or her homosexual orientation;² and

WHEREAS, the American Psychological Association's Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation ("APA Task Force") conducted a systematic

http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/92/4/631. full.pdf

² https://www.camft.org/ias/ images/PDFs/SOCE/APA Position Statement.pdf

- 1 review of peer-reviewed journal literature on Sexual Orientation Change Efforts ("SOCE"), and
- 2 issued its report in 2009, citing research that sexual orientation change efforts can pose critical
- 3 health risks to lesbian, gay, and bisexual people, including confusion, depression, guilt,
- 4 helplessness, hopelessness, shame, social withdrawal, suicidality, substance abuse, stress,
- disappointment, self-blame, decreased self-esteem and authenticity to others, increased self-
- 6 hatred, hostility and blame toward parents, feelings of anger and betrayal, loss of friends and
- 7 potential romantic partners, problems in sexual and emotional intimacy, sexual dysfunction,
- 8 high-risk sexual behaviors, a feeling of being dehumanized and untrue to self, a loss of faith, and
- 9 a sense of having wasted time and resources;³ and

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WHEREAS, following the report issued by the APA Task Force, the American Psychological Association in 2009 issued a resolution on Appropriate Affirmative Responses to Sexual Orientation Distress and Change Efforts, advising parents, guardians, young people, and their families to avoid sexual orientation change efforts that portray homosexuality as a mental illness or developmental disorder and to seek psychotherapy, social support, and educational services that provide accurate information on sexual orientation and sexuality, increase family and school support, and reduce rejection of sexual minority youth; and

WHEREAS, the American Psychoanalytic Association in June 2012 issued a position statement on conversion therapy efforts, articulating that "As with any societal prejudice, bias against individuals based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression negatively affects mental health, contributing to an enduring sense of stigma and pervasive self-criticism through the internalization of such prejudice" and that psychoanalytic

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³ https://www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/ resources/therapeutic-response.pdf

⁴ http://www.apa.org/about/policy/sexual-orientation.pdf

- technique "does not encompass purposeful attempts to 'convert,' 'repair,' change or shift an
- 2 individual's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression," such efforts being
- 3 inapposite to "fundamental principles of psychoanalytic treatment and often result in substantial
- 4 psychological pain by reinforcing damaging internalized attitudes;"⁵ and

5 WHEREAS, the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry in 2012

6 published an alticle in its Journal stating that clinicians should be aware that there is "no

7 evidence that sexual orientation can be altered through therapy and that attempts to do so may be

8 harmful;" that there is "no medically valid basis for attempting to prevent homosexuality, which

is not an illness;" and that such efforts may encourage family rejection and undermine self-

esteem, connectedness and caring, important protective factors against suicidal ideation and

attempts; and that, for similar reasons cumulatively stated above, carrying the risk of significant

12 harm, SOCE is contraindicated; and

well-being of affected people;"7 and

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WHEREAS, the Pan American Health Organization, a regional office of the World Health Organization, issued a statement in 2012 stating: "These supposed conversion therapies constitute a violation of the ethical principles of health care and violate human rights that are protected by international and regional agreements." The organization also noted that conversion therapies "lack medical justification and represent a serious threat to the health and

⁵ http://www.apsa.org/content/2012-position-statement-attempts-change-sexual-orientation-gender-identity-or- gender

⁶ http://www.jaacap.com/artic le/S0890-8567(12)00500-X/pdf

⁷ http://www.paho.org/hq/index .php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6803%3A2012-therapies-changesexual-orientation-lack-medical-justification-threaten_health&catid=740%3Apress-releases&Itemid=1926&lang=en

1	WHEREAS, in 2014 the American School Counselor Association issued a position			
2	statement that states: "It is not the role of the professional school counselor to attempt to change			
3	a student's sexual orientation or gender identity. Professional school counselors do not support			
4	efforts by licensed mental health professionals to change a student's sexual orientation or gende			
5	as these practices have been proven ineffective and harmful;"8 and			
6	WHEREAS, a 2015 report of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services			
7	Administration, a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Ending			
8	Conversion Therapy: Supporting and Affirming LGBTQ Youth" further reiterates based on			
9	scientific literature that conversion therapy efforts to change an individual's sexual orientation,			
10	gender identity, or gender expression is a practice not supported by credible evidence and has			
11	been disavowed by behavioral health experts and associations, perpetuates outdated views of			
12	gender roles and identities, negative stereotypes, stating, importantly, that such therapy may pur			
13	young people at risk of serious harm, and recognizing that, same-gender sexual orientation			
14	(including identity, behavior, and attraction) is part of the normal spectrum of human diversity			
15	and does not constitute a mental disorder;9 and			
16	WHEREAS, the American College of Physicians wrote a position paper in 2015			
17	opposing the use of "conversion," "reorientation," or "reparative" therapy for the treatment of			
18	LGBT persons, stating that "[a]vailable research does not support the use of reparative therapy as			
19	an effective method in the treatment of LGBT persons. Evidence shows that the practice may			

<sup>https://www.schoolcounselor.org/asca/media/asca/PositionStatements/PS_LGBTQ.pdf
http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA15-4928/SMA15-4928.pdf

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http://store.samhsa.g</sup>

1	actually cause emotional or physical harm to LGBT individuals, particularly adolescents or
2	young persons: "10 and

WHEREAS, In 2016, the American Medical Association issued policy statement H160.991, which expressly opposed the use of "reparative" or "conversion" therapy for sexual
orientation or gender identity; 11 and

WHEREAS, The World Psychiatric Association issued a policy statement in March, 2016 on Gender Identity and Same-Sex Orientation, which stated, "There is no sound scientific evidence that innate sexual orientation can be changed. Furthermore, so-called treatments of homosexuality can create a setting in which prejudice and discrimination flourish, and they can be potentially harmful. The provision of any intervention purporting to 'treat' something that is not a disorder is wholly unethical;" and

WHEREAS, The National Association of Social Workers ("NASW") issued a policy statement stating that "No data demonstrates that reparative or conversion therapies are effective, and in fact they may be harmful." The NASW went further and stated that "conversion and reparative therapies are an infringement to the guiding principles inherent to social worker ethics and values;" 13 and

WHEREAS, The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality issued a clinician's guideline for practitioners who work with children and adolescents based on research provided by the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. It stated that "There is no

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¹⁰ http://annals.org/article.aspx?articleid=2292051

https://www.ama-assn.org/ delivering-care/policies-lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-queer-lbgtq-issues

¹² http://www.wpanet.org/WPA in News.php

¹³ http://www.naswdc.org/diversity/lgb/reparative.asp

- 1 empirical evidence that adult homosexuality can be prevented if gender nonconforming children
- 2 are influenced to be more gender conforming. Indeed, there is no medically valid basis for
- 3 attempting to prevent homosexuality, which is not an illness. On the contrary, such efforts may
- 4 encourage family rejection and undermine self-esteem, connectedness, and caring, which are
- 5 important protective factors against suicidal ideation and attempts;"14 and
- 6 WHEREAS, At least two federal circuit courts of appeal have upheld bans on conversion
- 7 therapy. 15 Both courts found that bans on conversion therapy did not violate free speech rights;
- 8 nor did such bans run afoul of the Free Exercise Clause; nor were such bans vague or
- 9 impermissibly overbroad. Further the courts found that counseling is professional speech,
- subject to a lower level of judicial scrutiny because the government has a substantial interest in
- protecting citizens from ineffective or harmful professional practices; and
- 12 WHEREAS, the City of Gainesville ("City") does not intend to prevent mental health
- providers from speaking to the public about SOCE; expressing their views to patients;
- 14 recommending SOCE to patients; administering SOCE to any person who is 18 years of age or
- older; or referring minors to unlicensed counselors, such as religious leaders. This ordinance
- does not prevent unlicensed providers, such as religious leaders, from administering SOCE to
- children or adults; nor does it prevent minors from seeking SOCE from mental health providers
- in other political subdivisions or states outside of the City of Gainesville, Florida; and
- 19 WHEREAS, the City has a compelling interest in protecting the physical and
- 20 psychological well-being of minors, including but not limited to lesbian, gay, bisexual,

¹⁴ https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/384 I 7

King v. Governor of the State of New Jersey, 767 F.3d 216 (3rd Cir. 2014), and Pickup v. Brown, 740 F.3d 1208 (9th Cir. 2013)

1	transgender and questioning youth, and in protecting its inmors against exposure to serious			
2	harms caused by sexual orientation and gender identity change efforts; and			
3	WHEREAS, the City Commission hereby finds the overwhelming research demonstra			
4	that sexual orientation and gender identity change efforts can pose critical health risks to lesbia			
5	gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning persons, and that being lesbian, gay, bisexual,			
6	transgender or questioning is not a mental disease, mental disorder, mental illness, deficiency,			
7	shortcoming; and			
8	WHEREAS, the City Commission finds minors receiving treatment from licensed			
9	therapists in the City of Gainesville, Florida who may be subject to conversion or reparative			
10	therapy are not effectively protected by other means, including, but not limited to, other state			
11	statutes, local ordinances, or federal legislation; and			
12	WHEREAS, the City Commission desires to prohibit, within the geographic boundaries			
13	of the City, the practice of sexual orientation or gender identity change efforts on minors by			
14	licensed therapists only, including reparative and/or conversion therapy, which have been			
15	demonstrated to be harmful to the physical and psychological well-being of lesbian, gay,			
16	bisexual, transgender and questioning persons.			
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18	NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMISSION OF THE			
19	CITY OF GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA:			

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4	Section 1. Chapter 17 of the Gainesville Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to				
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2	create Article IV as set forth below. Except as amended herein, the remainder of Chapter 17				
3	remains in full force and effect.				
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5	CHAPTER 17 - OFFENSES				
6 7	ARTICLE IV - CONVERSION THERAPY				
8					
9 10	<u>Sec. 17-36. Intent.</u>				
11	The intent of this article is to protect the physical and psychological well-being of minors,				
12	including but not limited to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or questioning youth, from				
13	exposure to the serious harms and risks caused by conversion therapy or reparative therapy by				
14	licensed providers. These provisions are exercises of police power of the city for the public				
15	safety, health, and welfare; and its provisions shall be liberally construed to accomplish that				
16	purpose.				
17	Sec. 17-37. Definitions.				
18	The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the				
19	meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different				
20	meaning:				
21	Conversion therapy or reparative therapy means, interchangeably, any counseling,				
22	practice or treatment performed with the goal of changing an individual's sexual orientation or				
23	gender identity, including, but not limited to, efforts to change behaviors, gender identity, or				
24	gender expression, or to eliminate or reduce sexual or romantic attractions or feelings toward				
25	individuals of the same gender or sex. Conversion therapy does not include counseling that				
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1	provides support and assistance to a person undergoing gender transition or counseling that				
2	provides acceptance, support, and understanding of a person or facilitates a person's coping,				
3	social support, and development, including sexual orientation-neutral interventions to prevent				
4	or address unlawful conduct or unsafe sexual practices, as long as such counseling does not				
5	seek to change sexual orientation or gender identity.				
6	Minor means any person less than 18 years of age.				
7	Provider means any person who is licensed by the State of Florida to provide professional				
8	counseling, or who performs counseling as part of his or her professional training under Chapters				
9	456, 458, 459, 490 or 491, Florida Statutes, as such chapters may be amended, including but not				
10	limited to, medical practitioners, osteopathic practitioners, psychologists, psychotherapists,				
11	social workers, marriage and family therapists, and licensed counselors. A provider does not				
12	include members of the clergy who are acting in their roles as clergy or pastoral counselors and				
13	providing religious counseling to congregants, as long as they do not hold themselves out as				
14	operating pursuant to a license issued under any of the aforementioned Florida Statutes.				
15	Sec. 17-38. Conversion therapy prohibited.				
16 17	It shall be unlawful for any provider to practice conversion therapy on a minor.				
18	Sec. 17-39. Enforcement; penalties; injunctive relief.				
19	The city may enforce this article by civil citation in accordance with Chapter 2,				
20	Division 6. In addition, persons who are not in conformity with these requirements shall be				
21	subject to appropriate civil action in the court of appropriate jurisdiction for injunctive relief.				

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Section 2. Section 2-339 of the Gainesville Code of Ordinances is hereby amended as 1 2 follows: 3 Sec. 2-339. - Applicable codes and ordinances. 4 The following ordinances are enforceable by the procedures described in this division: 5 II \$250.00 Practicing conversion therapy on a minor 17-38 6 7 Section 3. It is the intention of the City Commission that the provisions of Sections 1 8 and 2 of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Code of Ordinances of the City 9 10 of Gainesville, Florida, and that the sections and paragraphs of this Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered in order to accomplish such intentions. 11 12 Section 4. If any word, phrase, clause, paragraph, section or provision of this ordinance 13 or the application hereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid or unconstitutional, such 14 finding shall not affect the other provisions or application of the ordinance which can be given 15 effect without the invalid or unconstitutional provisions or application, and to this end the 16 provisions of this ordinance are declared severable. 17 18 Section 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are to the extent of 19 such conflict hereby repealed. 20

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1	Section 6. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon final adoption.					
2						
3	PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS _	DAY OF	, 2018.			
4						
5 6 7 8 9		LAUREN POE MAYOR				
10 11 12 13 14 15	ATTEST:	Approved as to	form and legality			
16 17 18 19	OMICHELE D. GAINEY CLERK OF THE COMMISSION	NICOLLE M. CITY ATTOR				
20 21	This ordinance passed on first reading this day of, 2018.					
22 23	This ordinance passed on second reading the	is day of	, 2018.			