



DoD INSTRUCTION 1300.28

IN-SERVICE TRANSITION FOR TRANSGENDER SERVICE MEMBERS

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| Reissues and Cancels: | DoD Instruction 1300.28, "Military Service by Transgender Persons and Persons with Gender Dysphoria," September 4, 2020 |
| Approved by: | Virginia S. Penrod, Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness |

Purpose: In accordance with the authority in DoD Directive 5124.02, this issuance establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures:

- Regarding the process by which Service members may transition gender while serving.
- For changing a Service member's gender marker in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS).
- For medical care for Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) transgender Service members.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICABILITY.

a. This issuance applies to OSD, the Military Departments (including the United States Coast Guard (USCG) at all times, including when it is a Service in the Department of Homeland Security, by agreement with that Department), the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD.

b. The requirement in Paragraph 2.5.e. of this issuance does not apply to the USCG.

c. For the purpose of this issuance, the term “Service member” includes cadets and midshipmen in a contracted Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) status and those at the Military Service Academies. This issuance does not apply to individuals participating in ROTC programs in a non-contracted volunteer status. Contracted ROTC midshipmen and cadets have limited eligibility for medical benefits and care through a military medical treatment facility (MTF), delineated in DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1215.08.

1.2. POLICY.

a. DoD and the Military Departments will institute policies to provide Service members a process by which they may transition gender while serving. These policies are based on the conclusion that open service by transgender persons who are subject to the same high standards and procedures as other Service members with regard to medical fitness for duty, physical fitness, uniform and grooming standards, deployability, and retention is consistent with military service and readiness.

b. All Service members must be treated with dignity and respect. No person, solely on the basis of his or her gender identity, will be:

- (1) Involuntarily separated or discharged from the Military Services;
- (2) Denied reenlistment or continuation of service in the Military Services; or
- (3) Subjected to adverse action or mistreatment.

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS (USD(P&R)).

The USD(P&R):

- a. Evaluates any proposed new Military Department and Military Service regulations, policies, and guidance related to military service by transgender persons and persons with gender dysphoria, and revisions to such existing regulations, policies, and guidance, to ensure consistency with this issuance.
- b. Issues guidance to the Military Departments, establishing the prerequisites and procedures for changing a Service member's gender marker in DEERS.

2.2. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS.

Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P&R), the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs coordinates with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs in the management and implementation of this policy, and issues clarifying guidance, as appropriate.

2.3. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR HEALTH AFFAIRS.

Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P&R), the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs coordinates with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs in the management and implementation of health care matters associated with this policy, and issues clarifying guidance, as appropriate.

2.4. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE HEALTH AGENCY (DHA).

Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P&R), through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, the Director, DHA:

- a. Provides or coordinates guidance and oversight, as appropriate, to standardize the provision of medically necessary health care for transgender Service members diagnosed with gender dysphoria, including members for whom gender transition is determined to be medically necessary by a medical provider.
- b. Oversees the development and use of clinical practice guidelines to support the medical treatment plan and projected schedule for treatment of Service members diagnosed with gender dysphoria.

- c. Oversees the development and use of clinical practice guidelines to support the continuity of care for Service members diagnosed with gender dysphoria.
- d. Establishes procedures to require that education and training on transgender health care are conducted in MTFs.
- e. Ensures appropriate standards and procedures under the Supplemental Health Care Program for transgender health care services.

2.5. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND COMMANDANT, USCG.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Commandant, USCG:

- a. Adhere to all provisions of this issuance.
- b. Administer their respective programs, and update existing Military Department regulations, policies, and guidance, or issue new issuances, as appropriate, in accordance with the provisions of this issuance.
- c. Maintain a Service central coordination cell (SCCC) to provide multi-disciplinary (e.g., medical, mental health, legal, military personnel management) expert advice and assistance to commanders with regard to service by transgender Service members and gender transition in the military, and to assist commanders in the execution of DoD, Military Department, and Service policies and procedures.
- d. Educate their respective AC and RC forces to ensure an adequate understanding within those forces of policies and procedures pertaining to gender transition in the military.
- e. Submit to the USD(P&R) the text of any proposed revision to existing Military Department and Service regulations, policies, and guidance, and of any proposed new issuance, at least 15 business days in advance of the proposed publication date. In accordance with Paragraph 1.1.b. of this issuance, this requirement does not apply to the USCG.
- f. Provide oversight regarding the implementation of this issuance and any Military Department and Military Service regulations, policies, and guidance related to military service by transgender persons and persons with gender dysphoria, the protection of personally identifiable information (PII), protected health information (PHI), and personal privacy considerations, consistent with current DoD guidance and in accordance with Paragraphs 4.2. and 4.3. of this issuance.
- g. Implement processes for the assessment and oversight of compliance with DoD, Military Department, and Service policies and procedures applicable to service by transgender persons, and persons with gender dysphoria, in accordance with Paragraph 4.4. of this issuance.

SECTION 3: GENDER TRANSITION

3.1. GENERAL.

a. Except where an exception to policy has been granted transgender Service members will be subject to the same standards as all other Service members. When a standard, requirement, or policy depends on whether the individual is male or female (e.g., medical fitness for duty; physical fitness and body fat standards; berthing, bathroom, and shower facilities; and uniform and grooming standards), all Service members will be subject to the standard, requirement, or policy associated with their gender marker in DEERS.

b. The Military Departments and Services recognize a Service member's gender by the Service member's gender marker in DEERS. Consistent with that gender marker, the Services apply, and the Service member must meet, all standards for uniforms and grooming; body composition assessment (BCA); physical readiness testing (PRT); Military Personnel Drug Abuse Testing Program (MPDATP) participation; and other military standards applied with consideration of the Service member's gender. For facilities subject to regulation by the military, Service members will use those berthing, bathroom, and shower facilities associated with their gender marker in DEERS.

c. Service members with a diagnosis that gender transition is medically necessary will receive associated medical care and treatment from a medical provider. The recommendations from a military medical provider will address the severity of the Service member's medical condition and the urgency of any proposed medical treatment. Medical providers will provide advice to commanders in a manner consistent with processes used for other medical conditions that may limit the Service member's performance of official duties.

d. Any medical care and treatment provided to an individual Service member in the process of gender transition will be provided in the same manner as other medical care and treatment. Nothing in this issuance will be construed to authorize a commander to deny medically necessary treatment to a Service member.

e. Any determination that a transgender Service member is non-deployable at any time will be consistent with established Military Department and Service standards, as applied to other Service members whose deployability is similarly affected in comparable circumstances unrelated to gender transition.

f. Commanders will assess expected impacts on mission and readiness after consideration of the advice of military medical providers and will address such impacts in accordance with this issuance. In applying the tools described in this issuance, a commander will not accommodate biases against transgender individuals. If a Service member is unable to meet standards or requires an exception to policy (ETP) during a period of gender transition, all applicable tools, including the tools described in this issuance, will be available to commanders to minimize impacts to the mission and unit readiness.

g. When a cognizant military medical provider determines that a Service member's gender transition is complete, and at a time approved by the commander in consultation with the Service member concerned, the Service member's gender marker will be changed in DEERS and the Service member will be recognized in the self-identified gender.

3.2. SPECIAL MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

Gender transition while serving in the military presents unique challenges associated with addressing the needs of the Service member in a manner consistent with military mission and readiness. Where possible, gender transition should be conducted such that a Service member would meet all applicable standards and be available for duty in the birth gender before a change in the Service member's gender marker in DEERS and would meet all applicable standards and be available for duty in the self-identified gender after the change in gender marker. However, since every transition is unique, the policies and procedures set forth herein provide flexibility to the Military Departments, Services, and commanders, in addressing transitions that may or may not follow this construct. These policies and procedures are applicable, in whole or in relevant part, to Service members who intend to begin transition, are beginning transition, who already may have started transition, and who have completed gender transition and are stable in their self-identified gender.

a. Medical.

(1) In accordance with DoDIs 6025.19 and 1215.13, all Service members must maintain their health and fitness, meet individual medical readiness requirements, and report to their chains of command any medical (including mental health) and health issue that may affect their readiness to deploy or fitness to continue serving.

(2) Each Service member in the AC or in the Selected Reserve will, as a condition of continued participation in military service, report significant health information to their chain of command. Service members who have or have had a medical condition that may limit their performance of official duties must consult with a military medical provider concerning their diagnosis and proposed treatment, and must notify their commanders.

(3) When a Service member receives a diagnosis of gender dysphoria from a military medical provider and obtains a medical treatment plan for gender transition, the Service member's notification to the commander must identify all medically necessary care and treatment that is part of the Service member's medical treatment plan.

(a) If applicable, the Service member's notification to the commander must identify a projected schedule for such treatment and an estimated date for a change in the Service member's gender marker in DEERS.

(b) If additional care and treatment are required after a gender marker change that was not part of an original treatment plan, the Service member must provide notification to the commander identifying the additional care, treatment, and projected schedule for such treatment.

(c) Recommendations of a military health care provider will address the severity of the Service member's medical condition and the urgency of any proposed medical treatment.

b. In-Service Transition.

Gender transition begins when a Service member receives a diagnosis from a military medical provider indicating that gender transition is medically necessary, and then completes the medical care identified or approved by a military mental health or medical provider in a documented treatment plan as necessary to achieve stability in the self-identified gender. It concludes when the Service member's gender marker in DEERS is changed and the Service member is recognized in his or her self-identified gender. Care and treatment may still be received after the gender marker is changed in DEERS as described in Paragraph 3.2.c. of this issuance, but at that point, the Service member must meet all applicable military standards in the self-identified gender. With regard to facilities subject to regulation by the military, a Service member whose gender marker has been changed in DEERS will use those berthing, bathroom, and shower facilities associated with his or her gender marker in DEERS.

c. Continuity of Medical Care.

A military medical provider may determine certain medical care and treatment (e.g., cross-sex hormone therapy) to be medically necessary even after a Service member's gender marker is changed in DEERS. A gender marker change does not preclude such care and treatment. If additional care and treatment are required after a gender marker change that was not part of an original treatment plan, and that change may impact the Service member's fitness for duty the Service member must provide, medical documentation to the commander identifying the additional care, treatment, and projected schedule for such treatment.

d. Living in Self-Identified Gender.

Each Military Department and Service may issue policy regarding the application of real life experience (RLE), including RLE in an on-duty status before gender marker change in DEERS.

e. DEERS.

Except when an exception has been granted in accordance with Paragraph 3.2.d. or 3.2.f. of this issuance, a Service member's gender is recognized by the Service member's gender marker in DEERS. Coincident with that gender marker, the Services apply, and the Service member must meet, all standards for uniforms and grooming; BCA; PRT; MPDATP participation; and other military standards applied with consideration of the Service member's gender.

f. Military Readiness.

Unique to military service, the commander is responsible and accountable for the overall readiness of his or her command. The commander is also responsible for the collective morale, welfare, good order, and discipline of the unit, and establishing a command climate that creates an environment where all members of the command are treated with dignity and respect. When a commander receives any request from a Service member that entails a period of non-availability for duty (e.g., necessary medical treatment, ordinary leave, emergency leave,

temporary duty, other approved absence), the commander must consider the individual need associated with the request and the needs of the command in making a decision on that request.

3.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Service Member's Role.

The Service member will:

- (1) Secure a medical diagnosis from a military medical provider.
- (2) Notify the commander of a diagnosis indicating gender transition is medically necessary. This notification will identify all medically necessary treatment in their medical treatment plan and a projected schedule for such treatment, including an estimated date for a change in the Service member's gender marker in DEERS, pursuant to Paragraph 3.2.a. of this issuance.
- (3) Notify the commander of any change to the medical treatment plan, the projected schedule for such treatment, or the estimated date on which the Service member's gender marker will be changed in DEERS.
- (4) Notify the commander of any new care determined to be medically necessary after a gender marker change in DEERS that was not previously approved in the medical treatment plan, in accordance with Paragraph 3.2.a.(3) of this issuance, as such care or treatment may affect readiness to deploy or fitness to continue serving.

b. Military Medical Provider's Role.

The military medical provider will:

- (1) Establish the Service member's medical diagnosis, recommend medically necessary care and treatment, and, in consultation with the Service member, develop a medical treatment plan associated with the Service member's gender transition, pursuant to Paragraph 3.1.a. of this issuance, for submission to the commander.
- (2) In accordance with established military medical practices, advise the commander on the medical diagnosis applicable to the Service member, including the provider's assessment of the medically necessary care and treatment, the urgency of the proposed care and treatment, the likely impact of the care and treatment on the individual's readiness and deployability, and the scope of the human and functional support network needed to support the individual.
- (3) In consultation with the Service member, formally advise the commander when the Service member's gender transition is complete and recommend to the commander a time at which the Service member's gender marker may be changed in DEERS.
- (4) Provide the Service member with medically necessary care and treatment after the Service member's gender marker has been changed in DEERS.

c. Commander's Role.

The Service member's commander will:

(1) Review the Service member's request to transition gender. Approves the timing and oversees, as appropriate, a transition process that:

(a) Complies with DoD, Military Department, and Service regulations, policies, and guidance.

(b) Considers the individual facts and circumstances presented by the Service member.

(c) Maintains military readiness by minimizing impacts to the mission (including deployment, operational, training and exercise schedules, and critical skills availability), as well as to the morale, welfare, good order, and discipline of the unit.

(d) Is consistent with the medical treatment plan.

(e) Incorporates consideration of other factors, as appropriate.

(2) Coordinate with the military medical provider regarding any medical care or treatment provided to the Service member and any medical issues that arise in the course of a Service member's gender transition.

(3) Consult, as necessary, with the SCCC about service by transgender Service members and gender transition in the military; the execution of DoD, Military Department, and Military Service policies and procedures; and assessment of the means and timing of any proposed medical care or treatment.

d. Role of the Military Department and the USCG.

The Military Departments and USCG will:

(1) Establish policies and procedures in accordance with this issuance, outlining the actions a commander may take to minimize impacts to the mission and ensure continued unit readiness in the event a transitioning individual is unable to meet standards or requires an ETP during a period of gender transition. Such policies and procedures may address the means and timing of transition, procedures for responding to a request for an ETP before the change of a Service member's gender marker in DEERS, appropriate duty statuses, and tools for addressing any inability to serve throughout the gender transition process. Any such actions available to the commander will consider and balance the needs of the individual and the needs of the command in a manner comparable to the actions available to the commander in addressing comparable Service members' circumstances unrelated to gender transition. Such actions may include:

(a) Adjustments to the date the Service member's gender transition, or any component of the transition process, will begin.

(b) Advising the Service member of the availability of options for extended leave status or participation in other voluntary absence programs during the transition process.

(c) Arrangements for the transfer of the Service member to another organization, command, location, or duty status (e.g., Individual Ready Reserve), as appropriate, during the transition process.

(d) ETPs associated with changes in the Service member's physical appearance and body composition during gender transition, such as accommodations in the application of standards for uniforms and grooming, BCA, PRT, and MPDATP participation.

(e) Establishment of, or adjustment to, local policies on the use of berthing, bathroom, and shower facilities subject to regulation by the military during the transition process.

(f) Referral, as appropriate, for a determination of fitness in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System in accordance with DoDI 1332.18 or the USCG Physical Disability Evaluation System, pursuant to Commandant Instruction M1850.2 (series).

(2) Establish policies and procedures, consistent with this issuance, whereby a Service member's gender marker will be changed in DEERS based on a determination by the military medical provider that the Service member's gender transition is complete; receipt of written approval from the commander, issued in consultation with the Service member; and documentation indicating gender change provided by the Service member. Such documentation is limited to:

(a) A certified true copy of a State birth certificate reflecting the Service member's self-identified gender;

(b) A certified true copy of a court order reflecting the Service member's self-identified gender; or

(c) A United States passport reflecting the Service member's self-identified gender.

(3) When the Service member's gender marker in DEERS is changed:

(a) Apply uniform standards, grooming standards, BCA standards, PRT standards, MPDATP standards, and other standards applied with consideration of the Service member's gender, applicable to the Service member's gender as reflected in DEERS.

(b) As to facilities subject to regulation by the military, direct the use of berthing, bathroom, and shower facilities according to the Service member's gender marker as reflected in DEERS.

3.4. GENDER TRANSITION APPROVAL PROCESS.

a. A Service member on active duty who receives a diagnosis from a military medical provider for which gender transition is medically necessary may, in consultation with the military medical provider, request that the commander approve:

- (1) The timing of medical treatment associated with gender transition;
- (2) An ETP associated with gender transition, pursuant to Paragraphs 3.2.d., 3.2.f., or 3.3.d. of this issuance; or
- (3) A change to the Service member's gender marker in DEERS.

b. The commander, informed by the recommendations of the military medical provider, the SCCC, and others, as appropriate, will respond to the request within a framework that ensures readiness by minimizing impacts to the mission (including deployment, operational, training, exercise schedules, and critical skills availability), as well as to the morale, welfare, good order, and discipline of the command.

c. Consistent with applicable law, regulation, and policy, the commander will:

(1) Comply with the provisions of this issuance and with Military Department and Service regulations, policies, and guidance, and consult with the SCCC.

(2) Promptly respond to any request for medical care, as identified by the military medical provider, and require such care is provided consistent with applicable regulations.

(3) Respond to any request for medical treatment or an ETP associated with gender transition as soon as practicable, but not later than 90 calendar days after receiving a request determined to be complete in accordance with the provisions of this issuance and applicable Military Department and Service regulations, policies, and guidance. The response will be in writing; will include notice of any actions taken by the commander in accordance with applicable regulations, policies, and guidance and the provisions of this issuance; and will be provided to both the Service member and their military medical provider. The commander will return any request that is determined to be incomplete to the Service member with written notice of the deficiencies identified as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 calendar days after receipt.

(4) At any time before the change of the Service member's gender marker in DEERS, the commander, in consultation with the Service member and a military health care provider, may modify a previously approved approach to, or an ETP associated with, gender transition. A determination that modification is necessary and appropriate will be made in accordance with and upon review and consideration of the procedures and factors set forth in Paragraph 3.3.c. of this issuance. Written notice of such modification will be provided to the Service member pursuant to procedures established by the Military Department or Military Service, and may include options as set forth in Paragraph 3.3.d. of this issuance.

(5) The commander will approve, in writing, the change of a Service member's gender marker in DEERS, after receipt of the recommendation of the military medical provider that the

Service member's gender marker be changed and receipt of the requisite documentation from the Service member. Upon submission of the commander's written approval to the appropriate personnel servicing activity, the change in the Service member's gender marker will be entered in the appropriate Service database, transmitted to the Defense Manpower Data Center, and updated in DEERS.

d. As authorized by applicable Military Department and Service regulations, policies, and guidance implementing this issuance, a Service member may request review by a senior officer in the chain of command of a subordinate commander's decision with regard to any request pursuant to this issuance and any later modifications to that decision.

e. A Service member who has completed a gender transition but has not resolved the gender dysphoria should consult with their military medical provider and commander. If a return to their previous gender is medically required, the Service member is to use the procedures outlined in Paragraph 3.4. of this issuance.

3.5. CONSIDERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH RC PERSONNEL.

Excepting only those special considerations set forth in Paragraph 3.5. of this issuance, RC personnel are subject to all policies and procedures applicable to AC Service members as set forth in this issuance and in applicable Military Department and Military Service regulations, policies, and guidance implementing this issuance.

a. Gender Transition Approach.

All RC Service members (except Selected Reserve full-time support personnel) identifying as transgender individuals will submit to and coordinate with their chain of command evidence of a medical evaluation that includes a medical treatment plan. Selected Reserve full-time support personnel will follow the gender transition approval process set forth in Paragraph 3.4. of this issuance.

b. Diagnosis and Medical Treatment Plans.

A diagnosis established by a civilian medical provider will be subject to review and validation by a military medical provider pursuant to applicable Military Department and Military Service regulations, policies, and guidance. A treatment plan established by a civilian medical provider will be subject to review by a military medical provider and the military medical provider will validate any associated duty limitations pursuant to applicable Military Department and Military Service regulations, policies, and guidance.

c. Selected Reserve Drilling Member Participation.

To the greatest extent possible, commanders and Service members will address periods of non-availability for any period of military duty, paid or unpaid, during the Service member's gender transition with a view to mitigating unsatisfactory participation. In accordance with DoDI 1215.13, such mitigation strategies may include:

- (1) Rescheduled training;
- (2) Authorized absences; or
- (3) Alternate training.

d. Delayed Training Program (DTP).

Recruiters and commanders must advise DTP personnel of limitations resulting from being non-duty qualified. As appropriate, Service members in the DTP may be subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3.6. of this issuance.

e. Split Option Training.

When authorized by the Military Department or Military Service concerned, Service members who elect to complete basic and specialty training over two non-consecutive periods may be subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3.6. of this issuance.

3.6. CONSIDERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FIRST TERM OF SERVICE.

a. A blanket prohibition on gender transition during a Service member's first term of service is not permissible. However, the All-Volunteer Force readiness model may be taken into consideration by a commander in evaluating a request for medical care or treatment or an ETP associated with gender transition during a Service member's first term of service. Any other facts and circumstances related to an individual Service member that impact that model will be considered by the commander as set forth in this issuance and implementing Military Department and Service regulations, policies, and guidance.

b. The following policies and procedures apply to Service members during the first term of service and will be applied to Service members with a diagnosis indicating that gender transition is medically necessary in the same manner, and to the same extent, as to Service members with other medical conditions that have a comparable impact on the Service member's ability to serve:

(1) A Service member is subject to separation in an entry-level status during the period of initial training in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, based on a medical condition that impairs the Service member's ability to complete such training.

(2) An individual participant is subject to placement on medical leave of absence or medical disenrollment from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with DoDI 1215.08 or from a Military Service Academy in accordance with DoDI 1322.22, based on a medical condition that impairs the individual's ability to complete such training or to access into the Military Services.

(3) A Service member is subject to administrative separation for a fraudulent or erroneous enlistment or induction when warranted and in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, based on any deliberate material misrepresentation, omission, or concealment of a fact, including a

medical condition, that if known at the time of enlistment, induction, or entry into a period of military service, might have resulted in rejection.

(4) If a Service member requests non-urgent medical treatment or an ETP associated with gender transition during the first term of service, including during periods of initial entry training in excess of 180 calendar days, the commander may give the factors set forth in Paragraph 3.6.a. of this issuance significant weight in considering and balancing the individual need associated with the request and the needs of the command, in determining when such treatment, or whether such ETP may commence in accordance with Paragraphs 3.2.d, 3.2.f, and 3.3.d. of this issuance.

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL POLICY GUIDANCE

4.1. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

The DoD and the USCG provide equal opportunity to all Service members in an environment free from harassment and discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation, pursuant to DoDI 1350.02.

4.2. PROTECTION OF PII AND PHI.

a. The Military Departments and the USCG will:

(1) In cases in which there is a need to collect, use, maintain, or disseminate PII in furtherance of this issuance or Military Department and Military Service regulations, policies, or guidance, protect against unwarranted invasions of personal privacy and the unauthorized disclosure of such PII in accordance with Section 552a of Title 5, United States Code, also known as the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended; DoDI 5400.11; and DoD 5400.11-R.

(2) Maintain such PII so as to protect individuals' rights, consistent with Federal law, regulation, and policy.

b. Disclosure of PHI will be consistent with DoDI 6025.18 and DoDI 6490.08.

4.3. PERSONAL PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS.

A commander may employ reasonable measures to respect the privacy interests of Service members. Commanders are encouraged to consult with the Service member and SCCC when employing such measures.

4.4. ASSESSMENT AND OVERSIGHT OF COMPLIANCE.

a. The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Commandant, USCG will implement processes for the assessment and oversight of compliance with DoD, Military Department, and Military Service policies and procedures applicable to service by transgender persons.

b. Beginning in fiscal year 2022 and at least every 3 years thereafter, the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Commandant, USCG will direct a special inspection by the Service Inspector General or another appropriate auditing agency to ensure compliance with this issuance and implementing Military Department, Military Service or USCG regulations, policies, and guidance. Such reports will be endorsed and provided by the Secretary concerned to the USD(P&R) within 3 months of completion. The directing official will review the report of inspection for purposes of assessing and overseeing compliance; identifying compliance deficiencies, if any; timely initiating corrective action, as appropriate; and deriving best practices and lessons learned.

c. Any questions on gender identity in DoD cross-component assessment of Service members (e.g., surveys, focus groups interviews) must be approved by the USD(P&R) via the Department of Defense Human Resources Activity, Director, Office of People Analytics. The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Commandant, USCG will implement processes for the approval of these questions for assessments containing these items administrated solely within their components.

d. Gender identity is a personal and private matter. DoD Components, including the Military Departments and Services, require written approval from the USD(P&R) to collect transgender and transgender related data or publically release such data.

GLOSSARY

G.1. ACRONYMS.

| ACRONYM | MEANING |
|----------------|---|
| AC | Active Component |
| BCA | body composition assessment |
| DEERS | Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System |
| DHA | Defense Health Agency |
| DoDI | DoD instruction |
| DSM-5 | American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: Fifth Edition |
| DTP | Delayed Training Program |
| ETP | exception to policy |
| HIPAA | Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act |
| MPDATP | Military Personnel Drug Abuse Testing Program |
| MTF | military medical treatment facility |
| PHI | protected health information |
| PII | personally identifiable information |
| PRT | physical readiness testing |
| RC | Reserve Component |
| RLE | real life experience |
| ROTC | Reserve Officer Training Corps |
| SCCC | Service Central Coordination Cell |
| TRICARE | Military Health Care |
| USCG | United States Coast Guard |
| USD(P&R) | Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness |

G.2. DEFINITIONS.

These terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this issuance.

| TERM | DEFINITION |
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| cross-sex hormone therapy | The use of feminizing hormones in an individual assigned male at birth based on traditional biological indicators or the use of masculinizing hormones in an individual assigned female at birth. A common medical treatment associated with gender transition. |
| Delayed Training Program | A program established by the Secretary of the Army to provide a personnel accounting category for members of the Army Selected Reserve to be used for categorizing members of the Selected Reserve who have not completed the minimum training required for deployment or who are otherwise not available for deployment. |
| gender dysphoria | A marked incongruence between one's experienced or expressed gender and assigned gender of at least 6 months' duration, as manifested by conditions specified in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: Fifth Edition (DSM-5), page 452, which is associated with clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. |
| gender identity | An individual's internal or personal sense of gender, which may or may not match the individual's biological sex. |
| gender marker | Data element in DEERS that identifies a Service member's gender. Service members are expected to adhere to all military standards associated with their gender marker in DEERS and use military berthing, bathroom, and shower facilities in accordance with the DEERS gender marker. |
| gender transition is complete | A Service member has completed the medical care identified or approved by a military medical provider in a documented medical treatment plan as necessary to achieve stability in the self-identified gender. |
| gender transition process | Gender transition in the military begins when a Service member receives a diagnosis from a military medical provider indicating the Service member's gender transition is medically necessary, and concludes when the Service member's gender marker in DEERS is changed and the Service member is recognized in the self-identified gender. |

| TERM | DEFINITION |
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| human and functional support network | Support network for a Service member that may be informal (e.g., friends, family, co-workers, social media.) or formal (e.g., medical professionals, counselors, clergy). |
| medically necessary | Health-care services or supplies necessary to prevent, diagnose, or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms, and that meet accepted standards of medicine. |
| mental health provider | A medical provider who is licensed, credentialed, and experienced in the diagnosis and treatment of mental health conditions and is privileged at a Military MTF (in the direct care system). Private care sector civilian TRICARE authorized mental health providers may be involved in a specific Active Duty Service member's care. These providers are credentialed through the managed care support contractors. |
| military medical provider | Any military, government service, or contract civilian health care professional who, in accordance with regulations of a Military Department or DHA, is credentialed and granted clinical practice privileges to provide health care services within the provider's scope of practice in a Military MTF. |
| non-urgent medical treatment | The care required to diagnose and treat problems that are not life or limb threatening or that do not require immediate attention. |
| PHI | Individually identifiable health information (as defined in the HIPAA Privacy Rule) that, except as provided in this issuance, is transmitted or maintained by electronic or any other form or medium. PHI excludes individually identifiable health information in employment records held by a DoD covered entity in its role as employer. Information that has been de-identified in accordance with the HIPAA Privacy Rule is not PHI. |
| PII | Information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual. Defined in OMB Circular No. A-130. |
| RLE | The phase in the gender transition process during which the individual begins living socially in the gender role consistent with their self-identified gender. RLE may or may not be preceded by the commencement of cross-sex hormone therapy, depending on the medical treatment associated with the individual Service member, cadet, or midshipman's gender transition. The RLE |

| TERM | DEFINITION |
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| | phase is also a necessary precursor to certain medical procedures, including gender transition surgery. RLE generally encompasses dressing in the new gender, as well as using self-identified gender berthing, bathroom, and shower facilities. |
| SCCC | Service-level cell of experts created to provide multi-disciplinary (e.g., medical, legal) advice and assistance to commanders regarding service by transgender Service members, cadets, or midshipmen and gender transition in the military. |
| self-identified gender | The gender with which an individual identifies. |
| stable in the self-identified gender | The absence of clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning associated with a marked incongruence between an individual's experienced or expressed gender and the individual's biological sex. Continuing medical care including, but not limited to, cross-sex hormone therapy may be required to maintain a state of stability. |
| transgender Service member | Service member who has received a medical diagnosis indicating that gender transition is medically necessary, including any Service member who intends to begin transition, is undergoing transition, or has completed transition and is stable in the self-identified gender. |
| transition | Period of time when individuals change from the gender role associated with their sex assigned at birth to a different gender role. For many people, this involves learning how to live socially in another gender role. For others, this means finding a gender role and expression that are most comfortable for them. Transition may or may not include feminization or masculinization of the body through cross-sex hormone therapy or other medical procedures. The nature and duration of transition are variable and individualized. |

REFERENCES

- American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: Fifth Edition, May 18, 2013
- Commandant Instruction M1850.2D, "Physical Disability Evaluation System," May 19, 2006
- DoD 5400.11-R, "Department of Defense Privacy Program," May 14, 2007
- DoD Directive 5124.02, "Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R))," June 23, 2008
- DoD Instruction 1215.08, "Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Programs," January 19, 2017, as amended
- DoD Instruction 1215.13, "Ready Reserve Member Participation Policy," May 5, 2015
- DoD Instruction 1322.22, "Service Academies," September 24, 2015
- DoD Instruction 1332.14, "Enlisted Administrative Separations," January 27, 2014, as amended
- DoD Instruction 1332.18, "Disability Evaluation System (DES)," August 5, 2014, as amended
- DoD Instruction 1350.02, "DoD Military Equal Opportunity Program," September 4, 2020
- DoD Instruction 5400.11, "DoD Privacy and Civil Liberties Programs," January 29, 2019, as amended
- DoD Instruction 6025.18, "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule Compliance in DoD Health Care Programs," March 13, 2019
- DoD Instruction 6025.19, "Individual Medical Readiness (IMR)," June 9, 2014, as amended
- DoD Instruction 6490.08, "Command Notification Requirements to Dispel Stigma in Providing Mental Health Care to Service Members", August 17, 2011
- United States Code, Title 5, Section 552a (also known as the "Privacy Act of 1974,"), as amended