

**April 22, 2020**

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RAOUL URGES FDA TO EASE RESTRICTIONS ON BLOOD DONATIONS DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

***Raoul, 19 AGs Call for Further Revisions to Donor Eligibility Guidelines in Light of National Blood Shortages***

**Chicago** — Attorney General Kwame Raoul, as part of a coalition of 20 attorneys general, is urging the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to enact guidance that will help medical facilities nationwide maintain adequate blood supplies during the COVID-19 pandemic.

[In comments submitted today](#), Raoul and the attorneys general argue that the FDA's recent guidance easing donor eligibility restrictions on blood donations from the LGBTQ population – specifically gay and bisexual men – is a step in the right direction, but the guidance does not go far enough in light of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Raoul and the coalition are calling on the FDA to revise its guidance to move toward a risk-based, gender-neutral screening model that makes it easier for the LGBTQ population to donate blood and plasma, and better ensure that the nation's blood supply can meet the current increased demand.

"At a time when medical facilities throughout the country are experiencing an unprecedented need due to the coronavirus, the FDA must offer guidelines that allow all eligible donors to safely donate lifesaving blood and plasma," Raoul said. "When so many lives are at stake, the FDA should lift discriminatory restrictions that prevent healthy donors from coming to the aid of their loved ones and neighbors."

According to America's Blood Centers, a nonprofit organization that represents community blood centers that collect nearly 60 percent of the nation's blood supply, blood drives and donations have dropped significantly during the COVID-19 health crisis. National Geographic reported in March that more than 4,000 blood drives across the country had been canceled due to coronavirus concerns and closures of schools and workplaces where drives are usually held, resulting in more than 100,000 fewer blood donations. The American Red Cross, which provides approximately 40 percent of the nation's blood and blood components, recently reported having less than a five-day blood supply on hand.

The American Red Cross estimates that on average every day, the United States needs approximately 36,000 units of red blood cells, nearly 7,000 units of platelets, and 10,000 units of plasma to provide blood transfusions for major surgeries, treat patients and victims of trauma, and more.

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the FDA recently issued revised blood donor eligibility guidance, particularly related to donors from the LGBTQ community. Under the new guidance, gay and bisexual men must wait three months, which is a decrease from 12 months, after sexual activity before they can donate blood. Raoul and the coalition state that while the update is a step toward increasing blood donations made by healthy bisexual and gay men, it does not go far enough during a time when the nation's supply of blood and blood products is at risk of collapsing due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data from the Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law indicates that lifting restrictions completely would produce more than 2 million additional eligible blood donors, including nearly 175,000 likely blood donors, and nearly 300,000 pints of additional donated blood annually.

Attorney General Raoul and the coalition also argue that moving toward a risk-based model, rather than one based on gender, is not only more appropriate to address the country's needs, but is also more in line with

laws that protect against discrimination. A population-based policy singling out bisexual and gay men contradicts equal protections contained in the Constitution's Fifth and 14th Amendments.

Joining Raoul in submitting the comments are the attorneys general of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia.

Please visit the [American Red Cross](#)' website to locate a blood drive near you.



State of California  
Office of the Attorney General

XAVIER BECERRA  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

April 22, 2020

***Via Electronic Mail***

The Honorable Admiral Brett Giroir, MD  
Assistant Secretary for Health  
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services  
Mary E. Switzer Building  
330 C Street SW, Room L600  
Washington, DC 20024  
Attn: ACBTSA-PAHPAIA Sec. 209  
[ACBTSA@hhs.gov](mailto:ACBTSA@hhs.gov)

RE: “Solicitation for Public Comments on Section 209 of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act,” 85 Fed. Reg. 16,372 (March 23, 2020)

Dear Assistant Secretary Giroir:

The undersigned State Attorneys General from California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia submit this letter in response to the federal government’s “Solicitation for Public Comments on Section 209 of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act,” (85 Fed. Reg. 16,372). We support the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) efforts and work in maintaining an adequate national blood supply during the COVID-19 pandemic.

An adequate blood supply is critical to the nation’s healthcare. Blood transfusions and blood products are needed for major surgeries, to treat diseases such as sickle cell anemia and some cancers, and to treat victims who have injuries caused by accidents or natural disasters.<sup>1</sup> Every day, the United States needs approximately 36,000 units of red blood cells, nearly 7,000

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<sup>1</sup> Anna Nagurney, How Coronavirus is Upsetting the Blood Supply Chain, Live Science (Mar. 13, 2020), <https://www.livescience.com/coronavirus-blood-supply-chain.html/>.

units of platelets, and 10,000 units of plasma.<sup>2</sup> As of April 9, 2020, the American Red Cross, which provides about 40 percent of our nation’s blood and blood components, had less than a five-day blood supply on hand.<sup>3</sup>

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, blood drives and donations have dropped significantly. Kate Fry, of America’s Blood Centers, an organization that represents nearly 50 blood centers and collects close to 60 percent of the nation’s blood supply, confirmed that the country is facing a “national blood supply issue,” as “coronavirus fears intensify.”<sup>4</sup> As of mid-March, over 4,000 blood drives have been canceled across the country due to coronavirus concerns and closures of schools and workplaces where these drives are usually held, resulting in over 100,000 fewer blood donations.<sup>5</sup> In this “unprecedented situation,” the chief medical officer of biomedical services at the American Red Cross admits that they “are already actively triaging units, determining which hospitals can and can’t get blood.”<sup>6</sup> The FDA Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research Director Peter Marks recently urged that the nation “need[s] people to start turning out in force to give blood.”<sup>7</sup>

Recently, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued revised guidance for blood donation by men who have sex with men (MSM), changing the wait period to three months from

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<sup>2</sup> American Red Cross, Blood Needs and Blood Supply, <https://www.redcrossblood.org/donate-blood/how-to-donate/how-blood-donations-help/blood-needs-blood-supply.html/> (last visited April 9, 2020).

<sup>3</sup> American Red Cross, Critical Blood Shortage: Red Cross Urges Blood and Platelet Donors to Give Now, <https://www.redcrossblood.org/local-homepage/news/article/critical-blood-shortage-3A-red-cross-urges-blood-and-platelet-donors-to-give-now-1.html/> (last visited April 9, 2020).

<sup>4</sup> America’s Blood Centers, Coronavirus Fears Put Nation’s Blood Supply at Risk (Mar. 10, 2020), <https://americasblood.org/press-release/coronavirus-fears-put-nations-blood-supply-at-risk/>.

<sup>5</sup> American Red Cross, American Red Cross Faces a Severe Blood Shortage as Coronavirus Outbreak Threatens Availability of Nation’s Supply (Mar. 17, 2020), <https://www.redcrossblood.org/local-homepage/news/article/american-red-cross-faces-a-severe-blood-shortage-as-coronavirus-.html/>; *see also* Douglass Main, Blood and Organ Donations Shrink Amid Coronavirus Fears, National Geographic, (Mar. 20, 2020), <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2020/03/blood-and-organ-donations-shrink-amid-coronavirus-fears/>.

<sup>6</sup> Nancy Wartik, *How to Donate Blood as Coronavirus Threatens the U.S. Supply*, N.Y. Times (Mar. 19, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/19/well/live/coronavirus-blood-donation.html/>.

<sup>7</sup> America’s Blood Centers, “We Need People to Start Turning Out in Force to Give Blood” (Mar. 12, 2020), <https://americasblood.org/news/fda-urging-people-to-donate-blood/>.

twelve months before donating blood.<sup>8</sup> The stated purpose of this and previous deferral policies is to prevent the spread of blood-borne infectious diseases such as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). While this reform takes a step toward increasing blood donations made by healthy bisexual and gay men in a time when the nation's supply of blood and blood products is at risk of collapse due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it does not go far enough. The discriminatory restrictions against blood donations by healthy gay and bisexual Americans have persisted for far too long; the steps you have taken acknowledge current rules are informed more strongly by bias than science.

Ensuring that the blood supply is safe is an important goal and donor blood is extensively tested for infectious disease pathogens before a blood transfusion.<sup>9</sup> Additional precautions regarding who can donate blood should be narrowly tailored to achieve safety goals while maximizing the blood supply. The revised guidance still precludes many LGBTQ Americans from fully contributing to the blood shortages while still requiring a waiting period for healthy individuals. Further, the FDA should immediately clarify that the new policies do not bar MSM from donating potentially lifesaving convalescent plasma to their loved ones.

Critically, data from a 2014 analysis by the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law Williams Institute indicate that lifting the blood donation ban for MSM completely, as compared to a twelve month "deferral period" from last MSM sexual contact, would produce over 2 million additional each eligible blood donors, including nearly 175,000 likely blood donors, and would produce nearly 300,000 pints of additional donated blood annually.<sup>10</sup> Based on American Red Cross estimates that blood donation has the potential to be used in life-saving procedures on three individuals, the Williams Institute concludes that lifting the blood donation ban among MSM could be used to help save the lives of more than a million people.<sup>11</sup> The FDA's revised policy will help address the current shortage of blood and blood products during these unprecedented times. But transitioning to a risk-based model will further protect the blood supply and donor's dignity.

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<sup>8</sup> Peter Marks, Food and Drug Administration Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Provides Updated Guidance to Address the Urgent Need for Blood During the Pandemic (Apr. 2, 2020), <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/coronavirus-covid-19-update-fda-provides-updated-guidance-address-urgent-need-blood-during-pandemic/>.

<sup>9</sup> Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Blood Safety Basics, Screening Donated Blood, [https://www.cdc.gov/bloodsafety/basics.html#anchor\\_1548881832/](https://www.cdc.gov/bloodsafety/basics.html#anchor_1548881832/) (last updated Mar. 18, 2020).

<sup>10</sup> See Ayako Miyashita & Gary Gates, Williams Institute, *Update: Effect of Lifting Blood Donation Bans on Men Who Have Sex With Men 2* (2014).

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

## **I. A Revised, More Inclusive Policy Could Help Development of Convalescent Plasma Treatment for COVID-19**

On March 24, 2020, the FDA approved convalescent plasma as an experimental treatment for COVID-19.<sup>12</sup> This treatment entails donation of anti-body rich plasma from someone who has recovered from COVID-19 to someone who is critically ill in the hopes that additional antibodies will suppress the virus and aid the recipient's recovery.<sup>13</sup> Clinical trials to determine this treatment's effectiveness are underway.<sup>14</sup>

At this point in time, the FDA requires that convalescent plasma “must only be collected from recovered individuals if they are eligible to donate blood,” citing 21 C.F.R. § 630.10.<sup>15</sup> The current policy, even as recently revised, appears to bar MSM from donating potentially life-saving convalescent plasma. Strict application of this policy could still bar a gay man who recovers from COVID-19 from donating convalescent plasma to his critically ill husband, even if they are both HIV-negative and even if their relationship is exclusively monogamous. “No union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family. In forming a marital union, two people become something greater than once they were.” *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S.Ct. 2584, 2608 (2015). The survival of such a union—the survival of its members—should not depend on the manner in which they consummate their love. The FDA should immediately clarify that the new three month MSM deferral period announced does not bar MSM from donating convalescent plasma to their loved ones. This helps expand the pool of individuals eligible to donate convalescent plasma and potentially helps treat COVID-19.

## **II. International Experience Demonstrates a Risk-Based Approach is Feasible**

International experience demonstrates that a shorter deferral period for MSM is warranted and that risk-based alternatives merit adoption. Mexico removed a permanent ban on MSM

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<sup>12</sup> FDA, Investigational COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma - Emergency INDs (March 24, 2020), <https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/investigational-new-drug-ind-or-device-exemption-ide-process-cber/investigational-covid-19-convalescent-plasma-emergency-ind/>. Use of convalescent plasma has been studied in outbreaks of other respiratory infections, including the 2009-2010 H1N1 influenza virus pandemic, 2003 SARS-CoV-1 epidemic, and the 2012 MERS-CoV epidemic. *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> *E.g.*, Denise Grady, Blood Plasma From Survivors Will Be Given to Coronavirus Patients, N.Y. Times (Mar. 26 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/26/health/plasma-coronavirus-treatment.html/>.

<sup>15</sup> FDA, *supra* note 12.

blood donations in 2012 and replaced it with a screening tool for “risky sexual practices.”<sup>16</sup> Spain, Italy, and Portugal use gender-neutral risk-based deferrals to determine who can donate blood.<sup>17</sup> In Spain, donors are deferred for twelve months for engaging in sex with more than one concurrent partner and for engaging in sex with an occasional partner regardless of the donor’s sex or their partner’s sex.<sup>18</sup> Italy eliminated its deferral period for MSM who donate blood in 2001 and replaced it with a gender-neutral risk-based process in which donors are deferred for four months from last sexual contact with a new sexual partner or for occasional sexual contact with a partner whose risk behavior is unknown.<sup>19</sup> Donors are indefinitely deferred for usual or recurrent sex with more than one partner whose risk behavior is unknown and are indefinitely deferred for multiple new partners.<sup>20</sup>

Even countries that have already significantly shortened the deferral period, like France and the United Kingdom, are considering gender-neutral risk-based models to increase blood donor selection while ensuring the safe supply of blood to patients.

### **III. A Sex-Based Deferral Policy is Problematic Under Equal Protection Principles Enshrined in the Constitution**

A population-based policy singling out bisexual and gay men threatens constitutional Equal Protection principles under the Fourteenth Amendment and Fifth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution commands that “[n]o State shall ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. amend XIV § 1. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution commands that “[n]o person shall ... be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” *Id.*, amend. V. In *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497, 499 (1954), the Supreme Court recognized that “discrimination” by the federal government “may be so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process.”

Governmental classifications based on “gender”<sup>21</sup> require heightened scrutiny. *E.g.*, *United States v. Virginia*, 518 U.S. 515, 532–33 (1996). Specifically, the government must show

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<sup>16</sup> Christopher McAdam & Logan Parker, *An Antiquated Perspective: Lifetime Ban for MSM Blood Donations No Longer Global Norm*, 16 DePaul J. Health Care L. 21, 44 (2014).

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

<sup>18</sup> Mindy Goldman et al., *Donor Deferral Policies for Men Who Have Sex With Men: Past, Present and Future*, 113 *Vox Sanguinis* 95, 99 (2017), <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/vox.12623/>.

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*, at p. 98.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> In *Virginia*, the Court appears to use the words “sex” and “gender” interchangeably. The modern view is generally that “gender” is a component of “sex” or the primary component of “sex.” *See, e.g.*, Cal. Civ. Code, § 51(e)(5) (defining “sex” to include “a person’s gender” and “gender” to mean “sex” and include a person’s gender identity and gender expression).

that the challenged classification serves important governmental objectives and that the discriminatory means employed are substantially related to the achievement of those objectives. *Id.*, at 533. The justification must be genuine, not hypothesized or invented post hoc in response to litigation, and it must not rely on overbroad generalizations about the different talents, capacities, or preferences of males and females. *Id.* Federal appellate courts have recognized that classifications based on sexual orientation are a form of sex discrimination. *E.g.*, *Altitude Express, Inc. v. Zarda*, 883 F.3d 100, 112 (2d Cir. 2018) (en banc) (Under Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964, sexual orientation discrimination is a subset sex discrimination), *cert. granted* 139 S.Ct. 1599 (2019). The Supreme Court has recognized that laws targeting gay and bisexual people are not rationally related to a legitimate government interest when they are motivated by “a bare ... desire to harm a politically unpopular group.” *Romer v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 635 (1996) (quoting *Dept. of Agric. v. Moreno*, 413 U.S. 528, 534 (1973)).

Any sex-based deferral period targets MSM for a perceived and faulty belief that all MSM engaged in risky behavior that could put blood donations at risk. Internationally, other countries have moved away from this approach because it is not the least restrictive means to maintain a safe blood supply. Over the long term, the FDA should look at risk behavior and not sex for determining who should donate blood. Further, a revised policy should identify a date certain by which the FDA will replace a time-based deferral with a risk-based framework and identify any research or data needed to achieve this result. Risk-based assessments should apply regardless of sex. HHS’s report to Congress under the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act or PAHPAIA should include a plan and timetable to implement these sound, scientifically-based changes.

#### IV. Conclusion

The revised guidance is an important first step for protecting the nation’s blood supply, especially during these unprecedented times. However, for convalescent plasma donations, the FDA should make clear that this policy allows MSM and all COVID-19 survivors to donate convalescent plasma. Additionally, changes are needed in the coming years to make our HIV prevention policy fully consistent with science, public health, and equal protection by moving to a risk-based strategy.

Sincerely,



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XAVIER BECERRA  
California Attorney General



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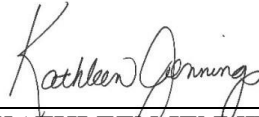
PHILIP J. WEISER  
Colorado Attorney General






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WILLIAM TONG  
Connecticut Attorney General



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KATHLEEN JENNINGS  
Delaware Attorney General



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KARL A. RACINE  
District of Columbia Attorney General



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CLARE E. CONNORS  
Hawaii Attorney General



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KWAME RAOUL  
Illinois Attorney General



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TOM MILLER  
Iowa Attorney General



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AARON M. FREY  
Maine Attorney General



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MAURA HEALEY  
Massachusetts Attorney General



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DANA NESSEL  
Michigan Attorney General



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KEITH ELLISON  
Minnesota Attorney General



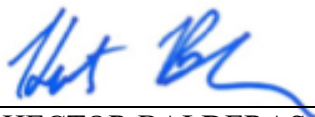
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AARON D. FORD  
Nevada Attorney General



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GURBIR S. GREWAL  
New Jersey Attorney General



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HECTOR BALDERAS  
New Mexico Attorney General



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LETITIA JAMES  
New York Attorney General

Hon. Brett Giroir

April 22, 2020

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ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM  
Oregon Attorney General



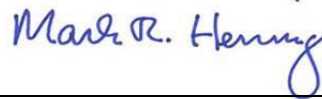
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JOSH SHAPIRO  
Pennsylvania Attorney General



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THOMAS J. DONOVAN, JR.  
Vermont Attorney General



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MARK HERRING  
Virginia Attorney General