

**Appendix G:
Behavioral Health and Gender-affirming Care Services**

EOHHS is providing this appendix based on current information for reference only to provide context for Bidders. EOHHS will update this appendix as appropriate prior to EOHHS and selected Bidders executing any Contract resulting from this RFR.

Exhibit 1: MassHealth Community Behavioral Health Center (CBHC) List

CBHC	CATCHMENT AREA
North Suffolk Mental Health Association	Greater Boston
Cambridge Health Alliance	Boston/Cambridge
Boston Medical Center	Boston/Brookline
Riverside Community Care	Norwood
Aspire Health Alliance	South Shore
The Brien Center	Berkshires
Clinical Support Options	Greenfield
Clinical Support Options	Northampton
Behavioral Health Network (BHN)	Southern Pioneer
Center for Human Development	Southern Pioneer
Advocates	Metrowest
Clinical Support Options	North County
Community Healthlink	North County
Riverside Community Care	South County
Community Healthlink	Worcester
Eliot Community Health Services	North Essex
Beth Israel Lahey Behavioral Services	Lawrence
Vinfen	Lowell
Eliot Community Health Services	Tri-city

CBHC	CATCHMENT AREA
Child and Family Services	Southern Coast
High Point Treatment Center	Brockton
Bay Cove Human Services	Cape Cod
Fairwinds- Nantucket's Counseling Center	Nantucket
Child and Family Services	Fall River
Community Counseling of Bristol County	Taunton Attleboro

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Exhibit 2: State-Operated Community Mental health Centers

Brockton Multi-Service Center 165 Quincy Street Brockton, MA 02402
John C. Corrigan Mental Health Center 49 Hillside Street Fall River, MA 02729
Mass. Mental Health Center 75 Fenwood Road Boston, MA 02115
Pocasset Mental Health Center 830 Country Road Pocasset, MA 02559

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Exhibit 3: State Operated Facilities Providing Inpatient Mental Health Services, Outpatient Behavioral Health Services, and Diversionary Behavioral Health Services

Type of Service/Appendix C Category	Provider Name	Location	NPI	Claim Form¹	Service
Hospital Based Services	Cape Cod and Islands Mental Health Center	Pocasset	1851477491	UB04	Inpatient Services
Hospital Based Services	Corrigan Mental Health Center	Fall River	1700964947	UB04	Inpatient Services
Hospital Based Services	Corrigan Mental Health Center	Fall River	1194803288	UB04	Outpatient Services*
Hospital Based Services	Cape Cod and Islands Mental Health Center	Pocasset	1851477491	1500	Professional Services
Hospital Based Services	Corrigan Mental Health Center	Fall River	1700964947	1500	Professional Services
Diversionary Services	Substance Abuse Program "WRAP"	Taunton	1508212416	1500	Acute Treatment Services
Diversionary Services	Substance Abuse Program "WRAP"	Taunton	1508212416	1500	Clinical Support Services
Clinic services	Brockton Multi-Service Center	Brockton	1326155458	1500	Clinic
Clinic services	Mass Mental Health Center	Boston	1073638805	1500	Clinic

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¹ Professional services are also billed for these programs on a 1500 claim form.

Exhibit 4: State-Owned DMH and DPH Hospitals

State Agency	Hospital Name	MassHealth Provider ID	Provides Continuing Inpatient Psychiatric Care
DMH	SC Fuller Mental Health Center	110000091G	No
DMH	Taunton State Hospital	110000084H	Yes
DMH	Worcester Recovery Center	110000091D	Yes
DPH	Lemuel Shattuck Hospital	110078189A/D	Yes
DPH	Tewksbury Hospital	110078185A	Yes
DPH	Western Massachusetts Hospital	110027398B/E	No
DPH	Pappas Rehabilitation Hospital for Children*	110078194D	No

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Exhibit 5

**DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
DIVISION OF CLINICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
LICENSING DIVISION – BULLETIN #19-01
March 1, 2019**

Clinical Competencies/Operational Standards for DMH Licensed Inpatient Facilities

This bulletin, and the attachments hereto are issued pursuant to Department of Mental Health (DMH) regulations 104 CMR 27.03(5)&(8), which provide that DMH “may establish clinical competencies and additional operational standards for care and treatment of patients admitted to facilities² licensed pursuant to 104 CMR 27.00, including for specialty populations.” The purpose of this regulatory provision is to assist the Department in assuring that DMH licensed facilities have the capability to provide the level of care needed by individuals who meet criteria for inpatient hospitalization, thereby increasing access to services required by citizens of the Commonwealth.

The attached clinical competencies/standards were developed by a broad stakeholder group that included DMH clinical and licensing staff, representatives of DMH licensed facilities, public and commercial payers, and professional trade associations. They are intended as guidelines to inform practice and to provide a baseline for DMH licensing reviews of individual facility’s compliance with licensing regulations. The competencies/standards cover the following areas:

- Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-occurring Medical Conditions: Psychiatric units within General Hospitals
- OMITTED
- Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Severe Behavior/ Assault Risk
- Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-occurring Autism Spectrum Disorders or Other Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (ASD/ID/DD)
- Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-occurring Substance Use Disorders (SUD)

While it is expected that all facilities will generally be able to meet the clinical competencies/standards (including provision of services and equipment), it is not necessarily expected that each facility will have the resources or staff available at all times to meet all competencies and standards at all times, as circumstances within facility at any given time may limit its ability to be in compliance. Facilities must, however, have a plan in place to provide additional staff coverage or equipment as may be needed to facilitate admission of patients who require such coverage or equipment, and should be prepared to engage with public and commercial payers proactively as indicated.

The DMH Licensing Division will begin referring to the attached competencies/standards in its licensing reviews beginning May 1, 2019.

² The term “facility” as used in this bulletin includes DMH licensed units within general hospitals.

Questions regarding this bulletin should be directed to the DMH Licensing Division at 617-626-8117 or DMH.Licensing@massmail.state.ma.us.

Attachments:

Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-occurring Medical Conditions:
Psychiatric units within General Hospitals

OMITTED

Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Severe Behavior/ Assault Risk

Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-occurring Autism Spectrum Disorders or Other Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (ASD/ ID/ DD)

Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-occurring Substance Use Disorders (SUD)

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Department of Mental Health

Inpatient Licensing Division

Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-Occurring Medical Conditions

Psychiatric Units within General Hospitals

Psychiatric units in general hospitals are expected to have the capability, or the ability to secure the capability within a reasonable period of time (in hours or, for very complex medical care needs, days), to provide necessary medical care to patients requiring inpatient psychiatric hospitalization who also have medical conditions requiring the following services.

Each inpatient psychiatric unit in a general hospital shall have policies to assure that it has the capacity to provide care for persons with the following medical needs or conditions. If resources are not immediately available for patients with certain medical conditions, the facility must have a plan to secure the resources necessary to provide the care (e.g., securing “just in time” training for nurses from a specialty nurse educator, availability of a specialist to consult with the attending psychiatrist, etc.) through training, supplemental staff, etc. within a reasonable period of time:

- Intravenous (IV) hydration
- Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)
- Diabetes Care
- Oxygen Therapy
- Alcohol Detoxification (See specific competencies required for treatment of co-occurring Substance Use Disorders)
- Opiate Detoxification (See specific competencies required for treatment of co-occurring Substance Use Disorders)
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) or other antibiotic-resistant infections or communicable infections
- Assistive devices/specialty equipment (e.g., walkers, canes, wheelchairs, hospital beds, specialty mattresses)
- Occupational Therapy (OT)/ Physical Therapy (PT)
- Anticoagulation therapies
- Eating disorders
- Incontinence
- Foley catheter
- Ostomy care
- Seizures – History and/ or risk of
- Respiratory conditions
- Wound care (any stage)
- Patient in need of in-house Lab services
- Patient in need of internal medicine resources on site

Each facility shall ensure that all staff designated to provide the listed services receive education and demonstrate competencies (i.e., upon hire, as needed, and/ or annually) that are consistent with their role in patient care regarding the above competencies. Each facility shall further ensure that medical and nursing care staff are trained in and can demonstrate knowledge of the facility’s policy or plan for

securing the resources necessary to provide the listed services and to provide just-in-time training to all staff who will provide care to the patient being admitted.

DMH recognizes that some capabilities may be beyond the capacity of certain general inpatient units within general hospitals. It is necessary; however, that these capabilities be present within the Commonwealth's hospital system, even if they may require extra resources, transportation or preparation. Facilities are encouraged to develop these capabilities, either through direct service arrangements, affiliations with outside providers or otherwise. These capabilities include, but are not limited to:

- IV medications
- Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure (BiPAP)
- Dialysis
- Suction
- Nasogastric (NG) Tube
- Eating disorders – severe restrictive or purging
- Pregnancy

A facility with available beds may deny admission to a patient whose needs have been determined by the facility medical director, or the medical director's physician designee when unavailable* to exceed the facility's capability at the time admission is sought. The medical director's determination must be written, and include the factors justifying the denial and why mitigating efforts, such as utilization of additional staff, would have been inadequate. [See DMH Licensing Bulletin #18-01 - **Documentation of Unit Conditions and Facility Denial of Inpatient Care** and 104 CMR 27.05 (3) (d).]

* The medical director's physician designee must be a physician who is vested with the full range of the medical director's authority and responsibility in the medical director's absence.

Department of Mental Health

Inpatient Licensing Division

Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Severe Behavior/ Assault Risk

Inpatient psychiatric facilities licensed by the Department of Mental Health are expected to have the capability to provide care to patients who require inpatient psychiatric hospitalization and who present with high level of acuity, including severe behavior and assault risk.

Each general inpatient psychiatric facility shall assure that it has the capacity to:

- Provide treatment to patients with severe behavior/assault risk, including evaluating patients during the intake and admissions process to determine if additional staffing supplementation is required.
- Adjust staffing levels to meet varying levels of unit acuity.
- Evaluate and document care needs during the referral and acceptance process which serves as preparation for direct care staff and others to incorporate risk and individualized crisis prevention planning (ICPP) upon admission. (While safety tools are generally completed within 48 hours of admission, a person admitted with this risk level should have their safety tool or ICPP completed as soon as possible after arrival.)
- Provide a range of intervention approaches to address the needs of patients with higher levels of acuity. Aggressive, assaultive patients may benefit from behavior management plans, anger management, relaxation techniques, occupational therapy, and social skills development. Consideration for consultation with behavior specialists should be given.
- Provide ongoing training and demonstration of competencies in verbal de-escalation, including hands on experience, to reduce likelihood of harm.
 - De-escalation and Preventative Skills that can assist direct care staff to safely respond to patient agitation or aggression include but are not limited to:
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - Trauma Informed Care
 - Person-Centered Approaches
 - Stigma/ Countertransference
 - Mindfulness
 - Flexible Rules
 - Strength-based interventions
 - Approachability of staff for providing help
 - Anger Management
 - Leadership Rounds regularly on units
- Security specialists/ guards who may participate in direct interactions with patients experiencing episodes of severe behavior or assault risk should have training (e.g., CPI, Handle With Care, MOAB) that is consistent with training received by the direct care psychiatric inpatient staff, as should any additional staff who may participate in such episodes.
- Ensure robust debriefing processes, including incidents that qualify as “near misses.”
- Provide Medication Management with proactive use of PRNs and use of withdrawal protocols as indicated.

- Ensure that staff on all shifts have access to Sensory Tools, and the training required to select and work with patients to use these tools as coping skills and methods for decreasing frustration and aggression.
- Involve community treaters, state agency representatives, and the legal system (if involved) in treatment and discharge planning as soon as possible after admission in order to assess the patient's current continuum of care and foster successful outcomes.
- Ensure that wraparound community services are in place (e.g., get/fill medications, an outpatient medication/injection clinic (if needed), access transportation to appointments, stable housing, and case management).
- Engage patients who are identified as having "personality disorders or traits," utilizing Trauma Informed Care (TIC), Motivational Interviewing (MI), Sensory Tools, attention to diet (e.g., polydipsia, excessive caffeine or sugar intake), and Mindfulness Training.
- Work with court system, families and/ or guardians to expedite the process of commitment if necessary.
- Provide increased security presence, specialized psychopharmacology interventions, and active treatment with the patient to identify and practice greater behavioral control skills.
- Ensure all staff receive consistent education and maintain current trainings and certifications (i.e., upon hire, as needed, and annually) to work with and care for these patients.

Each general inpatient psychiatric facility is recommended to consider:

- When possible, create flexibility in the physical plant for non-restraint and seclusion management of behavior. This can involve providing special observation/single rooms and higher staffing ratios for patients requiring assault precautions to mitigate the risk to roommates and other patients on the unit. It is ideal that a unit be able to provide a distinct, spacious area for the most acute patients with specialized group programming, activity space, and comfort space (if possible). Patients could move to the regular section of the milieu when able to tolerate more stimulation.
- Consideration should be given to the inclusion of Peer Support Specialists in milieu treatment.

A facility with available beds may deny admission to a patient whose needs have been determined by the facility medical director, or the medical director's physician designee when unavailable* to exceed the facility's capability at the time admission is sought. The medical director's determination must be written, and include the factors justifying the denial and why mitigating efforts, such as utilization of additional staff, would have been inadequate. [See **DMH Licensing Bulletin #18-01 - Documentation of Unit Conditions and Facility Denial of Inpatient Care** and 104 CMR 27.05 (3) (d).]

* The medical director's physician designee must be a physician who is vested with the full range of the medical director's authority and responsibility in the medical director's absence.

Department of Mental Health

Inpatient Licensing Division

Clinical Competencies/Operational Standards Related to Co-occurring Autism Spectrum Disorder or Other Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (ASD/ID/DD)

Inpatient psychiatric facilities licensed by the Department of Mental Health are expected to have the capability to provide care to patients who require inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, who present with Autism Spectrum Disorders or Other Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (ASD/ID/DD), but who do not require specialized treatment due to their ASD/ID/DD beyond the competencies listed below.

Each general inpatient psychiatric facility shall assure that it has the capacity to:

- Provide care to patients with mild to moderate presentations of Autism Spectrum Disorder or other intellectual and/or developmental disabilities whose baseline level of functional impairment is mild to moderate as well. Patients with significant maladaptive behavior, inability to maintain ADLs, as well as those with significant self-injurious or violent behavior, due to their ASD/ID/DD may have needs that exceed the expected capability of a general inpatient psychiatric unit.
- Recognize the clinical needs of common co-occurring physical conditions that are associated with many patients with ASD/ID/DD (e.g., severe constipation, diarrhea, urinary tract infections, food allergies, etc.).
- Provide sensory supports for varying levels of functioning.
- Ensure all staff receive consistent education and maintain current trainings (i.e., upon hire, as needed, and annually) to work with and care for this population.
- Provide ongoing trainings and demonstration of competencies in de-escalating behaviors of patients with ASD/ID/DD, as part of the general de-escalation program.
- Evaluate and document care needs during the referral and acceptance process, and use this information to incorporate the inclusion of behavioral triggers/warning signs, as well as strengths, motivators and any sensory tools that have been successfully employed for direct care staff and the multidisciplinary team.
- Notify and collaborate with the Department of Developmental Services, as appropriate and with the Department of Education (DOE), town or city special education departments to ensure the continuity of special education services for eligible students.
- Engage the Children's Behavioral Health Initiative (CBHI) teams, Department of Education (DOE) teams, DMH, and/or DDS for consultation and discharge planning as needed.
- Minimize the difficulty with transitions, especially by providing discharge information to care managers and outpatient services. Ideally, the same team members (both inpatient and outpatient) would work with these patients as they move across the care continuum.
- Work with families and other caregivers before discharge to enhance successful transition of level of care and reduce recidivism.

Each general inpatient psychiatric facility is recommended to consider:

- Flexible availability of a separate, designated, less stimulating space is best.

A facility with available beds may deny admission to a patient whose needs have been determined by the facility medical director, or the medical director's physician designee when unavailable* to exceed

the facility's capability at the time admission is sought. The medical director's determination must be written, and include the factors justifying the denial and why mitigating efforts, such as utilization of additional staff, would have been inadequate. [See DMH Licensing Bulletin #18-01 - **Documentation of Unit Conditions and Facility Denial of Inpatient Care** and 104 CMR 27.05 (3) (d).]

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Department of Mental Health

Inpatient Licensing Division

Clinical Competencies/ Operational Standards Related to Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorders (SUD)

The Department of Public Health Bureau of Substance Addiction Services (BSAS) licenses inpatient psychiatric facilities that also provide a separate, identifiable inpatient SUD treatment program. Such units/ facilities are required to be dually licensed by DMH and BSAS.

A DMH licensed facility that provides SUD treatment or services, such as medication assisted treatment (MAT), incidental to the evaluation, diagnostic and treatment services for which it is licensed under 104 CMR 27.00, and that does not offer a separate, identifiable inpatient substance use disorder treatment unit or program, or represent themselves to the public as providing substance use disorder treatment or services as a primary or specialty service, must comply with DMH licensing requirements at 104 CMR 27.03(11) but is not subject to BSAS licensure requirements.

As part of its licensure obligations under 104 CMR 27.00, each inpatient psychiatric facility that is not subject to BSAS licensure shall assure that it has the capacity to:

- Identify potential for addictive disorders through evidence-based screening and assessment tools during the admission assessment process.
- Evaluate for, order, assess, and provide medication assisted treatments for alcohol, benzodiazepine, and opioid withdrawal and for addictions to these substances within limitations of licensure. Medication assisted treatment, education, orientation, and initiation is required when clinically indicated. (See SAMHSA Treatment Improvement Protocol 63 – Medications for Opioid Use Disorder)
 - This includes:
 - Assessing the patient for the appropriateness of induction on MAT using one of the three FDA-approved medications for the treatment of Opioid use disorder: buprenorphine, methadone, or naltrexone; and
 - Ensuring that once an induction begins, referrals for an outpatient provider (ex. OTP, OBOT) are secured.
 - Any physician or other authorized hospital staff in DMH-licensed inpatient facilities can administer or dispense methadone and buprenorphine without additional state or federal oversight or approval, provide the methadone or buprenorphine is administered or dispensed incident to the patient’s medical treatment for a condition other than substance use disorder. This includes MAT induction for a patient with a secondary diagnosis of substance use disorder on either methadone or buprenorphine.
 - DEA regulations³ authorize physicians or other authorized hospital staff to administer or dispense buprenorphine or methadone in the hospital, which

³21 CFR Part 1306.07. Note that these regulations also include the “three-day rule”, which allows any physician to administer methadone or buprenorphine without additional state or federal oversight or approval. This includes MAT induction for a patient being treated for acute withdrawal symptoms. The rule allows MAT treatment to relieve acute withdrawal symptoms, provided the treatment is limited to 72 hours where not more than one day’s medication is administered to a person at a time. The 72-hour period cannot be renewed. For more information, see 21 CFR Part 1306.07(b).

includes psychiatric hospitals, in order to maintain or detox a patient “as an incidental adjunct to medical or surgical treatment of conditions other than addiction”. In effect, this allows a physician or other authorized hospital provider to administer or dispense MAT to patients at the hospital, without time limitation, where SUD is a secondary diagnosis.

- Practitioners who are DATA- waived⁴ can prescribe, administer, or dispense buprenorphine to patients in DMH-licensed inpatient facilities.
- Administer opioid antagonist, if needed. All units must have naloxone available on unit and staff trained to order/administer.
- Provide group and/ or individual therapeutic programming and patient education, provided by appropriately trained staff, which addresses recovery and relapse prevention planning related to SUD. Engage, inform, and support parents and guardians of minors with SUD (on adolescent units). Suggested training for staff may include effects of substance use disorders on the family and related topics such as the role of the family in treatment and recovery.
- Provide active discharge planning to next step placements based on the patient’s care plan. Placements should address ongoing needs related to mental health, addiction, and other biopsychosocial needs and may include step down to subacute levels of care, 24 hour settings, partial hospitalization, intensive outpatient, ongoing outpatient treatment, access to peer services, and other community and housing supports as appropriate. When appropriate, discharge planning must include access to ongoing medication management, both for psychiatric and addiction medications; for continuity of treatment with the goal of reducing readmissions and the likelihood of relapse. This includes having knowledge of Clinical Stabilization/Stepdown Services (CSS) and Transitional Support Services (TSS), Outpatient Medication Management, Sober Houses, and step down to subacute level of care.
- Understand deterrents to successful discharges such as housing, financial assistance for medication copayments, transportation to non-24-hour programs, applying for a prescription for transportation PT-1 form for those with financial issues, etc.
- Ensure a physician dispenses buprenorphine or morphine at discharge or a DATA-waived practitioner provides “bridge” prescriptions for buprenorphine (and other medications) until outpatient appointments can be secured and prescriptions provided for in the outpatient setting.
- Provide direct care staff with a general overview of addictions medicine.

Each inpatient psychiatric facility is recommended to:

- Facilities are strongly encouraged to provide access to all FDA-approved medications for the treatment of opioid use disorder.
- Consider engaging Substance Use Recovery Coaches and/or Peer Specialists within staffing models.
- Include credentialed staff with experience in SUD treatment and resources, ideally, but not necessarily as Licensed Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor (LADC) or Certified Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor (CDAC) levels.

⁴ The Drug Addiction Treatment Act (DATA) of 2000 authorized physicians to dispense or prescribe buprenorphine in settings other than an opioid treatment program (OTP), subject to certain limitations. This has subsequently been expanded to also authorize nurse practitioners and physician assistants to dispense or prescribe buprenorphine, subject to certain limitations. Information on the process for submitting a waiver to SAMHSA and the DEA can be accessed here: <https://www.samhsa.gov/programs-campaigns/medication-assisted-treatment/training-materials-resources/buprenorphine-waiver>

- Consider referrals to ensure a continuum of care for the client, including arrangements for further substance abuse treatment and post-discharge counseling and other supportive service.
- Consider entering into formal agreements (Qualified Services Organization Agreement - QSOA's) with community-based Substance Use Disorder treatment providers to support continuation of care.

A facility with available beds may deny admission to a patient whose needs have been determined by the facility medical director, or the medical director's physician designee when unavailable* to exceed the facility's capability at the time admission is sought. The medical director's determination must be written, and include the factors justifying the denial and why mitigating efforts, such as utilization of additional staff, would have been inadequate. [See DMH Licensing Bulletin #18-01 - **Documentation of Unit Conditions and Facility Denial of Inpatient Care** and 104 CMR 27.05 (3) (d).]

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Exhibit 6: MassHealth Gender-affirming Care Services List

Gender-affirming Care Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Baystate Health – Transgender Services</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Beth Israel Deaconess – Transgender Services</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>BIDMC – Gynecology & Surgery (Yvonne Gomez-Carrion)</u> ○ <u>BIDMC – Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (Adam Tobias)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Boston Children’s Hospital – Center for Gender Surgery</u> • <u>Boston Children’s Hospital – Gender Management Service</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Boston Medical Center – CATCH Program</u> • <u>Boston Medical Center – Center for Transgender Medicine and Surgery</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Brigham and Women’s – Transgender Program</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cooley Dickinson – LGBTQ Services</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fenway Health – Sidney Borum Jr.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Core Physicians (Exeter, NH) LGBT Health</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fenway Health – Transgender Health</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Greater Lawrence Family Health Center – Transgender Care</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Health Quarters</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lahey Transgender Program</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lifespan (RI) – Adult Transgender and Sexuality Behavioral Health</u> • <u>Lifespan (RI) – Gender and Sexual Health</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Massachusetts General – Transgender Health Program</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Maine Family Planning</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Maine Medical Children’s Hospital – Gender Clinic</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Vermont Gynecology</u>