



Idaho Governor Vows to Fight Court Ruling Requiring State to Provide Sex Change Surgery for a Genetic Male Inmate Who Is a Sex Offender

Idaho Governor Brad Little (R) vowed to fight a court ruling that the state must provide a gender reassignment surgery for a convicted sex offender, Adree Edmo. He is currently serving a ten-year prison sentence for sexually abusing a 15-year-old boy when he was 22. The surgery is estimated to cost taxpayers \$20,000 to \$30,000 and Edmo would be eligible to transfer to a women's prison after the surgery.

Idaho Gov. Brad Little (R) vowed to fight a court decision Friday ruling that the state must provide a multi-thousand dollar gender reassignment surgery for a convicted sex offender.

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld U.S. District Judge B. Lynn Winmill's ruling Friday regarding inmate Adree Edmo, who is serving a ten-year prison sentence for sexually abusing a 15-year-old boy when he was 22. Edmo was reportedly diagnosed with gender dysphoria and has tried to castrate himself twice.

“She suffers every single day while they have denied this treatment to her for years and there can be no reason justifying Idaho’s continued refusal to provide her care except bias,” Edmo’s attorney Lori Rifkin [said](#), according to Fox 13.

The court ruled that the state’s refusal to provide surgery violated the Eighth Amendment.

Per Fox 13:

In an 85-page opinion, the panel ruled that the state of Idaho must provide gender reassignment surgery to Edmo, writing that “responsible prison officials were deliberately indifferent to Edmo’s gender dysphoria, in violation of the Eighth Amendment.”

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“Prison authorities have not provided that treatment despite full knowledge of Edmo’s ongoing and extreme suffering and medical needs,” the judges wrote.

“It is enough that [her doctor] knew of and disregarded an excessive risk to Edmo’s health by rejecting her request for [gender confirmation surgery] and then never re-evaluating his decision despite ongoing harm to Edmo,” the judges [added](#), according to NPR:

Despite two other physicians agreeing with the original treatment plan, the ruling found that “general agreement in a medically unacceptable form of treatment does not somehow make it reasonable.”

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