

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT:

No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE:

Yes 5/31/2018

VETO MESSAGE:

No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING:

Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

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REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES:

Yes

"New laws protect transgender identity at birth and after death," South Jersey Times, July 4, 2018

"Transgender identity is now protected at birth and after death," The Star-Ledger, July 4, 2018

"New law makes gender change on birth certificate easier," Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey, July 3, 2018

"Gender change on birth certificates now easier in New Jersey," Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey, July 3, 2018

"Gender change on birth certificate now easier in New Jersey," Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey, July 3, 2018

"MURPHY SIGNS TRANSGENDER, FILM CREDIT BILLS - MAINTAINING TREND OF UNDOING CHRISTIE POLICIES," The Record, July 4, 2018

P.L. 2018, CHAPTER 58, *approved July 3, 2018*
Senate, No. 478 (*Second Reprint*)

1 AN ACT concerning amended certificates of birth ², designated as
2 Babs Siperstein Law,² and amending P.L.1984, c.191.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. Section 1 of P.L.1984, c.191 (C.26:8-40.12) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 1. The State registrar shall issue an amended certificate of birth
10 to a person born in this State who **[**undergoes sex reassignment
11 surgery and**]** requests an amended certificate of birth which shows
12 the ¹**[sex] gender**¹ and, if applicable, the name of the person as it
13 has been changed. ¹**[The application may be submitted on the**
14 **person's behalf by a parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.]**¹

15 a. The State registrar shall issue the amended certificate of
16 birth upon receipt of: (1) a certified copy of an order from a court
17 of competent jurisdiction which indicates that the name of the
18 person has been changed, if the person has changed his or her name;
19 and (2) a **[medical certificate from] form provided by the State**
20 registrar and completed by the ¹**[person's licensed **[physician]****
21 health care provider**]** person, or the person's guardian,¹ which
22 ¹**[indicates]**¹ **[the sex of the person has been changed by surgical**
23 procedure] ¹**[that the person has undergone clinically appropriate**
24 treatment for the purpose of gender transition, based on
25 contemporary medical standards, or that the person has an intersex
26 condition.] affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full
27 name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a
28 change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is
29 to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any
30 fraudulent purpose."¹

31 b. The amended certificate of birth shall be of the same general
32 type as the original certificate of birth, ¹**[but] and**¹ shall not be
33 marked as amended.

34 c. When an amended certificate of birth is issued, the State
35 registrar shall notify the appropriate local registrar of vital statistics
36 who shall enter the amended certificate in his local record and place
37 his copy of the original certificate under seal.

38 d. The State **[register] registrar** shall place the original
39 certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[thus]** in the above bill is
not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

¹Senate SHH committee amendments adopted January 22, 2018.

²Assembly AAP committee amendments adopted May 17, 2018.

1 certificate of birth under seal. The seal shall not be broken except
2 by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or upon the request of
3 the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or the parent
4 or guardian, if the person is a minor.

5 Thereafter, whenever a certified copy of the certificate of birth is
6 prepared, it shall be made from the amended certificate of birth
7 except when an order of a court of competent jurisdiction requires
8 that a certified copy be made of the original certificate of birth.

9 e. In the case of a resident of this State who was born in
10 another state or in a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or
11 foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a
12 certificate of birth to reflect a change in 'sex] gender', a court in
13 this State shall have jurisdiction to issue 'such]' an order
14 'declaring a person's gender upon receipt of a statement affirming
15 under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female,
16 male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is to conform with gender
17 identity and not for any fraudulent purpose' .

18 **[e.] f.** The fee for issuing the amended certificate of birth is
19 \$6.00.

20 (cf: P.L.1984, c.191, s.1)

21

22 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the seventh
23 month next following the date of enactment, but the State registrar
24 may take such anticipatory administrative action in advance thereof
25 as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act.

26

27

28

29

30 "Babs Siperstein Law"; revises procedure for issuance of
31 amended birth certificate for person who has undergone change in
32 gender.

SENATE, No. 478

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2018 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Senator JOSEPH F. VITALE

District 19 (Middlesex)

Senator LORETTA WEINBERG

District 37 (Bergen)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Pou, Ruiz, Bateman, Codey and Gopal

SYNOPSIS

Revises procedure for issuance of amended birth certificate for person who has undergone change in sex.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 1/23/2018)

1 AN ACT concerning amended certificates of birth and amending
2 P.L.1984, c.191.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. Section 1 of P.L.1984, c.191 (C.26:8-40.12) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 1. The State registrar shall issue an amended certificate of birth
10 to a person born in this State who **[undergoes sex reassignment**
11 **surgery and]** requests an amended certificate of birth which shows
12 the sex and, if applicable, the name of the person as it has been
13 changed. The application may be submitted on the person's behalf
14 by a parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

15 a. The State registrar shall issue the amended certificate of
16 birth upon receipt of: (1) a certified copy of an order from a court of
17 competent jurisdiction which indicates that the name of the person
18 has been changed, if the person has changed his or her name; and
19 (2) a **[medical certificate from]** form provided by the State registrar
20 and completed by the person's licensed [physician] health care
21 provider which indicates [the sex of the person has been changed
22 by surgical procedure] that the person has undergone clinically
23 appropriate treatment for the purpose of gender transition, based on
24 contemporary medical standards, or that the person has an intersex
25 condition.

26 b. The amended certificate of birth shall be of the same general
27 type as the original certificate of birth, but shall not be marked as
28 amended.

29 c. When an amended certificate of birth is issued, the State
30 registrar shall notify the appropriate local registrar of vital statistics
31 who shall enter the amended certificate in his local record and place
32 his copy of the original certificate under seal.

33 d. The State **[register]** registrar shall place the original
34 certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended
35 certificate of birth under seal. The seal shall not be broken except
36 by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or upon the request of
37 the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or the parent
38 or guardian, if the person is a minor.

39 Thereafter, whenever a certified copy of the certificate of birth is
40 prepared, it shall be made from the amended certificate of birth
41 except when an order of a court of competent jurisdiction requires
42 that a certified copy be made of the original certificate of birth.

43 e. In the case of a resident of this State who was born in
44 another state or in a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or
45 foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[thus]** in the above bill is
not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 certificate of birth to reflect a change in sex, a court in this State
2 shall have jurisdiction to issue such an order.

3 **[e.] f.** The fee for issuing the amended certificate of birth is
4 \$6.00.
5 (cf: P.L.1984, c.191, s.1)

6
7 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the seventh
8 month next following the date of enactment, but the State registrar
9 may take such anticipatory administrative action in advance thereof
10 as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act.

11
12 STATEMENT

13
14 This bill revises the requirements for obtaining an amended
15 certificate of birth due to a change in sex. The bill provides that the
16 State registrar of vital statistics shall issue an amended certificate of
17 birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an
18 amended certificate of birth which shows the sex and name of the
19 person as it has been changed. The application may be submitted
20 on the person's behalf by a parent or guardian, if the person is a
21 minor. Under current law, a person must undergo sex reassignment
22 surgery to receive an amended birth certificate.

23 Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended
24 certificate of birth upon receipt of a medical certificate from the
25 person's physician indicating that his or her sex has been changed
26 by surgical procedure. This bill would change the requirement to
27 provide that a person could submit a form provided by the State
28 registrar and completed by the person's licensed health care
29 provider which indicates that the person has undergone clinically
30 appropriate treatment for the purpose of gender transition, based on
31 contemporary medical standards, or that the person has an intersex
32 condition.

33 Current law further requires the State registrar to place the
34 original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended
35 certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by
36 order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit
37 the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the
38 subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent
39 or guardian, if the person is a minor.

40 The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State
41 who was born in another state or in a foreign jurisdiction, if such
42 other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to
43 amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in sex, a court in this
44 State would have jurisdiction to issue such an order.

45 The purpose of the bill is to acknowledge that individuals do not
46 necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery when changing sex,
47 and to revise the process for obtaining an amended certificate of
48 birth due to a change in sex to reflect current practices.

ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 478

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 12, 2018

The Assembly Human Services Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 478 (1R).

This bill acknowledges that individuals do not necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery when changing gender, and it revises the process for obtaining an amended certificate of birth due to a change in gender, in order to reflect current gender transition practices.

The bill provides that the State registrar of vital statistics is to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth showing the gender, and, if applicable, the name of the person, as it has been changed. Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person's physician indicating that the person's gender has been changed through surgical procedure (known as sex reassignment surgery). This bill would change the requirement to provide that a person need only submit a form, provided by the State registrar and completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose."

Current law further requires the State registrar to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State would have jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person's gender upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary

gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

As reported by the committee, this bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 1718 (1R) (Eustace/Gusciora/Zwicker/Chiaravalloti), which the committee also reported on this date.

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 478

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 17, 2018

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 478 (1R), with committee amendments.

As amended this bill, designated as the “Babs Siperstein Law,” revises the process for obtaining an amended certificate of birth due to a person’s change in gender.

The bill requires the State registrar of vital statistics to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth. In contrast, under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person’s physician indicating that the person’s gender has been changed through surgical procedure. This bill changes the law to provide that a person need only complete and submit a form, provided by the State registrar, which affirms under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender—to female, male, or undesignated/non-binary—is made for the purpose of conforming with that person’s gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose. The amended birth certificate is of the same general type as the original, without indication that the birth certificate has been amended.

Upon such a request, the State registrar is to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal. The seal may be broken upon court order or the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or, if the person is a minor, a parent or guardian.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State has jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person’s gender, upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is made for the purpose of conforming with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

As amended and reported, this bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 1718 (2R), as also amended and reported by the committee.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments designate the bill as the “Babs Siperstein Law.”

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that this bill will have indeterminate State and local fiscal impact. Due to the likely low number of applicable cases, the revenue and cost increases will occur in small amounts.

A 2016 report released by the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law estimates that approximately 30,100 transgender persons reside in the State. The actual number of such persons applying for amended birth certificates in a given year is likely to be a small percentage of this total, considering that some persons may not apply for various reasons and others have already received an amended birth certificate.

Current law provides that the Department of Health is authorized to charge a fee when issuing an amended birth certificate to a person whose gender has been changed by surgical procedure. The OLS is uncertain whether these fees largely offset the administrative costs of processing amended birth certificates, due to the lack of information on such revenues and the average and marginal costs of issuing amended birth certificates.

The amount of local costs that will be incurred by county and municipal governments as a result of registrars processing additional amended birth certificates is likewise indeterminate. Given that any increase in the number of amended birth certificates is likely to be distributed across local registrars, and relatively few amended birth certificates will be required to be processed by any given local registrar, the cost for the few additional cases per registrar may not result in any marginal costs.

SENATE HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICES AND SENIOR
CITIZENS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 478

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 22, 2018

The Senate Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 478.

As amended by the committee, this bill acknowledges that individuals do not necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery when changing gender, and it revises the process for obtaining an amended certificate of birth due to a change in gender, in order to reflect current gender transition practices.

The bill provides that the State registrar of vital statistics is to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth showing the name and gender of the person, as it has been changed. Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person's physician indicating that the person's gender has been changed through surgical procedure (known as sex reassignment surgery). This bill would change the requirement to provide that a person need only submit a form, provided by the State registrar and completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose."

Current law further requires the State registrar to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State

would have jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person's gender upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

The committee amended the bill to:

- eliminate references to a person's "sex" and replace with references to a person's "gender";
- remove the provision stating that an application may be submitted by a parent or guardian, if the applicant is a minor, because it is implicit that a parent or guardian may act on behalf of a minor;
- eliminate the provisions that would have authorized the issuance of an amended certificate of birth only when a health care provider submits a medical certificate indicating that the sex of the person has been changed by surgical procedure; and insert new provisions specifying that an amended certificate of birth may be issued upon receipt of a form completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose";
- clarify that a court of this State will have jurisdiction, in the case of a resident who was born in another state or foreign jurisdiction, to issue an order declaring the person's gender upon receipt of a statement that affirms under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose;
- revise the bill synopsis to reflect a change in language from "sex" to "gender"; and
- make a minor grammatical correction.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2018-2019 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 478

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 5, 2018

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 478 (1R).

This bill revises the process for obtaining an amended certificate of birth due to a person's change in gender.

The bill provides that the State registrar of vital statistics is required to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth. In contrast, under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person's physician indicating that the person's gender has been changed through surgical procedure. This bill changes the law to provide that a person need only complete and submit a form, provided by the State registrar, which affirms under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender—to female, male, or undesignated/non-binary—is made for the purpose of conforming with that person's gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose. The amended birth certificate is of the same general type as the original, without indication that the birth certificate has been amended.

Upon such a request, the State registrar is to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal. The seal may be broken upon court order or the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or, if the person is a minor, a parent or guardian.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State has jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person's gender, upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is made for the purpose of conforming with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that this bill will have indeterminate State and local fiscal impact. Due to the likely low number of applicable cases, the revenue and cost increases will occur in small amounts.

A 2016 report released by the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law estimates that approximately 30,100 transgender persons reside in the State. The actual number of such persons applying for amended birth certificates in a given year is likely to be a small percentage of this total, considering that some persons may not apply for various reasons and others have already received an amended birth certificate.

Current law provides that the Department of Health is authorized to charge a fee when issuing an amended birth certificate to a person whose gender has been changed by surgical procedure. The OLS is uncertain whether these fees largely offset the administrative costs of processing amended birth certificates, due to the lack of information on such revenues and the average and marginal costs of issuing amended birth certificates.

The amount of local costs that will be incurred by county and municipal governments as a result of registrars processing additional amended birth certificates is likewise indeterminate. Given that any increase in the number of amended birth certificates is likely to be distributed across local registrars, and relatively few amended birth certificates will be required to be processed by any given local registrar, the cost for the few additional cases per registrar may not result in any marginal costs.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[Second Reprint]

SENATE, No. 478

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

DATED: MAY 31, 2018

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** "Babs Siperstein Law"; revises procedure for issuance of amended birth certificate for person who has undergone change in gender.
- Type of Impact:** Minimal or no impact on net State and local costs.
- Agencies Affected:** Department of Health. Local registrars of vital statistics in county and municipal governments.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Annual Impact</u>
Net State Cost	Minimal or no impact.
Net Local Cost	Minimal or no impact.

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill would have minimal or no State or local impact, due to the likely low number of applicable cases and the impact of offsetting fees imposed by the Department of Health (DOH).

BILL DESCRIPTION

This bill, designated as "Babs Siperstein Law," revises the requirements for obtaining an amended birth certificate due to a change in sex. The bill requires that the State registrar of vital statistics in the DOH is to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth showing the name and gender of the person, as it has been changed. Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person's physician indicating that the person's sex has been changed through surgical procedure (known as sex reassignment surgery). This bill would change the requirement to provide that a person need only submit a form, provided by the State registrar and completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose."

Current law further requires the State registrar to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State would have jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person's gender upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS estimates that the bill would have minimal or no State or local impact, due to the likely low number of applicable cases and the impact of offsetting fees imposed by the DOH.

As indicated above, the bill broadens criteria under which the State is to issue amended birth certificates. As more individuals are likely to qualify for amended birth certificates under the broadened criteria, it is possible that the number of requests for amended birth certificates would increase.

However, the OLS believes that any increase in requests for amended birth certificates is likely to be limited, given that the number of applicable individuals is likely to be relatively small. An analysis by scholars at the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law¹ estimates that there are approximately 30,100 transgender individuals residing in New Jersey. The actual number of such individuals applying for amended birth certificates in a given year, when excluding those who might not apply for various reasons or who have already received an amended birth certificate in conjunction with a change of sex by surgical procedure, is likely to be significantly lower than this total.

Moreover, pursuant to P.L.1984, c.191, the DOH is authorized to charge a \$6.00 fee when issuing amended birth certificates to individuals whose sex has been changed by surgical procedure, and the bill would continue to authorize this fee. (Available information from the Office of Vital Statistics and Registry in the DOH indicates that, in practice, a State fee of \$25.00 is currently charged to process and issue an amended birth certificate for individuals who have undergone sex reassignment surgery, and an additional State fee of \$2.00 is charged to process a legal name change, with no additional fees charged by local registrars of vital statistics for either action.) Assuming that these fees largely offset the administrative costs of processing amended birth certificates, the OLS estimates that minimal or no net increase in State costs would be realized from any increases in requests for amended birth certificates resulting from the bill.

¹ Flores, A.R.; Herman, J.L.; Gates, G.J.; and Brown, T.N.T. (2016) *How Many Adults Identify as Transgender in the United States?* Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute.

The OLS also estimates that net local costs incurred by county and municipal governments, as a result of local registrars processing additional amended birth certificates, are also likely to be minimal or negligible. The OLS assumes that any increase in the number of amended birth certificates would be distributed across the State's local registrars, and that relatively few amended birth certificates, as a proportion of the local population, might therefore be processed by any given local registrar. Thus, the cost for the few additional cases processed by any given registrar might be partially or fully absorbed under current activities.

Section: Human Services

*Analyst: Sarah Schmidt
Associate Research Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[First Reprint]

SENATE, No. 478

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

DATED: FEBRUARY 9, 2018

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Revises procedure for issuance of amended birth certificate for person who has undergone change in gender.
- Type of Impact:** State and local cost increase; State revenue increase
- Agencies Affected:** Department of Health. Local registrars of vital statistics in county and municipal governments.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Annual Impact</u>
State Cost and Revenue	Indeterminate increase – see comments below.
Local Cost	Indeterminate increase – see comments below.

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill would have indeterminate State and local fiscal impact. Due to the likely low number of applicable cases, the revenue and cost increases will occur in small amounts.

BILL DESCRIPTION

Senate Bill No. 478 (1R) of 2018 revises the requirements for obtaining an amended birth certificate due to a change in sex. The bill requires that the State registrar of vital statistics in the Department of Health (DOH) is to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth showing the name and gender of the person, as it has been changed. Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person's physician indicating that the person's sex has been changed through surgical procedure (known as sex reassignment surgery). This bill would change the requirement to provide that a person need only submit a form, provided by the State registrar and completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-

binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose.”

Current law further requires the State registrar to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State would have jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person’s gender upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS estimates that the bill would have an indeterminate State or local fiscal impact. There are to be likely a low number of applicable cases that would cause cost and revenue increases.

The bill broadens criteria under which the State is to issue amended birth certificates. As more individuals are likely to qualify for amended birth certificates under the broadened criteria, it is possible that the number of requests for amended birth certificates would increase.

However, the OLS believes that any increase in requests for amended birth certificates is likely to be limited, given that the number of applicable individuals is likely to be relatively small. An analysis by scholars at the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law¹ estimates that there are approximately 30,100 transgender individuals residing in New Jersey. The actual number of such individuals applying for amended birth certificates in a given year, considering that some might not apply for various reasons and that some have already received an amended birth certificate in conjunction with a change of sex by surgical procedure, is likely to be a small percentage of this total.

Moreover, pursuant to P.L.1984, c.191, the DOH is authorized to charge a \$6.00 fee when issuing amended birth certificates to individuals whose sex has been changed by surgical procedure, and the bill would continue to authorize this fee. (Available information from the Office of Vital Statistics and Registry in the DOH indicates that, in practice, a State fee of \$25.00 is currently charged to process and issue an amended birth certificate for individuals who have undergone sex reassignment surgery, and an additional State fee of \$2.00 is charged to process a legal name change, with no additional fees charged by local registrars of vital statistics for either action.) OLS is uncertain whether these fees largely offset the administrative costs of processing

¹ Flores, A.R.; Herman, J.L.; Gates, G.J.; and Brown, T.N.T. (2016) *How Many Adults Identify as Transgender in the United States?* Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute.

amended birth certificates, due to lack of information on such revenues and the average and marginal costs of issuing amended birth certificates.

The OLS also estimates that local costs incurred by county and municipal governments as a result of local registrars processing additional amended birth certificates, are also indeterminate. The OLS assumes that any increase in the number of amended birth certificates would be distributed across the State's local registrars, and that relatively few amended birth certificates, as a proportion of the local population, might therefore be processed by any given local registrar. Thus, the cost for the few additional cases processed by any given registrar may not result in any marginal costs.

Section: Human Services

*Analyst: David Drescher
Senior Fiscal Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

ASSEMBLY, No. 1718

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

218th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2018 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE

District 37 (Bergen)

Assemblyman REED GUSCIORA

District 15 (Hunterdon and Mercer)

Assemblyman ANDREW ZWICKER

District 16 (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset)

Assemblyman NICHOLAS CHIARAVALLOTI

District 31 (Hudson)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblyman Eustace, Assemblywomen Jimenez, Mosquera and Jasey

SYNOPSIS

Revises procedure for issuance of amended birth certificate for person who has undergone change in sex.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 2/9/2018)

1 AN ACT concerning amended certificates of birth and amending
2 P.L.1984, c.191.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. Section 1 of P.L.1984, c.191 (C.26:8-40.12) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 1. The State registrar shall issue an amended certificate of birth
10 to a person born in this State who **【**undergoes sex reassignment
11 surgery and**】** requests an amended certificate of birth which shows
12 the sex and, if applicable, the name of the person as it has been
13 changed. The application may be submitted on the person's behalf
14 by a parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

15 a. The State registrar shall issue the amended certificate of
16 birth upon receipt of: (1) a certified copy of an order from a court of
17 competent jurisdiction which indicates that the name of the person
18 has been changed, if the person has changed his or her name; and
19 (2) a **【**medical certificate from**】** form provided by the State registrar
20 and completed by the person's licensed 【physician】 health care
21 provider which indicates 【the sex of the person has been changed
22 by surgical procedure】 that the person has undergone clinically
23 appropriate treatment for the purpose of gender transition, based on
24 contemporary medical standards, or that the person has an intersex
25 condition.

26 b. The amended certificate of birth shall be of the same general
27 type as the original certificate of birth, but shall not be marked as
28 amended.

29 c. When an amended certificate of birth is issued, the State
30 registrar shall notify the appropriate local registrar of vital statistics
31 who shall enter the amended certificate in his local record and place
32 his copy of the original certificate under seal.

33 d. The State **【register】** registrar shall place the original
34 certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended
35 certificate of birth under seal. The seal shall not be broken except
36 by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or upon the request of
37 the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or the parent
38 or guardian, if the person is a minor.

39 Thereafter, whenever a certified copy of the certificate of birth is
40 prepared, it shall be made from the amended certificate of birth
41 except when an order of a court of competent jurisdiction requires
42 that a certified copy be made of the original certificate of birth.

43 e. In the case of a resident of this State who was born in
44 another state or in a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **【thus】** in the above bill is
not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a
2 certificate of birth to reflect a change in sex, a court in this State
3 shall have jurisdiction to issue such an order.

4 **[e.] f.** The fee for issuing the amended certificate of birth is
5 \$6.00.

6 (cf: P.L.1984, c.191, s.1)

7
8 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of the seventh
9 month next following the date of enactment, but the State registrar
10 may take such anticipatory administrative action in advance thereof
11 as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act.

12

13

14

STATEMENT

15

16 This bill revises the requirements for obtaining an amended
17 certificate of birth due to a change in sex. The bill provides that the
18 State registrar of vital statistics shall issue an amended certificate of
19 birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an
20 amended certificate of birth which shows the sex and name of the
21 person as it has been changed. The application may be submitted
22 on the person's behalf by a parent or guardian, if the person is a
23 minor. Under current law, a person must undergo sex reassignment
24 surgery to receive an amended birth certificate.

25 Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended
26 certificate of birth upon receipt of a medical certificate from the
27 person's physician indicating that his or her sex has been changed
28 by surgical procedure. This bill would change the requirement to
29 provide that a person could submit a form provided by the State
30 registrar and completed by the person's licensed health care
31 provider which indicates that the person has undergone clinically
32 appropriate treatment for the purpose of gender transition, based on
33 contemporary medical standards, or that the person has an intersex
34 condition.

35 Current law further requires the State registrar to place the
36 original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended
37 certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by
38 order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit
39 the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the
40 subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent
41 or guardian, if the person is a minor.

42 The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State
43 who was born in another state or in a foreign jurisdiction, if such
44 other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to
45 amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in sex, a court in this
46 State would have jurisdiction to issue such an order.

A1718 VAINIERI HUTTLE, GUSCIORA

4

1 The purpose of the bill is to acknowledge that individuals do not
2 necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery when changing sex,
3 and to revise the process for obtaining an amended certificate of
4 birth due to a change in sex to reflect current practices.

ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 1718

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 12, 2018

The Assembly Human Services Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 1718.

As amended by the committee, this bill acknowledges that individuals do not necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery when changing gender, and it revises the process for obtaining an amended certificate of birth due to a change in gender, in order to reflect current gender transition practices.

The bill provides that the State registrar of vital statistics is to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth showing the gender, and, if applicable, the name of the person, as it has been changed. Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person's physician indicating that the person's gender has been changed through surgical procedure (known as sex reassignment surgery). This bill would change the requirement to provide that a person need only submit a form, provided by the State registrar and completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose."

Current law further requires the State registrar to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State would have jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person's gender upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary

gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2018-2019 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

As reported by the committee, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 478 (1R) (Vitale/Weinberg), which the committee also reported on this date.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amended the bill to:

(1) eliminate references to a person's "sex" and replace with references to a person's "gender";

(2) remove the provision stating that an application may be submitted by a parent or guardian, if the applicant is a minor, because it is implicit that a parent or guardian may act on behalf of a minor;

(3) eliminate the provisions that would have authorized the issuance of an amended certificate of birth only when a health care provider submits a form indicating that the person has undergone clinically appropriate treatment for the purpose of gender transition, or has an intersex condition; and insert new provisions specifying that an amended certificate of birth may be issued upon receipt of a form completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose";

(4) clarify that a court of this State will have jurisdiction, in the case of a resident who was born in another state or foreign jurisdiction, to issue an order declaring the person's gender upon receipt of a statement that affirms under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose;

(5) revise the bill synopsis to reflect a change in language from "sex" to "gender"; and

(6) make a minor grammatical correction.

ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 1718

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 17, 2018

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 1718 (1R), with committee amendments.

As amended, this bill, designated as the “Babs Siperstein Law,” revises the process for obtaining an amended certificate of birth due to a person’s change in gender.

The bill requires the State registrar of vital statistics to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth. In contrast, under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person’s physician indicating that the person’s gender has been changed through surgical procedure. This bill changes the law to provide that a person need only complete and submit a form, provided by the State registrar, which affirms under penalty of perjury that the request for a change in gender—to female, male, or undesignated/non-binary—is made for the purpose of conforming with that person’s gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose. The amended birth certificate is of the same general type as the original, without indication that the birth certificate has been amended.

Upon such a request, the State registrar is to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal. The seal may be broken upon court order or the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or, if the person is a minor, a parent or guardian.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State has jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person’s gender, upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is made for the purpose of conforming with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

As amended, and reported, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. S478 (2R), as also amended and reported by committee.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments designate the bill as the “Babs Siperstein Law.”

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that this bill will have indeterminate State and local fiscal impact. Due to the likely low number of applicable cases, the revenue and cost increases will occur in small amounts.

A 2016 report released by the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law estimates that approximately 30,100 transgender persons reside in the State. The actual number of such persons applying for amended birth certificates in a given year is likely to be a small percentage of this total, considering that some persons may not apply for various reasons and others have already received an amended birth certificate.

Current law provides that the Department of Health is authorized to charge a fee when issuing an amended birth certificate to a person whose gender has been changed by surgical procedure. The OLS is uncertain whether these fees largely offset the administrative costs of processing amended birth certificates, due to the lack of information on such revenues and the average and marginal costs of issuing amended birth certificates.

The amount of local costs that will be incurred by county and municipal governments as a result of registrars processing additional amended birth certificates is likewise indeterminate. Given that any increase in the number of amended birth certificates is likely to be distributed across local registrars, and relatively few amended birth certificates will be required to be processed by any given local registrar, the cost for the few additional cases per registrar may not result in any marginal costs.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[Second Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 1718

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

DATED: MAY 31, 2018

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** "Babs Siperstein Law"; revises procedure for issuance of amended birth certificate for person who has undergone change in gender.
- Type of Impact:** Minimal or no impact on net State and local costs.
- Agencies Affected:** Department of Health. Local registrars of vital statistics in county and municipal governments.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	<u>Annual Impact</u>
Net State Cost	Minimal or no impact.
Net Local Cost	Minimal or no impact.

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the bill would have minimal or no State or local impact, due to the likely low number of applicable cases and the impact of offsetting fees imposed by the Department of Health (DOH).

BILL DESCRIPTION

This bill, designated as "Babs Siperstein Law," revises the requirements for obtaining an amended birth certificate due to a change in sex. The bill requires that the State registrar of vital statistics in the DOH is to issue an amended certificate of birth to a person born in this State who submits a request for an amended certificate of birth showing the name and gender of the person, as it has been changed. Under current law, the State registrar is to issue an amended certificate of birth only upon receipt of a medical certificate from the person's physician indicating that the person's sex has been changed through surgical procedure (known as sex reassignment surgery). This bill would change the requirement to provide that a person need only submit a form, provided by the State registrar and completed by the person, or the person's guardian, which affirms the following language: "I, (petitioner's full name), hereby attest under penalty of

perjury that the request for a change in gender to (female, male, or undesignated/non-binary) is to conform my legal gender to my gender identity and is not for any fraudulent purpose.”

Current law further requires the State registrar to place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining to the amended certificate of birth under seal, which is not to be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. This bill would permit the seal to be broken upon the request of the person who is the subject of the certificate of birth, or upon the request of the parent or guardian, if the person is a minor.

The bill also provides that in the case of a resident of this State who was born in another state or a foreign jurisdiction, if such other state or foreign jurisdiction requires a court order in order to amend a certificate of birth to reflect a change in gender, a court in this State would have jurisdiction to issue an order declaring the person’s gender upon receipt of a statement affirming under penalty of perjury that the request for a declaration of female, male, or undesignated/non-binary gender is to conform with gender identity and not for any fraudulent purpose.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS estimates that the bill would have minimal or no State or local impact, due to the likely low number of applicable cases and the impact of offsetting fees imposed by the DOH.

As indicated above, the bill broadens criteria under which the State is to issue amended birth certificates. As more individuals are likely to qualify for amended birth certificates under the broadened criteria, it is possible that the number of requests for amended birth certificates would increase.

However, the OLS believes that any increase in requests for amended birth certificates is likely to be limited, given that the number of applicable individuals is likely to be relatively small. An analysis by scholars at the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law¹ estimates that there are approximately 30,100 transgender individuals residing in New Jersey. The actual number of such individuals applying for amended birth certificates in a given year, when excluding those who might not apply for various reasons or who have already received an amended birth certificate in conjunction with a change of sex by surgical procedure, is likely to be significantly lower than this total.

Moreover, pursuant to P.L.1984, c.191, the DOH is authorized to charge a \$6.00 fee when issuing amended birth certificates to individuals whose sex has been changed by surgical procedure, and the bill would continue to authorize this fee. (Available information from the Office of Vital Statistics and Registry in the DOH indicates that, in practice, a State fee of \$25.00 is currently charged to process and issue an amended birth certificate for individuals who have undergone sex reassignment surgery, and an additional State fee of \$2.00 is charged to process a legal name change, with no additional fees charged by local registrars of vital statistics for either action.) Assuming that these fees largely offset the administrative costs of processing amended

¹ Flores, A.R.; Herman, J.L.; Gates, G.J.; and Brown, T.N.T. (2016) *How Many Adults Identify as Transgender in the United States?* Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute.

birth certificates, the OLS estimates that minimal or no net increase in State costs would be realized from any increases in requests for amended birth certificates resulting from the bill.

The OLS also estimates that net local costs incurred by county and municipal governments, as a result of local registrars processing additional amended birth certificates, are also likely to be minimal or negligible. The OLS assumes that any increase in the number of amended birth certificates would be distributed across the State's local registrars, and that relatively few amended birth certificates, as a proportion of the local population, might therefore be processed by any given local registrar. Thus, the cost for the few additional cases processed by any given registrar might be partially or fully absorbed under current activities.

Section: Human Services

*Analyst: Sarah Schmidt
Associate Research Analyst*

*Approved: Frank W. Haines III
Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).


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Newark, N.J.

Governor Murphy Signs Bills Expanding Rights and Protections for New Jersey's LGBTQ Community

07/3/2018

TRENTON – Governor Phil Murphy today signed three bills that will provide critical protections to New Jersey's LGBTQ community. Senate Bill No. 478 will allow for the issuance of amended birth certificates for people who have undergone a change in gender, Senate Bill No. 493 will allow gender identity to be reflected on death certificates, and Senate Bill No. 705 will establish a Transgender Equality Task force.

"Today is an important day for New Jersey as we continue to strive toward equality for all of our residents, regardless of sex or gender expression," **said Governor Murphy**. "Allowing vital records to match gender identity is an important step forward that will allow transgender individuals to control the disclosure of their transgender status. And by creating a Transgender Equality Task Force, New Jersey can ensure that all residents receive the protections they deserve. New Jersey will continue to stand with our LGBTQ residents in the continued pursuit of similar rights nationwide."

"I am immensely proud of Governor Murphy for not only standing with our community, but also seeing that equality reaches everyone in New Jersey. Transgender people have long stood in solidarity with LGB people and here at Garden State Equality we make sure nobody is left behind," **said Christian Fuscarino, Executive Director of Garden State Equality**.

S478 is designated as the Babs Siperstein Law, recognizing transgender advocate Babs Siperstein for her tireless advocacy efforts related to protecting transgender individuals and expanding rights for LGBTQ New Jerseyans.

S478 was sponsored by Senator Joe Vitale, Senate Majority Leader Loretta Weinberg, Assemblywoman Valerie Huttle, Assemblyman Reed Gusciora, Assemblyman Andrew Zwicker, and Assemblyman Nick Chiaravalloti.

S493 was sponsored by Senator Vitale, Senator Nia Gill, Assemblywoman Huttle, Assemblyman Tim Eustace, Assemblyman Nancy Pinkin, Assemblywoman Mila Jasey.

S705 was sponsored by Senator Teresa Ruiz, Senator Vitale, Assemblywoman Huttle, Assemblyman Eustace, Assemblywoman Pinkin, and Assemblywoman Jasey.

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