

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 278-2640 ext.103 or <mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org>

REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: No

LAW/RWH

P.L.2013, CHAPTER 164, *approved September 26, 2013*

Assembly, No. 2161

1 AN ACT concerning "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" and
2 amending the title and body of P.L.2009, c.130.

3
4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6
7 1. The Title of P.L.2009, c.130 is amended to read as follows:
8 Title. AN ACT permanently designating the month of
9 **【February】** September as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in
10 New Jersey.

11 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, Title)

12
13 2. Section 1 of P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134) is amended to
14 read as follows:

15 1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

16 a. Among women in the United States, ovarian cancer is the
17 fifth leading cause of cancer death and the eighth most common
18 type of cancer; ovarian cancer causes more deaths than any other
19 gynecologic cancer in the United States, yet it accounts for about
20 3% of all cancers in the United States;

21 b. According to the U.S. Cancer Statistics: 2004 Incidence and
22 Mortality report, 20,095 women in the United States learned they
23 had ovarian cancer in 2004, and 14,716 died from the disease;

24 c. For 2004, the rate in the United States of new cases of
25 ovarian cancer was 12.5 and the mortality rate for this type of
26 cancer was 8.8 for every 100,000 women; in New Jersey, during the
27 same year, the rate of new cases of ovarian cancer was 13.3 and the
28 mortality rate was 8.6 for every 100,000 women;

29 d. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that
30 it is estimated that more than \$2.2 billion is spent annually on the
31 treatment of ovarian cancer in the United States;

32 e. Although all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, older
33 women are more likely to get the disease; about 90% of women
34 who get the disease are 40 years of age or older, with most being 55
35 years of age or older; additionally, more than half the deaths from
36 ovarian cancer occur in women between the ages of 55 and 74 and
37 approximately one quarter of ovarian cancer deaths occur in women
38 between 35 and 54 years of age;

39 f. When ovarian cancer is found and treated in its earliest
40 stages, the five-year survival rate is 95%; however, most women
41 who suffer from ovarian cancer are not diagnosed until the later

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 stages of the cancer when the disease has spread, and the five-year
2 survival rate for these women is 30%;

3 g. Early detection and treatment often mean the difference
4 between life and death, so it is important to increase awareness of
5 the factors that put certain women at a higher risk for the disease:
6 increased age, having a personal history of breast cancer or a family
7 history of breast, ovarian, uterine, colon or other gastrointestinal
8 cancers, and bearing no children;

9 h. Cancer experts have advised that there is a set of health
10 problems, including general abdominal discomfort or pain (gas,
11 indigestion, pressure, bloating or cramps), nausea, diarrhea,
12 constipation, frequent urination, loss of appetite, difficulty eating,
13 feeling full after a meal, unexplained weight gain or weight loss,
14 and abdominal bleeding from the vagina, that may be early
15 symptoms of ovarian cancer;

16 i. Because these symptoms are vague and non-specific, women
17 and their physicians often attribute them to more common
18 conditions; by the time the cancer is diagnosed the tumor has often
19 spread beyond the ovaries, making the disease one of the deadliest
20 forms of cancer;

21 j. Although the development of a screening test to detect
22 ovarian cancer remains a very active area of research, currently
23 there are no definitive prevention strategies to help combat the
24 disease; consequently, having regular pelvic examinations and
25 increasing public awareness of the risk factors and health problems
26 that might indicate the onset of ovarian cancer may be the only
27 ways to decrease a woman's overall risk of dying from this type of
28 cancer; and

29 k. It is proper and fitting for the State of New Jersey to
30 permanently designate the month of **【February】** September as
31 "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month."
32 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, s.1)

33

34 3. Section 2 of P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-135) is amended to
35 read as follows:

36 2. The month of **【February】** September is permanently
37 designated as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in New Jersey to
38 promote awareness among the general public and the health care
39 community of the symptoms of ovarian cancer, the importance of
40 early detection, and the risk factors associated with developing
41 ovarian cancer.

42 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, s.2)

43

44 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

STATEMENT

This bill amends P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134 et seq.) to revise the State designation of “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” from February to September of each year in order to conform with the nationwide observance of September as “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.”

Revises State designation of “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” from February to September.

ASSEMBLY, No. 2161

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 215th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JANUARY 30, 2012

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman LOUIS D. GREENWALD

District 6 (Burlington and Camden)

Assemblyman DANIEL R. BENSON

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Assemblywoman MARY PAT ANGELINI

District 11 (Monmouth)

Assemblywoman PAMELA R. LAMPITT

District 6 (Burlington and Camden)

Co-Sponsored by:

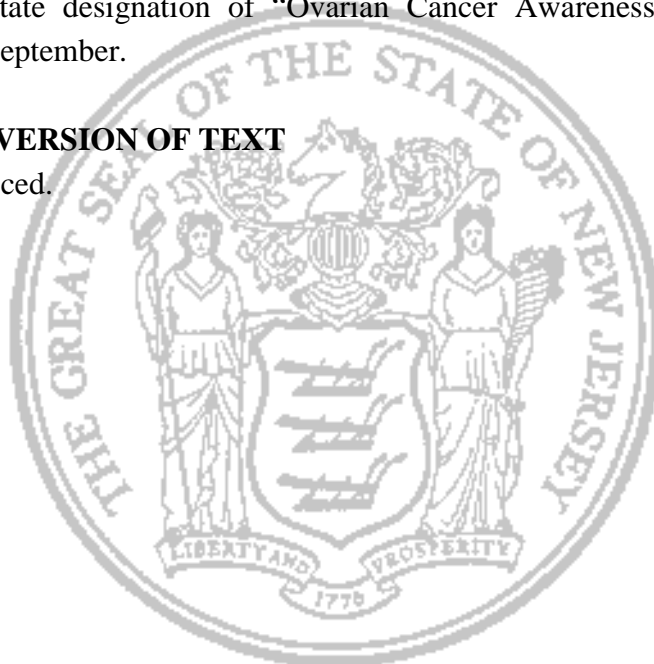
**Assemblyman Wimberly, Assemblywomen Mosquera, Caride,
Assemblyman Chivukula, Assemblywomen Sumter, McHose, Senators
Greenstein, Pou and Ruiz**

SYNOPSIS

Revises State designation of "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" from February to September.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 8/20/2013)

A2161 GREENWALD, BENSON

2

1 AN ACT concerning "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" and
2 amending the title and body of P.L.2009, c.130.

3

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

6

7 1. The Title of P.L.2009, c.130 is amended to read as follows:
8 Title. **AN ACT** permanently designating the month of
9 **【February】** September as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in
10 New Jersey.

11 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, Title)

12

13 2. Section 1 of P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134) is amended to
14 read as follows:

15 1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

16 a. Among women in the United States, ovarian cancer is the
17 fifth leading cause of cancer death and the eighth most common
18 type of cancer; ovarian cancer causes more deaths than any other
19 gynecologic cancer in the United States, yet it accounts for about
20 3% of all cancers in the United States;

21 b. According to the U.S. Cancer Statistics: 2004 Incidence and
22 Mortality report, 20,095 women in the United States learned they
23 had ovarian cancer in 2004, and 14,716 died from the disease;

24 c. For 2004, the rate in the United States of new cases of
25 ovarian cancer was 12.5 and the mortality rate for this type of
26 cancer was 8.8 for every 100,000 women; in New Jersey, during the
27 same year, the rate of new cases of ovarian cancer was 13.3 and the
28 mortality rate was 8.6 for every 100,000 women;

29 d. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that
30 it is estimated that more than \$2.2 billion is spent annually on the
31 treatment of ovarian cancer in the United States;

32 e. Although all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, older
33 women are more likely to get the disease; about 90% of women
34 who get the disease are 40 years of age or older, with most being 55
35 years of age or older; additionally, more than half the deaths from
36 ovarian cancer occur in women between the ages of 55 and 74 and
37 approximately one quarter of ovarian cancer deaths occur in women
38 between 35 and 54 years of age;

39 f. When ovarian cancer is found and treated in its earliest
40 stages, the five-year survival rate is 95%; however, most women
41 who suffer from ovarian cancer are not diagnosed until the later
42 stages of the cancer when the disease has spread, and the five-year
43 survival rate for these women is 30%;

44 g. Early detection and treatment often mean the difference
45 between life and death, so it is important to increase awareness of

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 the factors that put certain women at a higher risk for the disease:
2 increased age, having a personal history of breast cancer or a family
3 history of breast, ovarian, uterine, colon or other gastrointestinal
4 cancers, and bearing no children;

5 h. Cancer experts have advised that there is a set of health
6 problems, including general abdominal discomfort or pain (gas,
7 indigestion, pressure, bloating or cramps), nausea, diarrhea,
8 constipation, frequent urination, loss of appetite, difficulty eating,
9 feeling full after a meal, unexplained weight gain or weight loss,
10 and abdominal bleeding from the vagina, that may be early
11 symptoms of ovarian cancer;

12 i. Because these symptoms are vague and non-specific, women
13 and their physicians often attribute them to more common
14 conditions; by the time the cancer is diagnosed the tumor has often
15 spread beyond the ovaries, making the disease one of the deadliest
16 forms of cancer;

17 j. Although the development of a screening test to detect
18 ovarian cancer remains a very active area of research, currently
19 there are no definitive prevention strategies to help combat the
20 disease; consequently, having regular pelvic examinations and
21 increasing public awareness of the risk factors and health problems
22 that might indicate the onset of ovarian cancer may be the only
23 ways to decrease a woman's overall risk of dying from this type of
24 cancer; and

25 k. It is proper and fitting for the State of New Jersey to
26 permanently designate the month of **【February】** September as
27 "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month."
28 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, s.1)
29

30 3. Section 2 of P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-135) is amended to
31 read as follows:

32 2. The month of **【February】** September is permanently
33 designated as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in New Jersey to
34 promote awareness among the general public and the health care
35 community of the symptoms of ovarian cancer, the importance of
36 early detection, and the risk factors associated with developing
37 ovarian cancer.
38 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, s.2)
39

40 4. This act shall take effect immediately.
41
42

43 STATEMENT
44

45 This bill amends P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134 et seq.) to revise
46 the State designation of "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" from
47 February to September of each year in order to conform with the

A2161 GREENWALD, BENSON

4

- 1 nationwide observance of September as “National Ovarian Cancer
- 2 Awareness Month.”

ASSEMBLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 2161

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: SEPTEMBER 27, 2012

The Assembly Women and Children Committee reports favorably
Assembly Bill No. 2161.

This bill amends P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134 et seq.) to revise the
State designation of “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” from
February to September of each year in order to conform with the
nationwide observance of September as “National Ovarian Cancer
Awareness Month.”

SENATE HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICES AND SENIOR
CITIZENS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 2161

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 4, 2013

The Senate Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 2161.

This bill amends P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134 et seq.) to revise the State designation of "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" from February to September of each year, in order to conform with the nationwide observance of September as "National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month."

As reported, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 2040 (Greenstein), which the committee also reported favorably on this date.

SENATE, No. 2040

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 215th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 31, 2012

Sponsored by:

Senator LINDA R. GREENSTEIN
District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Pou and Ruiz

SYNOPSIS

Revises State designation of “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” from February to September.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 8/20/2013)

S2040 GREENSTEIN

2

1 AN ACT concerning "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" and
2 amending the title and body of P.L.2009, c.130.

3

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

6

7 1. The Title of P.L.2009, c.130 is amended to read as follows:
8 Title. **AN ACT** permanently designating the month of **【February】**
9 September as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in New
10 Jersey.

11 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, Title)

12

13 2. Section 1 of P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134) is amended to
14 read as follows:

15 1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

16 a. Among women in the United States, ovarian cancer is the
17 fifth leading cause of cancer death and the eighth most common
18 type of cancer; ovarian cancer causes more deaths than any other
19 gynecologic cancer in the United States, yet it accounts for about
20 3% of all cancers in the United States;

21 b. According to the U.S. Cancer Statistics: 2004 Incidence and
22 Mortality report, 20,095 women in the United States learned they
23 had ovarian cancer in 2004, and 14,716 died from the disease;

24 c. For 2004, the rate in the United States of new cases of
25 ovarian cancer was 12.5 and the mortality rate for this type of
26 cancer was 8.8 for every 100,000 women; in New Jersey, during the
27 same year, the rate of new cases of ovarian cancer was 13.3 and the
28 mortality rate was 8.6 for every 100,000 women;

29 d. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that
30 it is estimated that more than \$2.2 billion is spent annually on the
31 treatment of ovarian cancer in the United States;

32 e. Although all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, older
33 women are more likely to get the disease; about 90% of women
34 who get the disease are 40 years of age or older, with most being 55
35 years of age or older; additionally, more than half the deaths from
36 ovarian cancer occur in women between the ages of 55 and 74 and
37 approximately one quarter of ovarian cancer deaths occur in women
38 between 35 and 54 years of age;

39 f. When ovarian cancer is found and treated in its earliest
40 stages, the five-year survival rate is 95%; however, most women
41 who suffer from ovarian cancer are not diagnosed until the later
42 stages of the cancer when the disease has spread, and the five-year
43 survival rate for these women is 30%;

44 g. Early detection and treatment often mean the difference
45 between life and death, so it is important to increase awareness of

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 the factors that put certain women at a higher risk for the disease:
2 increased age, having a personal history of breast cancer or a family
3 history of breast, ovarian, uterine, colon or other gastrointestinal
4 cancers, and bearing no children;

5 h. Cancer experts have advised that there is a set of health
6 problems, including general abdominal discomfort or pain (gas,
7 indigestion, pressure, bloating or cramps), nausea, diarrhea,
8 constipation, frequent urination, loss of appetite, difficulty eating,
9 feeling full after a meal, unexplained weight gain or weight loss,
10 and abdominal bleeding from the vagina, that may be early
11 symptoms of ovarian cancer;

12 i. Because these symptoms are vague and non-specific, women
13 and their physicians often attribute them to more common
14 conditions; by the time the cancer is diagnosed the tumor has often
15 spread beyond the ovaries, making the disease one of the deadliest
16 forms of cancer;

17 j. Although the development of a screening test to detect
18 ovarian cancer remains a very active area of research, currently
19 there are no definitive prevention strategies to help combat the
20 disease; consequently, having regular pelvic examinations and
21 increasing public awareness of the risk factors and health problems
22 that might indicate the onset of ovarian cancer may be the only
23 ways to decrease a woman's overall risk of dying from this type of
24 cancer; and

25 k. It is proper and fitting for the State of New Jersey to
26 permanently designate the month of **【February】** September as
27 "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month."
28 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, s.1)
29

30 3. Section 2 of P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-135) is amended to
31 read as follows:

32 2. The month of **【February】** September is permanently
33 designated as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in New Jersey to
34 promote awareness among the general public and the health care
35 community of the symptoms of ovarian cancer, the importance of
36 early detection, and the risk factors associated with developing
37 ovarian cancer.
38 (cf: P.L.2009, c.130, s.2)
39

40 4. This act shall take effect immediately.
41
42

43 STATEMENT
44

45 This bill amends P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134 et seq.) to revise
46 the State designation of "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" from
47 February to September of each year in order to conform with the

S2040 GREENSTEIN

4

- 1 nationwide observance of September as “National Ovarian Cancer
- 2 Awareness Month.”

SENATE HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICES AND SENIOR
CITIZENS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2040

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 4, 2013

The Senate Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2040.

This bill amends P.L.2009, c.130 (C.36:2-134 et seq.) to revise the State designation of “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” from February to September of each year, in order to conform with the nationwide observance of September as “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.”

As reported, this bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 2161 (Greenwald/Benson/Angelini/Lampitt), which the committee also reported favorably on this date.

State of New Jersey OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor Christie Signs Legislation Designating September As “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” In New Jersey

Move Conforms With Nationwide Observance Of September As “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month”

For Immediate Release
Thursday, September 26, 2013

Contact: Michael Drewniak
Colin Reed
609-777-2600

Trenton, NJ – Today, Governor Chris Christie signed legislation changing “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” in New Jersey from February to September, which is the same month that the country observes “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.”

“Ovarian cancer affects thousands of New Jersey women and their families every single year,” said Governor Christie. “If detected early and treated properly, the survival rate for ovarian cancer increases more than 90 percent. Conforming with the nation’s observance of September as ‘National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month’ will increase awareness of ovarian cancer throughout New Jersey and help promote the importance of early detection and treatment to save lives.”

Often called the “silent disease” because of vague or subtle symptoms, ovarian cancer is the fifth leading cause of cancer deaths among women and is the leading cause of gynecologic cancer deaths in New Jersey and the United States, affecting women from all walks of life. More than 20,000 women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer annually, and more than 14,000 die from the disease each year.

The New Jersey Department of Health has partnered with the Teal Tea Foundation, a national campaign to raise awareness of ovarian cancer, to call on municipalities around the state to “Turn the Towns Teal” in recognition of Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. Spearheaded by the Department’s New Jersey Cancer Education and Early Detection (NJCEED) screening program, municipalities are collaborating with community organizations to tie teal ribbons around trees, polls and buildings and distribute information on the signs and symptoms of ovarian cancer.

Governor Christie also issued a proclamation marking September 2013 as “Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” throughout New Jersey. A copy of the Governor’s proclamation is attached to the release.

###

www.nj.gov/governor/





STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation

WHEREAS, ovarian cancer is called the "silent disease" because its symptoms are often vague or subtle, leading to a diagnosis after the disease has spread; and

WHEREAS, more than 20,000 women are diagnosed annually with ovarian cancer and over 14,000 die each year from the disease in the United States; and

WHEREAS, when ovarian cancer is found and treated in its earliest stages, the five-year survival rate is 95%; however, most women who suffer from ovarian cancer are not diagnosed until the later stages of cancer when the disease has spread, and the five-year survival rate for these women is 30%; and

WHEREAS, ovarian cancer is the fifth leading cause of cancer deaths among women and is the leading cause of gynecologic cancer deaths in New Jersey and the United States; and

WHEREAS, ovarian cancer does not discriminate and all women are at risk; and

WHEREAS, the Teal Tea Foundation and the NJ Department of Health, Office of Cancer Control & Prevention Services and the Office on Women's Health have partnered to focus on raising awareness of ovarian cancer; and

WHEREAS, Turn the Towns Teal is a national campaign focused on generating awareness of ovarian cancer by tying teal ribbons to town trees and distributing free symptom cards; and

WHEREAS, many New Jersey communities have agreed to participate in the Turn the Towns Teal campaign; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey recognizes the impact of ovarian cancer on all women and encourages its cities and towns to showcase teal ribbons in recognition of ovarian cancer awareness;

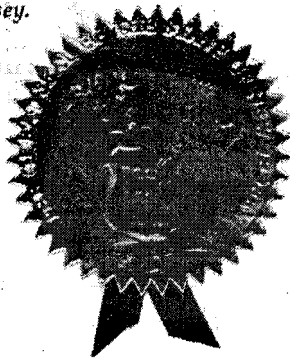
NOW, THEREFORE, I, CHRIS CHRISTIE, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim:

SEPTEMBER 2013

AS

OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

in New Jersey.



GIVEN, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, this twenty-fifth day of September in the year two thousand thirteen, the two hundred thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

Kim Guadagno

Lt. GOVERNOR

Chris Christie

GOVERNOR