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REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: Yes

Germ that led to TB treatment named NJ's state microbe
Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey (NJ) - May 10, 2019

New Jersey gets official state microbe: Streptomyces griseus
Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey (NJ) - May 10, 2019

RWH/CL

P.L. 2019, CHAPTER 104, *approved May 10, 2019*
 Senate, No. 1729 (*First Reprint*)

1 AN ACT designating *Streptomyces griseus* as the New Jersey State
 2 Microbe¹**[,]** and supplementing chapter 9A of Title 52 of the
 3 Revised Statutes.
 4
 5 WHEREAS, *Streptomyces griseus* is a soil-based microorganism that
 6 was first discovered in ¹New Jersey in¹ 1916 by Dr. Selman
 7 Waksman and Dr. Roland Curtis; and
 8 WHEREAS, Soon after its discovery, the microbe drew international
 9 acclaim for its groundbreaking use as an antibiotic; and
 10 WHEREAS, In 1943, a research team from Rutgers University, led by
 11 ¹**[Dr. Albert Schatz and]**¹ Dr. ¹**[Selman]**¹ Waksman ¹with Albert
 12 Schatz and Elizabeth Bugie¹, used *Streptomyces griseus* to create
 13 streptomycin, the world’s first antibiotic for tuberculosis; and
 14 WHEREAS, The original discovery paper for streptomycin, entitled
 15 “Streptomycin, a Substance Exhibiting Antibiotic Activity Against
 16 Gram-Positive and Gram-Negative Bacteria,” was co-authored by
 17 Dr. Waksman, Dr. Schatz, and Elizabeth Bugie, and published in
 18 the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and
 19 Medicine; and
 20 WHEREAS, After clinical trials showed that streptomycin cured ailing
 21 tuberculosis patients, Merck & Company, a New Jersey-based
 22 pharmaceutical company, quickly made the drug available to the
 23 public; and
 24 WHEREAS, Prior to this discovery, tuberculosis was one of the
 25 deadliest diseases in human history and the second leading cause of
 26 death in the United States; and
 27 WHEREAS, Within ¹**[ten]** 10¹ years of streptomycin’s release,
 28 tuberculosis mortality rates in the U.S. fell to a historic low, with
 29 only 9.1 tuberculosis-related deaths per 100,000 people in 1955
 30 compared to the rate of 194 deaths per 100,000 people in 1900; and
 31 WHEREAS, According to a June 1947 *New York Times* article,
 32 streptomycin had “become one of the two wonder drugs of
 33 medicine” and offered the “promise to save more lives than were
 34 lost in both World Wars”; and
 35 WHEREAS, Dr. ¹**[Selman]**¹ Waksman was later awarded a Nobel
 36 Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1952 for his work in
 37 discovering *Streptomyces griseus*, creating streptomycin, and
 38 curing tuberculosis; and

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:

¹Assembly AST committee amendments adopted September 17, 2018.

1 **WHEREAS**, *Streptomyces griseus* and streptomycin were two of the
2 most consequential discoveries in the fields of biology and
3 pharmacology during the twentieth century; and

4 **WHEREAS**, The unlocking of the antibiotic potential of *Streptomyces*
5 *griseus* is a testament to the hard work and tenacity that changed
6 the world; and

7 **WHEREAS**, Few people are aware of the enduring social value of
8 Schatz ¹, Bugie,¹ and Waksman's research, as penicillin has
9 overshadowed streptomycin as the twentieth century's greatest
10 antibiotic discovery; and

11 **WHEREAS**, It is altogether fitting and proper to renew the public's
12 awareness of this historic achievement, and New Jersey's role in
13 combating tuberculosis, by designating *Streptomyces griseus* as the
14 official microbe of the State of New Jersey; now, therefore,

15

16 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
17 of New Jersey:

18

19 1. *Streptomyces griseus* is designated as the New Jersey State
20 Microbe.

21

22 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

23

24

25

26

27 Designates *Streptomyces griseus* as New Jersey State Microbe.

SENATE, No. 1729

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 5, 2018

Sponsored by:

Senator SAMUEL D. THOMPSON

District 12 (Burlington, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Gopal and Diegnan

SYNOPSIS

Designates *Streptomyces griseus* as New Jersey State Microbe.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 4/6/2018)

- 1 AN ACT designating *Streptomyces griseus* as the New Jersey State
2 Microbe, and supplementing chapter 9A of Title 52 of the
3 Revised Statutes.
4
- 5 WHEREAS, *Streptomyces griseus* is a soil-based microorganism that
6 was first discovered in 1916 by Dr. Selman Waksman and Dr.
7 Roland Curtis; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Soon after its discovery, the microbe drew international
9 acclaim for its groundbreaking use as an antibiotic; and
- 10 WHEREAS, In 1943, a research team from Rutgers University, led by
11 Dr. Albert Schatz and Dr. Selman Waksman, used *Streptomyces*
12 *griseus* to create streptomycin, the world's first antibiotic for
13 tuberculosis; and
- 14 WHEREAS, The original discovery paper for streptomycin, entitled
15 "Streptomycin, a Substance Exhibiting Antibiotic Activity Against
16 Gram-Positive and Gram-Negative Bacteria," was co-authored by
17 Dr. Waksman, Dr. Schatz, and Elizabeth Bugie, and published in
18 the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and
19 Medicine; and
- 20 WHEREAS, After clinical trials showed that streptomycin cured ailing
21 tuberculosis patients, Merck & Company, a New Jersey-based
22 pharmaceutical company, quickly made the drug available to the
23 public; and
- 24 WHEREAS, Prior to this discovery, tuberculosis was one of the
25 deadliest diseases in human history and the second leading cause of
26 death in the United States; and
- 27 WHEREAS, Within ten years of streptomycin's release, tuberculosis
28 mortality rates in the U.S. fell to a historic low, with only 9.1
29 tuberculosis-related deaths per 100,000 people in 1955 compared to
30 the rate of 194 deaths per 100,000 people in 1900; and
- 31 WHEREAS, According to a June 1947 *New York Times* article,
32 streptomycin had "become one of the two wonder drugs of
33 medicine" and offered the "promise to save more lives than were
34 lost in both World Wars"; and
- 35 WHEREAS, Dr. Selman Waksman was later awarded a Nobel Prize for
36 Medicine and Physiology in 1952 for his work in discovering
37 *Streptomyces griseus*, creating streptomycin, and curing
38 tuberculosis; and
- 39 WHEREAS, *Streptomyces griseus* and streptomycin were two of the
40 most consequential discoveries in the fields of biology and
41 pharmacology during the twentieth century; and
- 42 WHEREAS, The unlocking of the antibiotic potential of *Streptomyces*
43 *griseus* is a testament to the hard work and tenacity that changed
44 the world; and
- 45 WHEREAS, Few people are aware of the enduring social value of
46 Schatz and Waksman's research, as penicillin has overshadowed
47 streptomycin as the twentieth century's greatest antibiotic
48 discovery; and

SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT, WAGERING, TOURISM &
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 1729

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 14, 2018

The Senate State Government, Wagering, Tourism and Historic Preservation Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 1729.

This bill designates *Streptomyces griseus* as the official microbe of the State of New Jersey. *Streptomyces griseus* is a soil-based microorganism that was discovered in 1916 and later celebrated for its groundbreaking use as an antibiotic. *Streptomyces griseus* drew international headlines in 1943 after a research team from Rutgers University, led by Dr. Albert Schatz and Dr. Selman Waksman, used the microbe to create streptomycin, the world's first antibiotic for tuberculosis. Prior to this discovery, tuberculosis was one of the deadliest diseases in human history; throughout the early 1900s, tuberculosis was the second leading cause of death in the United States. However, within 10 years of its release, tuberculosis-related deaths dropped to an all-time low due to the widespread use of streptomycin. Dr. Waksman was later awarded a Nobel Prize in 1952 for his role in leading the discovery.

Although *Streptomyces griseus* and streptomycin were two of the most consequential discoveries of the twentieth century, few people remember these historical accomplishments or the distinguished New Jerseyans who helped cure the deadliest disease of their age. Designating *Streptomyces griseus* as the official microbe of New Jersey will raise public awareness of this great achievement.

ASSEMBLY SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY
COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO
SENATE, No. 1729

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: SEPTEMBER 17, 2018

The Assembly Science, Innovation and Technology Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 1729.

As amended and reported, this bill designates *Streptomyces griseus* as the official microbe of the State of New Jersey. *Streptomyces griseus* is a soil-based microorganism that was discovered in New Jersey in 1916 and later celebrated for its groundbreaking use as an antibiotic.

Streptomyces griseus drew international headlines in 1943 after a research team from Rutgers University, led by Dr. Selman Waksman with Albert Schatz and Elizabeth Bugie, used the microbe to create streptomycin, the world's first antibiotic for tuberculosis. Prior to this discovery, tuberculosis was one of the deadliest diseases in human history; throughout the early 1900s, tuberculosis was the second leading cause of death in the United States. However, within 10 years of the antibiotic's release, tuberculosis-related deaths dropped to an all-time low due to the widespread use of streptomycin. Dr. Waksman was later awarded a Nobel Prize in 1952 for his role in leading the discovery.

Although *Streptomyces griseus* and streptomycin were two of the most consequential discoveries of the twentieth century, few people remember these historical accomplishments or the distinguished New Jerseyans who helped cure the deadliest disease of their age.

As amended and reported, this bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 3650, which was also amended and reported by the committee on this date.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amended the bill to make certain technical corrections and to include additional details regarding the discovery of *Streptomyces griseus* and the development of streptomycin.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3650

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 12, 2018

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO

District 20 (Union)

Assemblywoman PATRICIA EGAN JONES

District 5 (Camden and Gloucester)

Assemblyman ARTHUR BARCLAY

District 5 (Camden and Gloucester)

Co-Sponsored by:

**Assemblyman Houghtaling, Assemblywoman Downey, Assemblymen
Dancer and Conaway**

SYNOPSIS

Designates *Streptomyces Griseus* as New Jersey State Microbe.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/25/2018)

- 1 AN ACT designating *Streptomyces Griseus* as the New Jersey State
2 Microbe, and supplementing chapter 9A of Title 52 of the
3 Revised Statutes.
4
- 5 WHEREAS, *Streptomyces Griseus* is a soil-based microorganism that
6 was first discovered in New Jersey in 1916 by Dr. Selman
7 Waksman and Dr. Roland Curtis; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Soon after its discovery, the microbe drew international
9 acclaim for its groundbreaking use as an antibiotic; and
- 10 WHEREAS, In 1943, a research team from Rutgers University, led by
11 Dr. Selman Waksman with Albert Schatz and Elizabeth Bugie, used
12 *Streptomyces Griseus* to create streptomycin, the world's first
13 antibiotic for tuberculosis; and
- 14 WHEREAS, The original discovery paper for streptomycin, entitled
15 "Streptomycin, a Substance Exhibiting Antibiotic Activity Against
16 Gram-Positive and Gram-Negative Bacteria," was co-authored by
17 Dr. Waksman, Dr. Schatz, and Elizabeth Bugie, and published in
18 the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and
19 Medicine; and
- 20 WHEREAS, After clinical trials showed that streptomycin cured ailing
21 tuberculosis patients, Merck & Company, a New Jersey-based
22 pharmaceutical company, quickly made the drug available to the
23 public; and
- 24 WHEREAS, Prior to this discovery, tuberculosis was one of the
25 deadliest diseases in human history and the second leading cause of
26 death in the United States; and
- 27 WHEREAS, Within ten years of streptomycin's release, tuberculosis
28 mortality rates in the U.S. fell to a historic low, with only 9.1
29 tuberculosis-related deaths per 100,000 people in 1955 compared to
30 the rate of 194 deaths per 100,000 people in 1900; and
- 31 WHEREAS, According to a June 1947 *New York Times* article,
32 streptomycin had "become one of the two wonder drugs of
33 medicine" and offered the "promise to save more lives than were
34 lost in both World Wars"; and
- 35 WHEREAS, Dr. Selman Waksman was later awarded a Nobel Prize for
36 Medicine and Physiology in 1952 for his work in discovering
37 *Streptomyces Griseus*, creating streptomycin, and curing
38 tuberculosis; and
- 39 WHEREAS, *Streptomyces Griseus* and streptomycin were two of the
40 most consequential discoveries in the fields of biology and
41 pharmacology during the twentieth century; and
- 42 WHEREAS, The unlocking of the antibiotic potential of *Streptomyces*
43 *Griseus* is a testament to the hard work and tenacity that changed
44 the world; and
- 45 WHEREAS, Few people are aware of the enduring social value of
46 Schatz, Bugie, and Waksman's research, as penicillin has
47 overshadowed streptomycin as the twentieth century's greatest
48 antibiotic discovery; and

1 **WHEREAS**, It is altogether fitting and proper to renew the public's
2 awareness of this historic achievement, and New Jersey's role in
3 combating tuberculosis, by designating *Streptomyces Griseus* as the
4 official microbe of the State of New Jersey; now, therefore,

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

8
9 1. *Streptomyces Griseus* is designated as the New Jersey State
10 Microbe.

11
12 2. This act shall take effect immediately.
13

14
15 **STATEMENT**

16
17 This bill designates *Streptomyces Griseus* as the official microbe
18 of the State of New Jersey. *Streptomyces Griseus* is a soil-based
19 microorganism that was discovered in New Jersey in 1916 and later
20 celebrated for its groundbreaking use as an antibiotic.

21 *Streptomyces Griseus* drew international headlines in 1943 after
22 a research team from Rutgers University, led by Dr. Selman
23 Waksman with Albert Schatz and Elizabeth Bugie, used the
24 microbe to create streptomycin, the world's first antibiotic for
25 tuberculosis. Prior to this discovery, tuberculosis was one of the
26 deadliest diseases in human history; throughout the early 1900s,
27 tuberculosis was the second leading cause of death in the United
28 States. However, within 10 years of its release, tuberculosis-related
29 deaths dropped to an all-time low due to the widespread use of
30 streptomycin. Dr. Waksman was later awarded a Nobel Prize in
31 1952 for his role in leading the discovery.

32 Although *Streptomyces Griseus* and streptomycin were two of
33 the most consequential discoveries of the twentieth century, few
34 people remember these historical accomplishments or the
35 distinguished New Jerseyans who helped cure the deadliest disease
36 of their age. Designating *Streptomyces Griseus* as the official
37 microbe of New Jersey will raise public awareness of this great
38 achievement.

ASSEMBLY SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY
COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO
ASSEMBLY, No. 3650

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: SEPTEMBER 17, 2018

The Assembly Science, Innovation and Technology Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 3650.

As amended and reported, this bill designates *Streptomyces griseus* as the official microbe of the State of New Jersey. *Streptomyces griseus* is a soil-based microorganism that was discovered in New Jersey in 1916 and later celebrated for its groundbreaking use as an antibiotic.

Streptomyces griseus drew international headlines in 1943 after a research team from Rutgers University, led by Dr. Selman Waksman with Albert Schatz and Elizabeth Bugie, used the microbe to create streptomycin, the world's first antibiotic for tuberculosis. Prior to this discovery, tuberculosis was one of the deadliest diseases in human history; throughout the early 1900s, tuberculosis was the second leading cause of death in the United States. However, within 10 years of the antibiotic's release, tuberculosis-related deaths dropped to an all-time low due to the widespread use of streptomycin. Dr. Waksman was later awarded a Nobel Prize in 1952 for his role in leading the discovery.

Although *Streptomyces griseus* and streptomycin were two of the most consequential discoveries of the twentieth century, few people remember these historical accomplishments or the distinguished New Jerseyans who helped cure the deadliest disease of their age.

As amended and reported, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 1729, which was also amended and reported by the committee on this date.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amended the bill to make certain technical corrections.



Newark, N.J.

Governor Murphy Takes Action on Legislation

05/10/2019

TRENTON – Today, Governor Phil Murphy signed the following bills and resolutions into law:

A2810 (Greenwald, Murphy/Pou) - Requires active supervision of certain professional and occupational licensing boards.

A4285 (Lopez, Quijano, Armato/Vitale, Singleton) - Requires Commissioner of Health to develop voluntary registry to collect cancer incidence data from firefighters.

A4416 (Swain, Karabinchak, Timberlake/Kean, Greenstein) - Prohibits sale or distribution of products containing asbestos.

A4500 (Verrelli, Mejia, Speight/Ruiz, Greenstein) - Directs NJ State Council on Arts to create and disseminate best practices guide for at-risk youth arts programs; requires council to assist government entities creating programs that adopt best practices.

A4578 (Land, Andrzejczak, McKeon/Smith, Greenstein) - Makes supplemental appropriation of \$50 million from General Fund to DEP and adds language provisions concerning use of certain environmental settlement monies for natural resource restoration projects.

A4612 (Jimenez, Mejia, Giblin/Cryan) - Codifies State-specific exam requirement for land surveyor license.

A4799 (Lopez, Coughlin, Benson/Vitale, Ruiz) - Permits self-administration of hydrocortisone sodium succinate by students for adrenal insufficiency and requires that school districts and nonpublic schools establish policy for emergency administration of medication.

A5034 (Pinkin/Smith) - Authorizes sale and conveyance of certain State-owned real property in Stafford Township, Ocean County to US Fish and Wildlife Service.

S52 (Singleton, Gill/Caputo, Webber, Murphy) - Requires disclosure of breach of security of online account.

S455 (Addiego, Singleton/Murphy, Dancer, Rooney) - Requires disclosure of identifying information prior to sale of horse at auction.

S515 (Kean, Sarlo/Munoz, Johnson, Bucco) - Exempts sales of certain materials used in industrial sand casting processes from sales and use tax.

S542 (Oroho, Singleton/Tucker, Wirths, Space) - Designates High Point State Park as High Point State Park and New Jersey Veterans Memorial.

S604 (Smith/Pinkin) - Provides that electric power supplier license issued by BPU may be renewed without expiring if certain conditions are met.

S605 (Smith/Pinkin, McKeon) - Provides that natural gas supplier license issued by BPU may be renewed without expiring if certain conditions are met.

S875 (Sweeney, Greenstein/Vainieri Huttle, Munoz, Murphy) - Establishes the "Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights."

S1729 (Thompson, Quijano/Jones, Barclay) - Designates *Streptomyces griseus* as New Jersey State Microbe.

S2676 (Bucco, Lagana/Schaer, Calabrese, Tully) - Requires boards of education and nonpublic schools to provide law enforcement authorities with copies of blueprints and maps of schools and school grounds.

S2707 (Ruiz, Madden/Lampitt, Vainieri Huttle, Armato) - Establishes task force within DOE on prevention of sexual abuse of children.

S2709 (Ruiz, Madden/Mukherji, Lampitt, Chiaravalloti, Vainieri Huttle, Armato) - Provides that certain persons who commit act of sexual penetration or sexual contact with students who are at least 18 but less than 22 years old are guilty of sexual assault or criminal sexual assault.

S2711 (Ruiz, Madden/Lampitt, Vainieri Huttle, Jones) - Mandates child abuse and sexual abuse training for all candidates for teaching certification.

S2720 (Diegnan, Scutari/Johnson, Quijano, Murphy) - Requires autocycles to be insured by PIP coverage to pedestrians.

SJR101 (Gopal/Pintor Marin, Houghtaling, Downey) - Designates March 15 of each year as Peter Francisco Day in New Jersey.

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Governor Phil Murphy

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