

California Passes Transgender Student Bill that allows the BIG HEAD to Choose Gender not the little head

SACRAMENTO, Calif. Tuesday, 13 Aug 2013 05:07 PM story by Desire' Delicious Dubounet

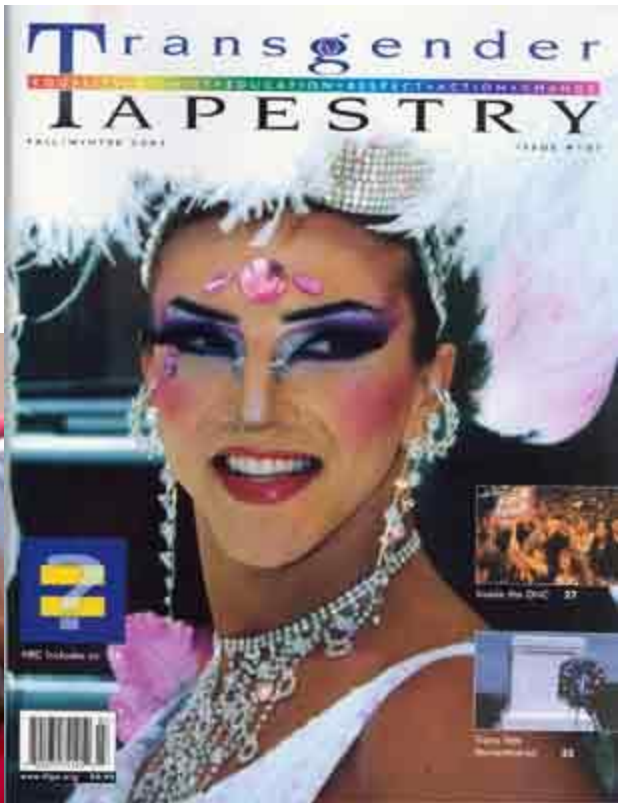


California is the first state to make law that certain rights for transgender K-12 students in state law, requiring public schools to allow those students access to whichever restroom and locker room they want. The choice of gender is a Big Head Choice not a little head choice.

Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown announced Monday that he had signed AB1266. The new law gives students the right "to participate in sex-segregated programs, activities and facilities" based on their self-perception and regardless of their birth gender.

Supporters said the law will help reduce bullying against transgender students. It comes as the families of transgender students have been waging local battles with school districts around the country over what restrooms and locker rooms their children can use.

Critics said allowing students of one gender to use facilities intended for the other could void the other students' privacy.



Gender is a BIG HEAD Choice not a little head choice.

California passed a milestone law Monday that permits transgender students to use restrooms and locker rooms designated for either gender, as well as play on either girls' or boys' sports teams.



Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown announced that he had signed AB1266, which also will allow transgender students to choose whether they want to play boys' or girls' sports. The new law gives students the right "to participate in sex-segregated programs, activities and facilities" based on their self-perception and regardless of their birth gender.

Supporters said it will help reduce bullying and discrimination against transgender students. It comes as the families of transgender students have been waging local battles with school districts across the country over what restrooms and locker rooms their children can use disagreements that have sometimes landed in court.

The National Center for Lesbian Rights and the ACLU of California were among the bill's supporters. Critics, including some Republican lawmakers, said permitting students of one gender to use facilities intended for the other could assault the other students' privacy. Such fears are exaggerated, said Carlos Alcala, spokesman for the bill's author, Democratic Assemblyman Tom Ammiano of San Francisco. In general, he said, transgender students are trying to blend in and are not trying to call attention to

themselves. "They're not interested in going into bathrooms and flaunting their physiology," Alcalá said. He also noted that the state's largest school district, Los Angeles Unified, has had such a policy for nearly a decade and reported no problems. San Francisco schools also have had a policy similar to the new law, and numerous other districts signed on in support of the legislation.

"Clearly, there are some parents who are not going to like it," Alcalá said. "We are hopeful school districts will work with them so no students are put in an uncomfortable position. California is at the forefront of leadership on transgender rights." The Gay-Straight Alliance Network stated that two states, Massachusetts and Connecticut, have statewide policies granting the same protections, but California is the first to put them into statute and require them in all school districts. State law already prohibited schools from discriminating against students based on their gender identity.

Carrie Prejean she ain't. Three years after Perez Hilton slammed the former Miss California, Olivia Culpo wins the Miss USA crown (and admirers in the LGBT community) for her answer to a controversial question about transgender beauty queens.



In what was easily the toughest question of the last Miss America pageant, "Would it be fair if a transgender woman won the Miss USA title over a natural-born woman?" the 20-year-old Boston University student calmly **replied**: "I do think it would be fair."

She acknowledged some people might "be a little apprehensive to take that road because there is a tradition of natural-born women" but that "there are... so many people out there who have a need to change for a happier life. I do accept that because I believe it's a free country."

The audience erupted in applause, and the response to Culp's response has been equally positive over at **GLAAD**.



I like staying in shape, listening to Adele, and shopping in Friendship Heights with my mom and sisters.

I'm a **transgender woman** and I'm part of DC.

Please treat me the way any woman would want to be treated: with courtesy and respect.

Discrimination based on gender identity and expression is illegal in the District of Columbia.

If you think you've been the target of discrimination, visit www.ohr.dc.gov or call (202) 727-4559.

Show your support! Spread word of the **#TransRespect** campaign by photographing this ad and sharing on Twitter.



USA allows Transgender to choose Passport Gender with the BIG HEAD not the little head



The image is a screenshot of a webpage from the U.S. Department of State. At the top left is the official seal of the Department of State. To its right, the text reads "U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE" in large white letters, with "DIPLOMACY IN ACTION" in smaller white letters below it. A red navigation bar contains the following links in white text: "SECRETARY CLINTON", "MEDIA CENTER", "TRAVEL", "CAREERS", "BUSINESS", and "YOUTH &". Below the navigation bar, the main heading of the page is "New Policy on Gender Change in Passports Announced" in a dark red font. Underneath this heading, the text "Media Note" is followed by "Office of the Spokesman", "Washington, DC", and "June 9, 2010". A horizontal line separates the header information from the main body of text. The body text is in a standard black font and contains several paragraphs detailing the new policy on gender change in passports and Consular Reports of Birth Abroad. The text mentions that starting June 10, passport applicants with a medical certification of gender transition will have their passports reflect their new gender. It also notes that a limited-validity passport is possible during the transition process and that sexual reassignment surgery is no longer a prerequisite for passport issuance. The policy is based on standards from the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

SECRETARY CLINTON MEDIA CENTER TRAVEL CAREERS BUSINESS YOUTH &

New Policy on Gender Change in Passports Announced

Media Note
Office of the Spokesman
Washington, DC
June 9, 2010

The U.S. Department of State is pleased to use the occasion of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Pride Month to announce its new policy guidelines regarding gender change in passports and Consular Reports of Birth Abroad.

Beginning June 10, when a passport applicant presents a certification from an attending medical physician that the applicant has undergone appropriate clinical treatment for gender transition, the passport will reflect the new gender. The guidelines include detailed information about what information the certification must include. It is also possible to obtain a limited-validity passport if the physician's statement shows the applicant is in the process of gender transition. No additional medical records are required. Sexual reassignment surgery is no longer a prerequisite for passport issuance. A Consular Report of Birth Abroad can also be amended with the new gender.

As with all passport applicants, passport issuing officers at embassies and consulates abroad and domestic passport agencies and centers will only ask appropriate questions to obtain information necessary to determine citizenship and identity.

The new policy and procedures are based on standards and recommendations of the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH), recognized by the American Medical Association as the authority in this field.

The first two countries to all the gender choice to be made in the head not the pants were Spain and England

Transgender Law

UK Gender Recognition Act 2004

The Gender Recognition Act 2004 is an [Act](#) of the [Parliament of the United Kingdom](#) that allows [transsexual](#) people to change their legal [gender](#). It came into effect on 4 April 2005.

Operation of the law *(It makes no requirement for sex reassignment surgery to have taken place,)*

**The choice of Sexual Identity is now
with The Big Head
Not the Little Head**

Then the USA in 2010

Legal aspects of Trans-Sexual in the United States of America

Passports

The [State Department](#) determines what identifying biographical information is placed on passports. **On 2010-06-10 the policy on gender changes was amended to allow permanent gender marker changes to be made with the statement of a physician that "the applicant has had appropriate clinical treatment for gender transition to the new gender"** ^[1]. The previous policy required a statement from a surgeon that gender reassignment surgery was completed ^[2].

**The choice of Sexual Identity is now
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- Passports
- Apply for Passport** ▶
- Renew Passport
- Processing Times
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- Application Status
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Identification Requirements for Gender Reassignment Applicants

Print Email

If you are in the process of or have completed gender reassignment, please note:

- The ID you present with your application must accurately reflect your current appearance (see ID photocopy requirements on Step 4 of the previous page).
- The passport photo submitted with your application must accurately reflect your current appearance.
- In order to have the passport issued in your new gender, you must submit a physician certificate with your application that validates whether your gender transition is **in process** or **complete**.
- Requirements for all elements of the passport application aside from gender still apply, including evidence of legal name change (if applicable).

If a physician certifies that your transition is complete, you are eligible for a full validity ten-year passport. The signed original statement from the attending medical physician must be on office letterhead and include:

- Physician's full name
- Medical license or certificate number
- Issuing state or other jurisdiction of medical license/certificate
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number assigned to the physician
- Address and telephone number of the physician
- Language stating that he/she is your attending physician and that he/she has a doctor/patient relationship with you
- Language stating you have had appropriate clinical treatment for gender transition to the new gender (male or female)
- Language stating "I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the forgoing is true and correct"

Bigots get a kick in the head

HOME › DEFENDING TARGETS OF DISCRIMINATION › DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

Federal Court Rules Transgender Discrimination Lawsuit Against Library of Congress Can Proceed

✉ EMAIL < SHARE 🖨️ PRINT

March 31, 2006

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: media@aclu.org

WASHINGTON, DC -- Today a federal judge found that an employment discrimination lawsuit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of a transgender veteran against the Library of Congress can go forward.

"I couldn't understand how the country that I had risked my life for could believe that it was ok to rescind its job offer to me solely because I'm transgender," said Diane Schroer, a 25-year veteran of the U.S. Army. "Today's decision begins to restore my faith in our government."

Finding that sex may not be "a cut-and-dried matter of chromosomes," the court ruled that federal protections against sex discrimination may also protect transgender people who are discriminated



A copy of the decision, the complaint, a bio and photographs of Diane Schroer are available at: www.aclu.org/caseprofiles



YOUR
AUTHOR
AND
EDITOR
DESIRE' DUBOINET