**South Carolina General Assembly**

126th Session, 2025-2026

**S. 162**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Senator Verdin

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Introduced in the Senate on January 14, 2025

Currently residing in the Senate Committee on **Medical Affairs**

Summary: Vital Statistics - Changes to Birth Certificates

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

 Date Body Action Description with journal page number

 1/14/2025 Senate Introduced and read first time

 1/14/2025 Senate Referred to Committee on **Medical Affairs**

 1/14/2025 Senate Introduced and read first time

 1/14/2025 Senate Referred to Committee on **Medical Affairs**

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**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[01/14/2025](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess126_2025-2026/prever/162_20250114.docx)

A bill

TO AMEND THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE OF LAWS BY AMENDING SECTION 44‑63‑100, RELATING TO THE PROCESS THROUGH WHICH A PERSON MAY MAKE CHANGES TO HIS BIRTH CERTIFICATE, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT GENDER CHANGES TO A PERSON’S BIRTH CERTIFICATE MAY ONLY BE TO CHANGE FROM MALE TO FEMALE OR FROM FEMALE TO MALE, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND TIMING LIMITATIONS OF GENDER CHANGES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 44‑63‑100 of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

 Section 44‑63‑100. (A) For the purposes of this section:

 (1) “Gender” means the biological indication of male and female in the context of reproductive potential or capacity such as sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, gonads, and nonambiguous internal and external genitalia present at birth.

 (2) “Gender change” means a change to the gender listed on the birth certificate:

 (a) to correct a clerical error in recording the gender; or

 (b) made within twelve months of the date of birth due to an individual being born with a medically verifiable disorder of sex development, including an individual with external biological sex characteristics that are irresolvably ambiguous, such as an individual born with forty‑six XX chromosomes with virilization, forty‑six XY chromosomes with undervirilization, or having both ovarian and testicular tissue.

 (B) A petition may be filed in the South Carolina family court of petitioner's residence, or if petitioner no longer resides in South Carolina, in a court of competent jurisdiction in the state of petitioner's residence, for an order establishing a record of the name at birth, subsequent name changes, gender at birth, gender changes, date of birth, county of birth, and the full name of the mother prior to any marriages, and the full name of the biological father of the person whose birth is sought to be registered by way of a Delayed Certificate of Birth Established by Court Order.

 (B)(C) The petition must allege that the person for whom a delayed certificate of birth is sought was born in this State, that no record of birth exists, and that the petitioner has failed to produce the minimum required documentation to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics for an administrative establishment of a delayed birth certificate. A certification from the State Registrar of Vital Statistics must be attached to the petition stating that no birth record has been located in the records of this State. This certification must be dated less than two years before the petitions' filing date.

 (C)(D) The petitioner shall serve a certified copy of the filed petition on the State Registrar of Vital Statistics at least thirty days before a scheduled hearing. The court shall fix the time and place of the hearing on the petition for establishment of birth registration, and at least ten days' notice in writing must be given to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

 (D)(E) The court shall determine, and the order must include, the registrant's name at birth, subsequent name changes, gender at birth, gender changes, the date of birth, the county of birth, the full name of the mother prior to any marriages, the full name of the biological father, and additional findings as the court considers necessary. The order also must include a description of the evidence presented to the court. The order must be forwarded by the clerk of court to the State Registrar no later than thirty days following the month in which the order was entered by the court.

SECTION 2. The Department of Public Health shall promulgate regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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