To the Senate:

Pursuant to Article V, Section I, Paragraph 14 of the New Jersey Constitution, I am returning Senate Bill No. 1599 (First Reprint) without my approval.

As both Governor and a father, I have a deep and passionate respect for the many views on the best ways to ensure that our communities are comprised of strong and stable families. The decision to welcome children into the world offers prospective parents options including traditional childbirth and adoption that equally unite mothers and fathers with their sons and their daughters. More recently, some parents have explored surrogacy as a means of procreation. Traditionally, surrogacy refers to the artificial insemination of a woman, using her own egg. At the conclusion of the resulting pregnancy, the baby is born and provided to the intended parents. More recently, a practice known as "gestational surrogacy" has emerged from advanced developments in reproductive technology.

In contrast to traditional surrogacy, a gestational surrogate birth does not use the egg of the carrier. Instead, a woman is artificially inseminated using an egg that is not her own, and then carries the child to term. After birth, the baby is turned over to the intended parents. In this scenario, the gestational carrier lacks any genetic connection to the baby and, in some cases, it is feasible that neither parent is genetically related to the child. Instead, children born to gestational surrogates are linked to their parents by contract: an agreement between the parties where a woman promises to give up the child she has carried for nine months. In some cases, however, disputes regarding custody of the child arise between the carrier and the intended parents. This bill attempts to avoid some of these possible disagreements by further enshrining surrogacy relations in the law of contract.
Chief Counsel to the Governor

S/ Charles D. Kokoma
Assistant

Governor
S/ Chris Christie

Respectfully,

Senator BLAII NO. 1999 (First Report) without my approval.

these steps have not occurred, accounts of, and concerns. As
without the most serious injury, rejection, and consequences, as
concerns for the birth of children, as a step that cannot be taken
sufficiently studied by the legislature at this time. Valuable
would ensure. I am not satisfied that these questions have been
change in the tradition to beginnings of a family that this BLAII
sometimes necessary, arranged births, others will note the product
while some will regard the freedom to explore these new and
such a manner unassuming to raise sesons and significant issues.
Permitting adlets to contract with others regarding a child in
other aspects would be presumed enforceable in a court.

The intended parent upon birth, such an agreement including these,
and to carry the child, and the immediate rather of the child to the
carer to a pre-nuptial tranfer, a moderately reasonable agreement
would require express terms committing the gestational

If any, and the intended parent, the
agreements be in writing and executed by the gestational carrier.

For example, the PIIII would require that gestational carrier

nations that expressly authorize gestational carrier agreements.

nothing so would now make New Jersey one of the few states in the