



1 (B) the term “gender pronouns”—

2 (i) means the possessive, subject, or  
3 object pronouns that refer to one’s biologi-  
4 cal sex; and

5 (ii) includes “she/her”, “he/him”,  
6 “she/they”, “he/they”, “she/he”, “he/she”,  
7 “she/ze”, “she/xo”, “she/fae”, “he/ze”,  
8 “he/xo”, “he/fae”, “they/ze”, “they/xo”,  
9 “they/fae”, “they/ey”, “they/per”, “she/  
10 they/he”, “he/they/she”, “they/she/he”,  
11 “she/they/ze”, “he/they/ze”, and “they/he/  
12 xo”, if the intent is for the individual to be  
13 referred to with such terminology.

14 (2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The inclusion of  
15 the examples of gender pronouns in paragraph  
16 (1)(B)(ii) may not be interpreted as any form of le-  
17 gitimacy for pronouns devoid of a true association  
18 with and individual’s biological sex.

