

# Know Your Rights: Trans Legal Survival Guide

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As trans people face more political and legal attacks, it's worth taking the time for a legal "checkup." Below, we list some steps that might help you reduce vulnerability. They won't necessarily keep you from running into legal trouble, just like going to the doctor won't make you bulletproof. But these steps can make some types of trouble less harmful. If you want advice about how to protect yourself legally, please speak to a lawyer. This guide is not a substitute for legal advice.

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# Criminal Records

## Do you have a criminal record?

You don't have to have gone to jail or court to have a criminal record. If you were arrested, you have a record. You may even have a record if a police officer gave you a summons for something minor, like a parking infraction, or if you got a notice by mail about missing jury service more than once.

**IMPORTANT:** If your criminal record, or “rap sheet,” shows an open warrant, you could get arrested any time, especially if you have any contact with police, prosecutors, or courts. If you think you might have a warrant, reach out to the local public defender office or look for another criminal defense attorney to help you. If the warrant is real, they can help you turn yourself in and deal with the case. If the warrant isn't real, they can help you fix the mistake. And if there's no warrant, they can give you peace of mind.

## Correcting Errors

Rap sheet errors are very common, and they can cause serious problems—for everyone, and especially for trans people. For example, if your rap sheet shows an open warrant that doesn't really exist, you could end up getting wrongly arrested. If it shows wrong information about a conviction or case, it can make it harder to get benefits, housing, or jobs.

Before you can correct errors, you have to find them. You will need to get a copy of your criminal record. You should get your record from every state where you might have one. You may also want to get your record from the FBI, even if you haven't been arrested or charged with a federal crime. Depending on the state, you may have to pay a fee and get your fingerprints taken, or you may be able to do a search online just based on your name and birth date.

Once you get your record, look it over carefully. Does it show open cases that are actually closed? Does it show the wrong information about how a case ended? Does it show something that seems to be about an entirely different person?

For each error, you will need to get the agency that handles criminal records to fix it. The procedures vary by state. You will usually need something from the criminal court (like a “certificate of disposition”) to show the information is wrong. Sometimes you might need a form or letter from the DA or police. Be prepared to try a few times. These errors can be frustrating—but very worthwhile—to correct.

## Sealing and Expungement

Aside from correcting errors, sometimes you can get accurate information removed from your criminal record (expunged) or made so the public can't see it (sealed). That can make it easier to find jobs or apartments. The rules vary widely in different states. Generally, it is

more likely to be possible if the case ended in your favor, is from a long time ago, is from when you were not yet an adult, or involved a less serious charge.

## Learn More

The [Cornell Criminal Record Online Toolkit](#), [Reentry.net](#), and the [Root and Rebound Roadmap to Reentry](#) have information on correcting errors and seeking sealing or expungement for many states and the federal government.

# Naturalization

## Are you an immigrant eligible to naturalize?

[Becoming a U.S. citizen](#) is the best way to prevent being placed in immigration detention or removed from the country against your will. Even if you are a lawful permanent resident, if you get convicted of a crime, you could face detention and deportation. Becoming a citizen also gives you the right to vote.

That said, if you have a criminal record, it might not be safe to apply for citizenship, even if you're otherwise [eligible](#). Talk to a licensed immigration [lawyer](#) or BIA accredited representative first if you're not sure, and beware of scams. [This guidance](#) may help you find qualified help.

If you can't afford to pay the fee to [apply](#) for naturalization, you may be able to get a [reduced fee](#) or a [fee waiver](#).

To become a citizen, you will need to do an interview. You will have to pass an English and civics test unless you fit an [exception](#). You may be able to find [free or low cost classes](#) to help prepare.

# Healthcare Power of Attorney and Advance Directives

## Planning for Healthcare Decisions

If you are sick or injured and doctors think you can't make healthcare decisions, who will make them for you? You can say who will have that power by filling out a simple form for a healthcare power of attorney (sometimes called a healthcare proxy or medical surrogate). You should choose someone who can handle stressful situations and who you trust to make choices that reflect your wishes.

You can also make some choices in advance with a document called a “living will” or “advance directive.” Traditionally, these documents focus on what care you would want that could extend your life, like resuscitation, intubation or artificial nutrition. But in most states, they can be much broader than that. You can say what pronouns doctors should use for you and whether you would want your hormone treatment continued. You can say what medications you have tried in the past and would not want to take again.

An advance directive is most likely to work if it is very clear. It can also help to explain why you want what you do. And it helps to have both an advance directive and a healthcare power of attorney, so someone you trust can advocate for what you want.

These documents are usually fairly simple, and you don’t need a lawyer for them. While rules vary by state, they generally need to be signed by you and two adult witnesses (not the person you name as your power of attorney). Give originals or copies to the person you name and your healthcare providers. Have a conversation with your power of attorney, as well as other people close to you, about what you would want if you couldn’t make your own healthcare decisions. Things go more smoothly if everyone is on the same page about your wishes.

Read more about healthcare power of attorney and advance directives in [Alabama](#), [California](#), [Florida](#), [Georgia](#), [Illinois](#), [Kansas](#), [Kentucky](#), [Michigan](#), [Louisiana](#), [New York](#), [North Carolina](#), [Ohio](#), [South Carolina](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Tennessee](#), [Texas](#), and [Wisconsin](#).

# Name and Gender Marker Change

## Do all your records and ID show the name, photo, and gender marker you want them to?

Of course, legal risk isn’t the only thing to think about when it comes to changing your name or gender marker. It’s about what you think is best for you overall. Your dignity, wellbeing, economic security, physical safety, and mental health all matter. If you want to do it, it may make sense to try to change your name and gender marker now. Some states are making it harder or impossible to change your gender marker on some documents. And the federal government may change its policies under a Trump presidency.

In terms of legal risk, it’s not against the law to go by a name different than the name on your ID, so long as you aren’t trying to get money that doesn’t belong to you, avoid legal or financial obligations, pass yourself as a specific other person, or commit fraud. And it’s hard to say how changing your name and gender marker on ID affects risk. A few things to think about:

- How do strangers usually perceive your gender?

You could be more likely to get harassed if the photo, name, or gender marker on your ID differs from how others see you.

- In single-sex settings, where do you feel safest?

In most places, police and jails do not have to treat you as the gender on your ID when it comes to searches or placement—but it might influence them anyway.

While most anti-trans restroom laws focus on the sex on your original birth certificate or the sex you were assigned at birth, in practical terms, it could reduce your risk if the gender marker on your ID aligns with the facilities you use.

- How concerned are you about the government learning you are trans?

When you change your gender marker on your ID, you're giving a government agency a record you're trans. That isn't necessarily a problem, because police are more likely to learn you're trans in other ways—like by checking your social media, or seeing you with ID that doesn't match your presentation.

However, there is some risk that the government—or someone with access to government records—could find out you are trans from the record of you changing your gender marker and misuse that information.

- How concerned are you about mismatched records?

If some of your records say one name, and others say another, it can sometimes lead to bureaucratic issues. If it comes up, usually you will just need to show paperwork, like a name change order, making it clear that you are the same person. But it can be awkward and annoying, and it will usually lead to whoever is dealing with the paperwork finding out you're trans.

There's also a possibility that people will assume the mismatch is because you're undocumented, using a fake ID, or trying to commit fraud, which can lead to other issues.

So if you change your name on some documents, it may be safer to try to do so for all of them. Be aware that a different name on different documents is more likely to cause issues than a different gender marker.

Many of us worry that we will lose access to coverage for certain types of healthcare based on the gender marker on our insurance. Coverage decisions should not be made based on your gender. They should be made based on the insurance plan terms, the procedure or medication you need, and your diagnosis and any other documentation of necessity from your provider.

If you do get denied coverage for something that would otherwise be covered because of your gender, an appeal from the denial—or even just a call to the insurance company—will usually solve the problem. You do not need to choose the gender marker on your insurance with denials in mind.

## How can I reduce the risk of my insurance denying my healthcare?

- Ask your provider for support and make sure they are aware of your sex as listed on your insurance
- Ask your provider to use a modifier code that flags for the payor that something that looks like an error isn't. These codes originate with Medicare, and can be used in Medicaid and private insurance as well
- Check to see if your health insurance/coverage provider has specific billing guidance for transgender patients.

## What should I do to change my name or gender marker on my documents?

Where you need to go and what you need to do to change your name or gender marker depends a lot on where you live, where you're from, and what documents you're dealing with.

### **Birth Certificate**

You can only get a birth certificate from where you were born. So, if you were born in Akron, Ohio and live in Birmingham, Alabama, you need to deal with Ohio rules to change the name or gender marker on your birth certificate. The rules vary widely from state to state, and sometimes even from county to county.

### **Driver's License or State ID**

You can only get a driver's license or state ID from the state where you reside. In many states, it's actually against the law to live and drive in the state without a license from that state. There's usually a short grace period for people to turn in their out-of-state license and get a new one. You must keep your address updated. The rules for gender marker change vary widely from state to state.

### **EBT and Medicaid Card**

The rules for name change and gender marker change on your benefits card vary by state. Some states do not print gender markers on benefits cards, but gender markers may still be reflected in their systems. And in some states, updating your gender with one benefits system will automatically update it across all the state benefits programs you are enrolled in. But in others, you may need to go to each of them.

### **Medicare Card**

While gender markers do not appear on the Medicare card, Medicare records have a gender marker based on your Social Security records. Updating your Social Security card information will update your Medicare information.

## Immigration Documents

**Changing your name** on a pending immigration benefit application or on an issued immigration document requires a copy of your legal name change order. **Changing your gender marker** on most immigration documents is based on self-attestation, which means it does not require supporting documentation as evidence. Further, the gender marker you select does not need to match the gender marker on your other documentations. However, there is an exception to self-attestation for gender marker changes to an issued Certificate of Naturalization or Certificate of Citizenship, which requires a letter from a licensed health care professional.

## Passport

**Changing your name** on your U.S. passport generally requires a certified copy of your legal name change court order, along with a passport photo and your most recent passport. **Changing your gender marker** is based on self-attestation. On your passport application form, you simply select the gender marker you would like printed on your passport. The gender options are male (M), female (F), or unspecified or other gender identity (X). Your gender marker selection does not need to match other documentation you may provide for verifying your identity, such as birth certificate, previous passport, or state ID.

You may correct your passport by mail or by going in person to a **passport acceptance facility**. You may prefer to correct your passport by mail since this method limits in-person contact. However, there are circumstances in which you are required to apply for your passport in person. Specifically, you must apply for your passport in person if this is your **first U.S. passport**; your most recent U.S. passport was issued when you were under age 16; your most recent U.S. passport was issued more than 15 years ago; or your most recent U.S. passport was lost, stolen, or damaged.

## Social Security

While gender markers do not appear on your Social Security card, it is reflected in your Social Security record. **Changing your gender marker** on your Social Security records is based on self-attestation. **Changing your name** on your Social Security card requires supporting documentation, which may include an amended birth certificate, a court order for a name change, a tribal document, or a certificate of naturalization showing a new name.

## Court-Ordered Name Changes

Most U.S. jurisdictions require a name change order, naturalization certificate, marriage certificate, or divorce decree for a name change. But some agencies allow people to change their name just by filling out a form. You can generally only get a court-ordered name change in the state and county where you live. If you have a name change order from one state, it should work to change your name in other states.

Be aware that this may not work in another country. If you live in Pennsylvania, for example, but you have a passport from Mexico or a tribal ID from the Navajo Nation, you will need to check Mexican or Navajo rules to see if they will accept a Pennsylvania name change order. But if you need to update your information with a Minnesota agency, your Pennsylvania name change order should work just fine. Getting a name change is usually a pretty simple legal process, and



you can do it without a lawyer. But the process varies among states and counties, and you may be able to find free legal help.

In some places, you need to get a copy of your criminal record to complete a name change. That makes it a great opportunity to review your record for errors.

You can learn more about state-specific rules for name and gender marker change on A4TE's [ID Documents Center](#). If you notice information in the ID Documents Center that is out of date, please email [namechange@transequality.org](mailto:namechange@transequality.org).

## Divorce

### Are you legally married to someone you're no longer in a relationship with (or would rather not be)?

When relationships end, often the last thing we want to deal with is a legal process like divorce. If you're still legally married, though, your spouse may have rights you really don't want them to have. If you have a child, they might get treated as the other parent even if they aren't. If you get sick, they might get asked to make decisions for you. If you buy something, it could be as much theirs as yours. If you want to marry someone else, it would be against the law. If you die, your spouse may get whatever you leave behind, and they might get to say what happens to your body. For these reasons, it is often legally safest to get a divorce if you're no longer in a relationship or want to end the relationship. Even if you have no idea where your spouse is, it is usually possible to get a divorce.

Divorces can be complicated. Often, a lawyer is a good idea. That's especially true if you have children together, one or both of you want alimony, or you can't agree how to divide up property. But you may be able to get [free legal help](#) or [hire a lawyer](#). And for a simpler divorce, you might not need a lawyer. Read more about divorce in [Alabama](#), [California](#), [Florida](#), [Georgia](#), [Illinois](#), [Kansas](#), [Kentucky](#), [Michigan](#), [Louisiana](#), [New York](#), [North Carolina](#), [Ohio](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [South Carolina](#), [Tennessee](#), [Texas](#), and [Wisconsin](#).

## Standby or Preneed Guardianship

### Do you have children who are under 18?

If you have children under the age of 18 (or, in Alabama and Nebraska, 19), you may want to make a plan for who will care for them if something happens to you. These plans can be

especially important if you are a single parent or if close family members do not accept your or your child's gender.

Parents don't have total control over who would care for their children in any state. A court will make the decision based on the best interests of the child. But in many states, you can say who should care for your child. Making it clear and official who you would want to care for your child can make a big difference. Courts will usually go with what the parent(s) wanted unless it seems like the environment would not be safe or healthy for the child.

A standby guardianship, preneed guardianship or appointment of guardian is a legal document that lets you identify someone who will take care of your children if something happens to you. It is not available everywhere. In some states, you can appoint this person as a part of a will. In others, it has to be separate. In some states, it can cover situations like if you are hospitalized, incarcerated, or deported. In others, it really just applies if you die or become unable to care for a child because of a physical or mental condition. Some states make it clear that these guardianships can be temporary—like for someone who is too sick to care for their child for a while, but then gets better, or for someone who is in jail, but then gets out. Other states do not make that clear, which can make it a lot harder to get custody of your children back from the guardian.

Read more about standby or preneed guardianship in [California](#), [Florida](#), [Georgia](#), [Illinois](#), [Kansas](#), [Michigan](#), [Louisiana](#), [New York](#), [North Carolina](#), [Ohio](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Texas](#), and [Wisconsin](#).

## Second Parent or Stepparent Adoption

### **Are you parenting a child who you did not give birth to or formally adopt, and who is not your genetic offspring?**

If you did not give birth to your child and are not the genetic parent, you might not be legally recognized as the child's parent. To protect your relationship to your child, the safest thing to do—if you can—may be to legally adopt your child.

It can feel very strange to adopt your own child. The legal process can be long, complicated, invasive, and expensive. But it is often the strongest protection you can have if someone tries to claim your child is not really yours. Especially if you and your child will be traveling or living in places that do not accept or respect LGBTQ families, it is worth the investment if you have the option.

You can usually only get an adoption decree where your child lives. Once you have it, though,

other states should accept it. Other countries don't necessarily have to respect adoption orders from U.S. courts. It may depend on the country.

If you are married and want to adopt your spouse's child, you are seeking a stepparent adoption. If you are not married but want to adopt your significant other's child, you are seeking a second-parent adoption. Rules for second parent adoption and stepparent adoption vary by state.

Stepparent adoption is generally a bit simpler and less expensive than a second-parent adoption, and it is available throughout the U.S. However, it is only available if you are married or in a similar legally recognized relationship with someone who is already the child's legal parent. For a stepparent adoption application, most states require that:

- You are married to a legal parent of the child
- Both of you file a petition for adoption
- You get a criminal background check
- You share your reasons for the adoption and your role in the child's life.

Be aware that stepparent adoption may cost as little as \$350 and as much as \$2000, depending mostly on where you and your child live.

Second-parent adoption can work for a wider variety of families, but it is available in fewer states. You can look up whether it is available in your state on [this map](#), and learn more about adoption law in your state generally through [this tool](#). There tend to be more steps involved than for stepparent adoption, and they vary a lot by state. Beyond the requirements for a stepparent adoption, you may also need affidavits from a doctor or cryobank about how your child was conceived, a home study from a social worker, an adoption hearing, and extensive parental fitness evaluations. The cost also tends to be higher, ranging roughly from \$1500 to \$4000.

Adoption is complex enough that it can help to [find a lawyer](#).

# Credit

## Have you reviewed your credit report?

Your credit score can have a major impact on your economic security. Good credit makes it easier to get apartments, credit cards, car loans, business loans, and home mortgages. And good credit means you will get charged less interest.

Mistakes on credit reports are pretty common, and they may be even more common for trans people. There are three nationwide credit bureaus: Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion. You have a right to a free copy of your credit report and free correction of any mistakes made in credit reports.

Sometimes, trans people who change our first names lose our entire credit history, leaving us to build it again from scratch. The credit bureaus are used to dealing with last name changes, like for marriage. But they sometimes get confused when a first name changes, because these systems were not built by or for trans people. That's especially likely to happen if you change your last name at the same time you change your first name. To avoid that, or fix it if it happens, it helps to change your name directly with the credit bureaus. You have to do that with each of the three: [Equifax](#), [Experian](#), and [TransUnion](#).

To order your free credit report, you must visit [AnnualCreditReport.com](#), a website that centralizes the resources of the three national credit bureaus, or call their toll-free number at 1-877-322-8228. This is the only resource you can use to receive the free annual credit reports that you are legally entitled to—be wary of any other site claiming to offer free credit reports, scores, or monitoring. These sites aim to steal your personal information or charge you money, often by using domain names similar to AnnualCreditReport.com. As such, it is good to practice caution when accessing credit-related websites, carefully inspecting domain names in both websites and emails. You can get a free credit report:

- Once every twelve months
- If you recently got a notice turning you down for something because of your credit
- If you don't have a job and are looking for work
- If you get public assistance

To fix a mistake on your credit report, you must “dispute” the error with each credit bureau: Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion. The process for disputing mistakes on a credit report varies slightly based on the type of mistake and which bureau you are dealing with. You will generally have to explain the mistake in writing, fill out a form, and provide copies of related documents. You should keep copies of whatever you send.

The dispute process is usually pretty straightforward. You don't need a lawyer or anyone else to do it for you. Watch out for credit repair businesses. Some of them are solid, but some are scams. No matter who they are, they cannot get accurate, negative information removed from your credit report. If they claim they can, they are either lying or trying to get you involved in identity theft. They also are not allowed to charge you until after they have provided the services.

If you don't have credit or your credit score is very low, you will need to work on building up your credit over time. That may mean negotiating with your creditors and paying off your debt. It may also mean getting a secured credit card or a loan with a co-signer and making your payments on time.

# End of Life Planning

## Do you have a plan for what happens once you die?

Even if you don't own very much, it's kindest to your loved ones for you to make a will or a living trust. It can make what will already be a painful time for them a little easier. If you die without a will or trust, it may be a struggle for people even to get into your home to care for your pets or plants.

Beyond deciding what will happen to your property, you may also want to decide what will happen to your remains.

Both a will and a trust make sure that what you own goes where you want after you pass away, but they work differently. These differences are explained below.

## What is a will?

A will explains what should happen with your property once you die. Details of how to make out a will vary by state. Usually, you will need at least 2 witnesses who are over 18 years old. They should not be people who would inherit from you. Ideally, they should talk with you a little, so they have a sense that you knew what you were doing when you signed your will. In some states, the will may also need to be notarized.

You may want to sign a couple of original copies of your will. That way, you can keep one with your important papers, and you can give the others to people who would inherit from you.

While you don't need a lawyer for a will, it's a good idea to get one. It's especially helpful to get a lawyer if you:

- Have questions about how to do something;
- Want to give money to a disabled loved one who receives benefits;
- Want to set up trusts for other reasons;
- Worry that people might fight over what you leave to them;
- Own real estate, businesses, or large investments; or
- Want certain conditions to be met before someone inherits from you.

## What is a living trust?

A living trust, also known as a revocable living trust, is an arrangement where you transfer ownership of your property (assets) into the trust. The legal document outlines how the trust's assets are to be managed and distributed. It's best to get a lawyer to set up a trust.

A trust can help if you have a lot of property that needs to be managed. After you die, it can let

people access your property sooner. It is also more private than a will. If you don't have a lot of property, though, a will may be better. That's because a will is cheaper and simpler to create.

With a trust, you move your property into a trust while you are still alive. The trust owns it, rather than you. But you, or someone you choose, serve as the trustee. After you die or can no longer manage the property, someone you appoint takes over. And while you are alive, you also benefit from the trust—the property can be spent and used by and for you. But once you die, others of your choosing will be the “beneficiaries.”

## **Appointing an Agent for Disposition of Remains**

In many states, you can also say what should happen to your body after you pass away or who should get to make that decision. This can matter a lot to trans people. Many of us want to be sure that we are not misgendered or dressed as the wrong gender. This form is usually very simple and does not need a lawyer.

The process for appointing an agent for disposition of remains, also known as a “funeral representative” or “agent for funeral arrangements,” can vary from state to state.

### **Advance Directives**

Some states require advance directives (e.g., living wills) to appoint an agent for disposition of remains. In others, you can appoint this person through your will. For still others, it's a separate document.

### **Form Requirements**

States might have specific forms or templates for designating a funeral representative.

### **Notarization**

In some states, you need to have the document notarized.

## **General Procedure**

### **Designate an Agent**

Choose someone you trust (e.g., family member, friend, or professional) as your agent for disposition of remains.

### **Create a Document**

Prepare a document that formally appoints this person as your funeral representative. This can be done through:

- A will
- An advance directive or “living will”
- A separate “Funeral Representative” document

### **Specify Authority**

Clearly state the agent's authority to make decisions regarding your funeral arrangements,

including:

- Burial or cremation preferences
- Funeral service details
- Memorialization options (e.g., headstone, urn)

### **Sign and Date**

Sign the document in front of a notary public and/or witnesses (if required by state law) and date it.

### **Keep Original Copy**

Retain an original copy of the document for your records. Keep the copy in a safe place, like a safety deposit box.

## **Key Considerations**

### **State-Specific Requirements**

Familiarize yourself with specific requirements for appointing a funeral representative in your state, as mentioned earlier.

### **Communication**

Inform your designated agent about their role and responsibilities to ensure they understand what you want.

### **Update Your Designation Regularly**

Review and update your designation periodically (e.g., every 5-10 years) to reflect any changes or updates.

Remember that the specific process for appointing an agent for disposition of remains may vary depending on your state's laws and regulations. Consult with a qualified estate planning attorney or legal professional in your area for guidance tailored to your situation.

A state-by-state guide to appointing an agent of disposition of remains can be found [here](#).

# **Finding Legal Help**

If you are looking for legal assistance, here are some organizations that you can contact. We offer these resources without endorsement and for your information. Please vet them yourself and decide whether you would like to work with them.

### **Nationwide Directories**

- [Lawhelp.org](#) (free legal services for low-income people)
- [National Employment Lawyers Association Directory](#)

- [LGBTQ + Family Law Attorney Directory](#)
- [Trans Legal Services Network Directory](#)
- [Trans Legal Clinic Calendar](#)
- [National Center for Lesbian Rights Helpdesk](#)
- [Transgender Law Center Helpdesk](#)

## **Alabama**

[Maynard Nexsen](#)

## **California**

[East Bay Community Law Center](#)

[Los Angeles LGBT Center](#)

## **Florida**

[TransSocial](#)

[Family Diplomacy Law Firm](#)

## **Georgia**

[Atlanta Legal Aid](#)

## **Illinois**

[Transformative Justice Law Project](#)

[Chicago House TransLegal Program](#)

## **Kansas**

[Kansas Legal Services](#)

[University of Kansas School of Law Legal Aid Clinic](#)

## **Michigan**

[Grand Rapids Trans Foundation Name Change Workshops](#)

[Pitt Law](#)

[Jim Toy Center](#)

## **New York**

[Chosen Family Law](#)

[NYLAG LGBT Law](#)

[Erie County Volunteer Lawyers Project](#)

[Volunteer Lawyers Project of CNY, Inc.](#)

## **Ohio**

[TransOhio](#)



**Pennsylvania**

[Mazzoni Center](#)

[PA AIDS Law Project](#)

[Jerner & Palmer](#)

[Giampolo Law Group](#)

**South Carolina**

[South Carolina Legal Services](#)

**Tennessee**

[Bass, Berry & Sims PLC](#)

[Rubinfeld Law](#)

**Texas**

[Trans Legal Aid Clinic Texas](#)

[Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid \(TRLA\)](#)

[University of Texas Law School Gender Affirmation Project](#)