**South Carolina General Assembly**

123rd Session, 2019-2020

**H. 5272**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Rep. Toole

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Introduced in the House on February 20, 2020

Currently residing in the House Committee on **Judiciary**

Summary: Omnibus Adult Protection Act

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

2/20/2020 House Introduced and read first time ([House Journal‑page 14](file:///h:\hj\20200220.docx))

2/20/2020 House Referred to Committee on **Judiciary** ([House Journal‑page 14](file:///h:\hj\20200220.docx))

View the latest [legislative information](http://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=5272&session=123&summary=B) at the website

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[2/20/2020](file:///p:\pprever\2019-20\5272_20200220.docx)

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND SECTION 43‑35‑10, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO TERMS DEFINED IN THE “OMNIBUS ADULT PROTECTION ACT”, SO AS TO ADD A DEFINITION FOR “UNDUE INFLUENCE” AND TO CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF “EXPLOITATION”.

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

SECTION 1. A. Section 43‑35‑10 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding an appropriately number item at the end to read:

“( ) ‘Undue influence’ means excessive persuasion that causes a vulnerable adult to act or refrain from acting by overcoming the vulnerable adult’s free will and results in inequity, taking into consideration all of the following:

(a) whether the influencer knew of, or should have known of, the alleged victim’s vulnerability;

(b) the influencer’s apparent authority over the vulnerable adult including, but not limited to, status as a fiduciary, family member, caregiver, health care professional, legal professional, spiritual adviser, expert, or other qualification;

(c) the actions or tactics used by the influencer including, but not limited to, controlling the vulnerable adult’s necessities of life, medication, interactions with others, access to information, or sleep; the use of affection, intimidation, or coercion; or the initiation of changes in person or property rights, using haste or secrecy in effecting those changes, effecting changes at inappropriate times and places, or claiming expertise in effecting changes; and

(d) the equity of the result of the influence including, but not limited to, economic consequences to the vulnerable adult, any divergence from the vulnerable adult’s prior intent or course of conduct or dealing, the relationship of the value conveyed to the value of any services or consideration received, or the appropriateness of the change in light of the length and nature of the relationship between the influencer and the vulnerable adult. Evidence of an inequitable result, without more, is not sufficient to prove undue influence.”

B. Section 43‑35‑10(3) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(3) ‘Exploitation’ means:

(a) causing or requiring a vulnerable adult to engage in activity or labor which is improper, unlawful, or against the reasonable and rational wishes of the vulnerable adult. Exploitation does not include requiring a vulnerable adult to participate in an activity or labor which is a part of a written plan of care or which is prescribed or authorized by a licensed physician attending the patient;

(b) an improper, unlawful, or unauthorized use of the funds, assets, property, power of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship of a vulnerable adult by a person for the profit or advantage of that person or another person; ~~or~~

(c) causing a vulnerable adult to purchase goods or services for the profit or advantage of the seller or another person through: (i) undue influence, (ii) harassment, (iii) duress, (iv) force, (v) coercion, or (vi) swindling by overreaching, cheating, or defrauding the vulnerable adult through cunning arts or devices that delude the vulnerable adult and cause him to lose money or other property; or

(d) exercising extreme undue influence over, or coercive persuasion or psychologically damaging manipulation of a vulnerable adult that results in physical or emotional harm or the loss of financial assets, disrupts a parent‑child relationship, leads to a deceptive or exploitive relationship, or isolates the vulnerable adult from family or friends.”

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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