~~Indicates Matter Stricken~~

Indicates New Matter

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ADOPTED AND AMENDED

May 7, 2019

**H. 3973**

Introduced by Reps. Crawford, Mace, Erickson, Thayer, Davis, Magnuson, Bennett, Allison, Bernstein, Cobb‑Hunter, Henegan, McDaniel, Norrell, Funderburk, Brawley, Simmons, Henderson‑Myers, Robinson, Collins, Calhoon, Dillard, Kimmons, Trantham, Caskey, Weeks and Gilliard

S. Printed 5/7/19--S.

Read the first time March 6, 2019.

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING ARTICLE 20 TO CHAPTER 3, TITLE 16 SO AS TO PROHIBIT GENITAL MUTILATION OF A FEMALE UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS AND TO CREATE THE OFFENSE OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION OF A MINOR; AND TO AMEND SECTION 63‑7‑20, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO TERMS DEFINED IN THE CHILDREN’S CODE, SO AS TO ADD FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION OF A MINOR TO THE DEFINITION OF “CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT” OR “HARM”.

Amend Title To Conform

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 3, Title 16 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Article 20

Female Genital Mutilation

Section 16‑3‑2210. For purposes of this article:

(1) ‘Facilitate’ means to raise, solicit, collect, or provide material support or resources with intent that such will be used, in whole or in part, to plan, prepare, carry out, or aid in any act of female genital mutilation or hindering the prosecution of an act of female genital mutilation, or the concealment of an act of female genital mutilation.

(2) ‘Female genital mutilation’ or ‘mutilation’ means:

(a) the partial or total removal of the clitoris, prepuce, or labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora; or

(b) the narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal formed by cutting and repositioning the inner or outer labia, with or without the removal of the clitoris.

(3) ‘Health care professional’ means an individual who is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by the laws of this State to provide health care to members of the public.

(4) ‘Hindering the prosecution of female genital mutilation’ means actions to include, but not be limited to:

(a) harboring or concealing a person who is known or believed to be planning to commit an act of female genital mutilation;

(b) warning a person who is known or believed to be planning to commit an act of female genital mutilation of impending discovery or apprehension; or

(c) suppressing any physical evidence that might aid in the discovery or apprehension of a person who is known or believed to be planning to commit an act of female genital mutilation.

(5) ‘Material support or resources’ means currency or other financial securities, financial services, instruments of value, lodging, training, false documentation or identification, medical equipment, computer equipment, software, facilities, personnel, transportation, or other physical assets.

(6) ‘Mutilate’ means to commit female genital mutilation or mutilation.

(7) ‘Unable to consent’ means unable to appreciate the nature and implications of the patient’s condition and proposed health care, to make a reasoned decision concerning the proposed health care, or to communicate that decision in an unambiguous manner. A patient’s inability to consent must be certified by two licensed physicians, each of whom has examined the patient. However, in an emergency the patient’s inability to consent may be certified by a health care professional responsible for the care of the patient if the health care professional states in writing in the patient’s record that the delay occasioned by obtaining certification from two licensed physicians would be detrimental to the patient’s health. A certifying physician or other health care professional shall give an opinion regarding the cause and nature of the inability to consent, its extent, and its probable duration. If a patient unable to consent is being admitted to hospice care pursuant to a physician certification of a terminal illness required by Medicare, that certification meets the certification requirements of this item.

Section 16‑3‑2220. (A) It is unlawful for a person to:

(1) knowingly mutilate or attempt to mutilate a female who is under eighteen years of age or who is unable to consent;

(2) knowingly facilitate the mutilation of a female who is under eighteen years of age or who is unable to consent; or

(3) knowingly transport or facilitate the transportation of a female who is under eighteen years of age or who is unable to consent from this State for the purpose of mutilation.

(B) Any person who violates the provisions of this article is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than twenty thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(C) Section 63-5-330 does not apply to this chapter.

Section 16‑3‑2230. (A) It is not a defense to prosecution for a violation of this article that a female genital mutilation procedure is:

(1) required as a matter of belief, custom, or ritual;

(2) consented to by the minor or female who is unable to consent on whom the procedure is performed; or

(3) consented to by the parent or legal guardian of the minor or female who is unable to consent on whom the procedure is performed.

(B) A procedure involving female genital mutilation is not a violation of this article if it is:

(1) necessary to the physical health of the minor or female who is unable to consent on whom it is performed; or

(2) performed on a minor or female who is unable to consent who is in labor or who has just given birth for medical purposes connected with that labor or birth.

(C) A physician, physician‑in‑training, nurse, certified nurse‑midwife, or any other medical professional who performs, participates in, or facilitates a female genital mutilation procedure which does not fall under one of the exceptions listed in subsection (B), in addition to the criminal penalties provided in this article, shall have his professional license or certification permanently revoked.

Section 16‑3‑2240. The provisions of this article do not prohibit a person from being charged with, convicted of, or punished for any other violation of law arising out of the same transaction or occurrence as the violation of this article.”

SECTION 2. Section 63‑7‑20(6)(a)(v) and (vi) of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 146 of 2018, is further amended to read:

“(v) encourages, condones, or approves the commission of delinquent acts by the child including, but not limited to, sexual trafficking or exploitation, and the commission of the acts are shown to be the result of the encouragement, condonation, or approval; ~~or~~

(vi) commits or allows to be committed against the child female genital mutilation as defined in Section 16‑3‑2210 or engages in acts or omissions that present a substantial risk that the crime of female genital mutilation would be committed against the child; or

(vii) has committed abuse or neglect as described in subitems (i) through ~~(v)~~(vi) such that a child who subsequently becomes part of the person’s household is at substantial risk of one of those forms of abuse or neglect; or”

SECTION 3. The repeal or amendment by this act of any law, whether temporary or permanent or civil or criminal, does not affect pending actions, rights, duties, or liabilities founded thereon, or alter, discharge, release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under the repealed or amended law, unless the repealed or amended provision shall so expressly provide. After the effective date of this act, all laws repealed or amended by this act must be taken and treated as remaining in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any pending or vested right, civil action, special proceeding, criminal prosecution, or appeal existing as of the effective date of this act, and for the enforcement of rights, duties, penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities as they stood under the repealed or amended laws.

SECTION 4. Section 1-3-210 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 1-3-210. (A)(1) ~~During the recess of the Senate, vacancy which occurs in an~~ If an office filled by an appointment of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate becomes vacant during the interim period between regular legislative sessions, then the office may be filled by an interim appointment of the Governor only if the Governor acts to fill the office during the same interim period during which the office became vacant. The Governor must report the interim appointment to the Senate and must forward a formal appointment at its next ensuing regular session. If the Senate votes to reject an interim appointee’s formal appointment during the next ensuing regular session then the office is immediately vacant and may not be filled by another interim appointment.

(2) If the Senate does not advise and consent ~~thereto~~ to the formal appointment prior to ~~sine die adjournment~~ the second Thursday in May following the interim period during which the interim appointment was made ~~of the next ensuing regular session~~, the office shall be vacant and the interim appointment shall not serve in hold over status notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary. The Governor may not make a subsequent interim appointment for the same vacancy. ~~A subsequent interim appointment of a different person to a vacancy created by a failure of the Senate to grant confirmation to the original interim appointment shall expire on the second Tuesday in January following the date of such subsequent interim appointment and the office shall be vacant.~~

(B) The Governor’s authority to make an interim appointment pursuant to subsection (A) terminates when the General Assembly convenes the regular legislative session following the interim period between regular legislative sessions during which the office became vacant.”

SECTION 5. Article 5, Chapter 3 of Title 1 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 1-3-211. (A) If a vacancy exists in the head of an agency that requires appointment by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor may designate an employee of the agency as the acting head of the agency if the person designated was employed by the agency for at least twelve consecutive months prior to the date upon which the vacancy occurred. A person designated as an acting agency head pursuant to this subsection may serve as the acting agency head no longer than the second Thursday in May following date upon which the vacancy occurred.

(B)(1) A person nominated by the Governor to head an agency that requires the advice and consent of the Senate who did not receive the advice and consent of the Senate, or whose nomination was withdrawn, may not be designated by the Governor as the acting head of the agency to which the person was nominated.

(2) A person nominated by the Governor to head an agency that requires the advice and consent of the Senate who also had been previously designated as the acting head of the agency who did not receive the advice and consent of the Senate, or whose nomination was withdrawn, may no longer exercise any authority or duties of that agency.”

SECTION 6. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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