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Representative Ken Ivory proposes the following substitute bill:

1	PROHIBITION OF GENITAL MUTILATION
2	2019 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Ken Ivory
5	Senate Sponsor: Luz Escamilla
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill prohibits female genital mutilation and provides a penalty.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	<ul> <li>defines female genital mutilation;</li> </ul>
13	<ul> <li>makes performing or facilitating female genital mutilation a second degree felony;</li> </ul>
14	<ul> <li>provides that a medical professional who performs female genital mutilation shall</li> </ul>
15	lose the ability to practice permanently;
16	<ul> <li>declares that female genital mutilation is a form of child abuse for reporting</li> </ul>
17	requirements;
18	<ul> <li>allows a person subject to female genital mutilation to bring a civil action; and</li> </ul>
19	requires the Department of Health to create an education program to alert the
20	community to the health risks and emotional trauma of female genital mutilation.
21	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
22	None
23	Other Special Clauses:
24	None
25	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>



ENAC	CTS:
	<b>76-5-701</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
	<b>76-5-702</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
	<b>76-5-703</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
	<b>76-5-704</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it e	nacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section <b>76-5-701</b> is enacted to read:
	76-5-701. Female genital mutilation definition.
	(1) As used in this part, female genital mutilation means any procedure that involves
partial	or total removal of the external female genitalia, or any harmful procedure to the female
genita	lia, including:
	(a) clitoridectomy;
	(b) the partial or total removal of the clitoris or the prepuce;
	(c) excision or the partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or
withou	at excision of the labia majora;
	(d) infibulation or the narrowing of the vaginal orifice with the creation of a covering
seal by	y cutting and appositioning the labia minora or the labia majora, with or without excision
of the	clitoris;
	(e) pricking, piercing, incising, or scraping, and cauterizing the genital area; or
	(f) any other actions intended to alter the structure or function of the female genitalia
for no	n-medical reasons.
	(2) Female genital mutilation is considered a form of child abuse for mandatory
report	ing under Section 62A-4a-403.
	Section 2. Section <b>76-5-702</b> is enacted to read:
	76-5-702. Prohibition on female genital mutilation Exceptions.
	(1) It is a second degree felony for any person to:
	(a) perform a procedure described in Section 76-5-701 on a female under 18 years of
age;	
	(b) give permission for or permit a procedure described in Section 76-5-701 to be
perfor	med on a female under 18 years of age; or

57	(c) remove or cause, permit, or facilitate the removal of a female under 18 years of age
58	from this state for the purpose of facilitating the performance of a procedure described in
59	Section 76-5-701 on the female.
60	(2) It is not a defense to female genital mutilation that the conduct described in Section
61	76-5-701 is required as a matter of religion, custom, ritual, or standard practice, or that the
62	individual on whom it is performed or the individual's parent or guardian consented to the
63	procedure.
64	(3) A surgical procedure is not a violation of Section 76-5-701 if the procedure is
65	performed by a physician licensed as a medical professional in the place it is performed and is:
65a	Ĥ→ (a) medically advisable;
66	$[\underline{(a)}]$ (b) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ necessary to preserve or protect the physical health of the person on whom it is
67	performed; or
68	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{(b)}]$ (c) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ requested for sex reassignment surgery by the person on whom it is
68a	performed.
69	(4) A medical professional licensed in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 31b, Nurse
70	Practice Act, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical
71	Practice Act, or Chapter 70a, Physician Assistant Act, who is convicted of a violation of this
72	section shall have their license permanently revoked by the appropriate licensing board.
73	Section 3. Section <b>76-5-703</b> is enacted to read:
74	76-5-703. Community Education Program.
75	(1) The director of the Department of Health shall develop a community education
76	program regarding female genital mutilation.
77	(2) The program shall include:
78	(a) education, prevention, and outreach materials regarding the health risks and
79	emotional trauma inflicted by the practice of female genital mutilation;
80	(b) ways to develop and disseminate information regarding recognizing the risk factors
81	associated with female genital mutilation; and
82	(c) training materials for law enforcement, teachers, and others who are mandated
83	reporters under Section 62A-4a-403, encompassing:
84	(i) risk factors associated with female genital mutilation;
85	(ii) signs that an individual may be a victim of female genital mutilation;
86	(iii) best practices for responses to victims of female genital mutilation; and
87	(iv) the criminal penalties associated with the facilitation or commission of female

88	genital mutilation.
89	Section 4. Section <b>76-5-704</b> is enacted to read:
90	76-5-704. Civil cause of action.
91	(1) A victim of female genital mutilation may bring a civil action in any court of
92	competent jurisdiction for female genital mutilation any time within 10 years of:
93	(a) the procedure being performed; or
94	(b) the victim's 18th birthday.
95	(2) The court may award actual, compensatory, and punitive damages, and any other
96	appropriate relief.
97	(3) A prevailing plaintiff shall be awarded attorney fees and costs.
98	(4) Treble damages may be awarded if the plaintiff proves the defendant's acts were
99	willful and malicious.
100	(5) $\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{If}$ a health care provider is charged and prosecuted for a violation of Section
100a	<u>76-5-702</u> , ← $\hat{H}$ Section <u>78B-3-416</u> $\hat{H}$ → [does] may ← $\hat{H}$ not apply to an action against
100b	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{a}] \underline{the} \leftarrow \hat{H} \underline{health care provider under}$
101	this section.