



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL NOTE

HOUSE BILL NO. 315

PRINTERS NO. 295

PRIME SPONSOR: Murt

COST / (SAVINGS)

FUND	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20
General Fund	See Fiscal Impact	

SUMMARY:

House Bill 315, Printer's Number 295 amends Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses), Chapter 31 (Sexual Offenses), Subchapter B (Definition of offenses) by adding a new Section 3132 (Female mutilation).

ANALYSIS:

HB 315 amends the Crimes Code by adding a new Section 3132 providing that a person commits the offense of female mutilation if:

- The person knowingly circumcises, excises or infibulates the whole or any part of the genitalia of a female minor,
- The person is a parent of a female minor and the parent knowingly consents or permits the circumcision, excision or infibulation of the whole or any part of the minor's genitalia; or
- The person knowingly removes or permits the removal of a female minor from this Commonwealth for the purpose of circumcising, excising or infibulating, in whole or in part, the genitalia of the minor.

A physician who performs a circumcision, excision or infibulation to protect the health of the minor or for medical reasons as part of the labor and delivery process is exempt from the crime of female mutilation.

Custom, ritual or standard practice and certain consent is not a defense to the crime of female mutilation.

The bill grades female mutilation as a felony of the first degree (imprisonment up to 20 years and a fine not to exceed \$25,000).

This legislation would take effect in 60 days.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Enactment of this legislation would have an unknown impact to Commonwealth funds. There is no reliable data available to estimate how many individuals may be arrested, convicted, and sentenced for the new offense of female mutilation.

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House Appropriations Committee (R)

DATE: April 9, 2019

Estimates are calculated using the best information available. Actual costs and revenue impact incurred may vary from estimates.