

116<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6100

---

## AN ACT

To amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Strengthening the Op-  
3 position to Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2020” or the  
4 “STOP FGM Act of 2020”.

5 **SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

6 The Congress finds the following:

7 (1) Female genital mutilation is recognized  
8 internationally as a human rights violation and a  
9 form of child abuse, gender discrimination, and vio-  
10 lence against women and girls. Female genital muti-  
11 lation is a global problem whose eradication requires  
12 international cooperation and enforcement at the na-  
13 tional level. The United States should demonstrate  
14 its commitment to the rights of women and girls by  
15 leading the way in the international community in  
16 banning this abhorrent practice.

17 (2) Congress has previously prohibited the com-  
18 mission of female genital mutilation on minors. Fe-  
19 male genital mutilation is a heinous practice that  
20 often inflicts excruciating pain on its victims and  
21 causes them to suffer grave physical and psycho-  
22 logical harm.

23 (3) Congress has the power under article I, sec-  
24 tion 8 of the Constitution to make all laws which  
25 shall be necessary and proper for carrying into exe-  
26 cution treaties entered into by the United States.

1           (4) Congress also has the power under the  
2 Commerce Clause to prohibit female genital mutila-  
3 tion. An international market for the practice exists,  
4 and persons who perform female genital mutilation  
5 in other countries typically earn a living from doing  
6 so.

7           (5) Those who perform this conduct often rely  
8 on a connection to interstate or foreign commerce,  
9 such as interstate or foreign travel, the transmission  
10 or receipt of communications in interstate or foreign  
11 commerce, the use of instruments traded in inter-  
12 state or foreign commerce, or payments of any kind  
13 in furtherance of this conduct.

14           (6) Amending the statute to specify a link to  
15 interstate or foreign commerce would confirm that  
16 Congress has the affirmative power to prohibit this  
17 conduct.

18 **SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO CURRENT LAW ON FEMALE GEN-**  
19 **ITAL MUTILATION.**

20           Section 116 of title 18, United States Code, is  
21 amended—

22           (1) by amending subsection (a) to read as fol-  
23 lows:

1       “(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), whoever,  
2 in any circumstance described in subsection (d), know-  
3 ingly—

4           “(1) performs, attempts to perform, or con-  
5 spires to perform female genital mutilation on an-  
6 other person who has not attained the age of 18  
7 years;

8           “(2) being the parent, guardian, or caretaker of  
9 a person who has not attained the age of 18 years  
10 facilitates or consents to the female genital mutila-  
11 tion of such person; or

12           “(3) transports a person who has not attained  
13 the age of 18 years for the purpose of the perform-  
14 ance of female genital mutilation on such person,  
15 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than  
16 10 years, or both.”;

17           (2) by amending subsection (c) to read as fol-  
18 lows:

19           “(c) It shall not be a defense to a prosecution under  
20 this section that female genital mutilation is required as  
21 a matter of religion, custom, tradition, ritual, or standard  
22 practice.”;

23           (3) by striking subsection (d); and

24           (4) by adding at the end the following:

1       “(d) For the purposes of subsection (a), the cir-  
2 cumstances described in this subsection are that—

3           “(1) the defendant or victim traveled in inter-  
4 state or foreign commerce, or traveled using a  
5 means, channel, facility, or instrumentality of inter-  
6 state or foreign commerce, in furtherance of or in  
7 connection with the conduct described in subsection  
8 (a);

9           “(2) the defendant used a means, channel, fa-  
10 cility, or instrumentality of interstate or foreign  
11 commerce in furtherance of or in connection with  
12 the conduct described in subsection (a);

13           “(3) any payment of any kind was made, di-  
14 rectly or indirectly, in furtherance of or in connec-  
15 tion with the conduct described in subsection (a)  
16 using any means, channel, facility, or instrumen-  
17 tality of interstate or foreign commerce or in or af-  
18 fecting interstate or foreign commerce;

19           “(4) the defendant transmitted in interstate or  
20 foreign commerce any communication relating to or  
21 in furtherance of the conduct described in subsection  
22 (a) using any means, channel, facility, or instrumen-  
23 tality of interstate or foreign commerce or in or af-  
24 fecting interstate or foreign commerce by any means

1 or in manner, including by computer, mail, wire, or  
2 electromagnetic transmission;

3 “(5) any instrument, item, substance, or other  
4 object that has traveled in interstate or foreign com-  
5 merce was used to perform the conduct described in  
6 subsection (a);

7 “(6) the conduct described in subsection (a) oc-  
8 curred within the special maritime and territorial ju-  
9 risdiction of the United States, or any territory or  
10 possession of the United States; or

11 “(7) the conduct described in subsection (a)  
12 otherwise occurred in or affected interstate or for-  
13 eign commerce.

14 “(e) For purposes of this section, the term ‘female  
15 genital mutilation’ means any procedure performed for  
16 non-medical reasons that involves partial or total removal  
17 of, or other injury to, the external female genitalia, and  
18 includes—

19 “(1) a clitoridectomy or the partial or total re-  
20 moval of the clitoris or the prepuce or clitoral hood;

21 “(2) excision or the partial or total removal  
22 (with or without excision of the clitoris) of the labia  
23 minora or the labia majora, or both;

1           “(3) infibulation or the narrowing of the vag-  
2           inal opening (with or without excision of the clit-  
3           oris); or

4           “(4) other procedures that are harmful to the  
5           external female genitalia, including pricking, incis-  
6           ing, scraping, or cauterizing the genital area.”.

7 **SEC. 4. REPORT.**

8           Not later than one year after the date of the enact-  
9           ment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney  
10          General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland  
11          Security, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Health  
12          and Human Services, and the Secretary of Education,  
13          shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

14                 (1) an estimate of the number of women and  
15                 girls in the United States at risk of or who have  
16                 been subjected to female genital mutilation;

17                 (2) the protections available and actions taken,  
18                 if any, by Federal, State, and local agencies to pro-  
19                 tect such women and girls; and

20                 (3) the actions taken by Federal agencies to  
21                 educate and assist communities and key stake-  
22                 holders about female genital mutilation.

23 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**

24           It is the sense of the Congress that the United States  
25          District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan erred

1 in invalidating the prior version of such section 116 (See  
2 United States v. Nagarwala, 350 F. Supp. 3d 613, 631  
3 (E.D. Mich. 2018)). The commercial nature of female gen-  
4 ital mutilation (hereinafter in this section referred to as  
5 “FGM”) is “self-evident,” meaning that the “absence of  
6 particularized findings” about the commercial nature of  
7 FGM in the predecessor statute did not “call into question  
8 Congress’s authority to legislate” (Gonzales v. Raich, 545  
9 U.S. 1, 21 (2005)). Nevertheless, the Congress has elected  
10 to amend the FGM statute to clarify the commercial na-  
11 ture of the conduct that this statute regulates. But, by  
12 doing so, Congress does not hereby ratify the district  
13 court’s erroneous interpretation in Nagarwala.

14 **SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

15       The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of  
16 complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010,  
17 shall be determined by reference to the latest statement  
18 titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this  
19 Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record  
20 by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, pro-

1 vided that such statement has been submitted prior to the  
2 vote on passage.

Passed the House of Representatives September 21,  
2020.

Attest:

*Clerk.*

116<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

---

---

# H. R. 6100

## AN ACT

To amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and for other purposes.