

Female Genital Mutilation **FACT SHEET**

WHAT IS FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION?

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is any procedure involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs and is often performed on girls between the ages of 4 and 14 to ensure their virginity until marriage.

IS FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION HARMFUL?

Yes. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that FGM has no health benefits and can cause a number of health problems. Immediately following the procedure, girls are at risk for severe pain, shock, bleeding, bacterial infection, and injury to nearby tissue. In the long term, girls and women who have suffered this procedure are at risk for recurrent bladder and urinary tract infections, cysts, infertility, and complications during childbirth.

IS FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION PRACTICED IN THE UNITED STATES?

Because this is a private ritual that occurs within the secrecy of the family, there is no way of knowing exactly how prevalent FGM is in the U.S. Research conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that approximately 513,000 women and girls in the U.S. have either suffered the procedure or are at risk of FGM, a number that approximately doubled between 2000 and 2014. The estimated number of girls at risk of FGM in the U.S. has quadrupled since 1997.

IS FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION A CRIME?

FGM was criminalized by the federal government in 1996 and made punishable by up to five years in prison. In January 2013, the federal FGM law was amended by the Transport for Female Genital Mutilation Act, which prohibits knowingly transporting a girl out of the country for the purpose of undergoing FGM. The Act was designed to address the problem of “vacation cutting,” in which girls

living in the United States are taken to their parents’ country of origin (typically during school breaks) to undergo the procedure. Under this amendment, violations of the law carry a sentence of up to five years in prison.

In 2017 federal prosecutors brought charges against a medical practitioner for performing FGM on young girls in the groundbreaking case *United States v. Nagarwala*. Nagarwala’s defense team submitted a motion to dismiss all charges in mid-2018, arguing that the federal anti-FGM law was unconstitutional. The judge presiding over the case ruled in their favor, arguing that the criminalization of FGM rested solely with the states. Most charges against the defendants were dismissed as a result. In late 2018, prosecutors signaled that they will appeal this decision.



FGM is also a crime in the following 28 states:

Arizona	California	Colorado
Delaware	Florida	Georgia
Illinois	Kansas	Louisiana
Maryland	Michigan	Minnesota
Missouri	Nevada	New Hampshire
New Jersey	New York	North Dakota
Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon
Rhode Island	South Dakota	Tennessee
Texas	Virginia	West Virginia
Wisconsin		

**Ohio law to go into effect March 28, 2019.

AHA FOUNDATION HAS SUCCESSFULLY ADVOCATED FOR LAWS CRIMINALIZING FGM IN THE UNITED STATES:

- **FEDERAL EXTRATERRITORIALITY AMENDMENT** - In January 2013, President Obama strengthened the existing federal FGM ban by adding an “extraterritoriality” component, making it illegal to knowingly transport a girl out of the country for the purpose of undergoing the procedure. AHA Foundation’s Founder, Ayaan Hirsi Ali, and our legislative team specifically consulted with Representative Crowley (NY), a key proponent of the bill, on the serious problem of “vacation cutting,” and lent our support for the language contained in the new bill.
- **NEW JERSEY** - In February 2012, New Jersey State Senator Loretta Weinberg introduced the AHA Foundation’s model FGM legislation, which was signed into law in 2014.
- **LOUISIANA** - In May of 2012, Governor Jindal signed into law a bill criminalizing FGM in the state of Louisiana. This bill includes the AHA Foundation’s model language. The law went into effect August 1, 2012.
- **KANSAS** - In February of 2013, the AHA Foundation provided written testimony in support of a proposed FGM bill in Kansas. The bill was signed into law by Governor Brownback on April 10, 2013.
- **SOUTH DAKOTA** - AHA Foundation provided a response to address concerns that a ban on FGM would infringe on religious freedom. The Foundation also sent a letter in support of the bill to all members of the South Dakota Senate. The legislation was passed by the Senate and signed into law in March 2015.
- **MICHIGAN** - The AHA Foundation played a pivotal role in getting the strongest to-date state FGM legislation passed in Michigan. The Foundation not only provided resources and advice on the bills, but in May 2017, Senior Director Amanda Parker testified in front of the Michigan House Committee on Law and Justice, successfully urging law makers to pass the comprehensive package of FGM legislation. The legislation was signed into law by Governor Rick Snyder in July 2017.
- **TEXAS** - Senator Jane Nelson proposed to strengthen the Texas legislation after seeing Ayaan’s appearance on the Tucker Carlson show. Her legislation included creating a penalty for parents and guardians who have their child undergo the procedure, outlawing “vacation cutting,” and eliminating the use of culture as a defense for the practice. The Foundation supported Nelson’s legislation by providing a letter of support and Ayaan applauded the Senator’s action on Twitter. The bill swiftly passed in the state and the legislation went into effect on September 1st, 2017.
- **NEW HAMPSHIRE** - The AHA Foundation hosted a luncheon where approximately 200 legislators learned about the dangers of FGM and the need to criminalize the practice. The AHA Foundation also testified in a committee hearing and provided written support for the anti-FGM legislation put forward by Representative Victoria Sullivan. In July 2018, Governor Chris Sununu signed the legislation into law.
- **OHIO** - In 2018, AHA Foundation submitted testimony before the House Criminal Justice Committee for a law that would criminalize FGM in the state of Ohio. At the end of the year, Ohio passed the anti-FGM bill that we provided guidance on for over a year.

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