South Carolina General Assembly

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H. 5401

STATUS INFORMATION

General Bill

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Companion/Similar bill(s): 381, 1335, 3568

Introduced in the House on May 12, 2022

Currently residing in the House Committee on Judiciary

Summary: Personhood Act of SC

Homicide by Prenatal Child Murder, or Manslaughter, or Involuntary Manslaughter Act

HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Date Body	Action Description with journal page number
5/12/2022 House	Introduced and read first time (House Journal page 147)
-5/12/2022 House	Referred to Committee on Judiciary (House Journal page 147)

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VERSIONS OF THIS BILL

5/12/2022

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A BILL

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TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 12 1976. BY ADDING SECTION 16-3-100 SO AS TO ENACT THE 13 "HOMICIDE BY PRENATAL CHILD MURDER, OR 14 MANSLAUGHTER, OR INVOLUNTARY 15 MANSLAUGHTER ACT"; TO PROVIDE FINDINGS OF 16 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND 17 MEMORIALIZE THAT THE RIGHT TO LIFE FOR EACH 18 BORN AND PREBORN HUMAN BEING IS INHERENT AND 19 UNALIENABLE BEGINNING AT FERTILIZATION; TO 20 DEFINE THE WORDS 'PERSON', 'HUMAN', AND 'HUMAN 21 BEING' TO MEAN A NATURAL PERSON CREATED IN 22 THE IMAGE OF GOD, AT ANY STAGE 23 DEVELOPMENT, BEGINNING AT FERTILIZATION, TO 24 ACKNOWLEDGE AND MEMORIALIZE **THAT** 25 PERSON SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE WITHOUT DUE 26 PROCESS OF LAW NOR DENIED THE EQUAL 27 **PROTECTION OF THE LAWS, RIGHTS** GUARANTEED BY 28 SECTION 3, ARTICLE I OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS 29 STATE; TO REPEAL CHAPTER 41, TITLE 44, RELATING 30 TO "ABORTIONS"; TO PROHIBIT ALLOCATION OF 31 PUBLIC FUNDS, ALLOCATION OF PERSONNEL OR 32 PROPERTY, OR IMPLEMENTATION BY ANY OFFICIAL, 33 OF THIS STATE, OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF TO 34 **THIS** STATE, **IMPLEMENTATION** 35 ENFORCEMENT OF ANY FEDERAL LAW, TREATY, 36 **EXECUTIVE** ORDER, RULE, OR REGULATION 37 DETERMINED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO 38 PURPORT TO COMPEL LEGISLATIVE OR EXECUTIVE 39 ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 4.; AND FOR OTHER 40 **PURPOSES**.

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1 Whereas, the General Assembly, under Section 1A, Article III, of 2 the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, 1895, is empowered 3 to assemble to make new laws, as the common good may require; 4 and

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6 Whereas, Section 3, Article I of the Constitution of the State of 7 South Carolina, 1895, guarantees that no person may be deprived of 8 life, liberty, or property without due process of law or be denied the 9 equal protection of the laws; and

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Whereas, the General Assembly, in the exercise of its constitutional powers and in carrying out its duties and responsibilities under the law, finds it necessary and proper to ensure that the rights of its citizens extend to each newly born and preborn human being. Now, therefore,

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17 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South 18 Carolina:

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20 SECTION 1. Article 1, Chapter 3, Title 16 of the 1976 Code is 21 amended by adding:

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- "Section 16-3-100. (A) This section may be cited as the 'Homicide by Prenatal Child Murder, or Manslaughter, or Involuntary Manslaughter Act'.
- (B) The General Assembly finds as follows regarding the sanctity of life:
- (1) The General Assembly acknowledges that the July 4, 1776 Declaration of Independence is one of the Organic Laws of the United States of America found in the United States Code.
- 31 (2) The General Assembly acknowledges that all persons are 32 endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, the 33 **foremost of which is the right to life**.
 - (3) The General Assembly acknowledges that personhood is God-given, as all men are created in the image of God.
- 36 (4) The General Assembly finds that the Preamble to the 37 Constitution of the State of South Carolina contains the sovereign 38 peoples' acknowledgment of God as the source of constitutional 39 liberty, saying: 'We the people of the State of South Carolina, in 40 Convention assembled, grateful to God for our liberties, do ordain 41 and establish this Constitution for the preservation and perpetuation 42 of the same'.

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- (5) The General Assembly acknowledges that the State of South Carolina has a God-ordained and constitutional duty to establish justice and protect the right to life of human beings, the first and primary end of civil government.
- (6) The General Assembly acknowledges that a human being is a **natural** person **beginning** at fertilization.

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- (C)(1) The right to life for each born and preborn human being is inherent and unalienable beginning at fertilization.
 - (2) Definitions. As used in this section:
- (a) The words 'person', 'human', and 'human being', mean a natural person created in the image of God, at any stage of development, beginning at fertilization.
- (b) 'Fertilization' means the union of a human spermatozoon with a human ovum.
 - (c) 'Conception' means fertilization.
- (3) No person shall be deprived of life without due process of law nor denied the equal protection of the laws, rights guaranteed by Section 3, Article I of the Constitution of this State.

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(D)(1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a licensed physician from performing a medical procedure or providing medical treatment designed or intended to prevent the death of a pregnant woman, including delivering the child prematurely if necessarily concomitant with the lifesaving 26 intervention. The physician shall act in accordance with the standard of care, insofar as Section 16-3-100.(C) is not violated, to preserve both the life of the mother and the life of the preborn human being. Under such circumstances, the accidental or unintentional injury or death to the preborn human being is not a violation of this section. The provisions of this section must not be construed to authorize the intentional killing of a preborn human being.

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(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit contraception. As used in this item, 'contraception' is defined as the prevention of fertilization. Any drug, device, or chemical which is determined by the Department of Health and Environmental Control (Department of Public Health, beginning July 1, 2024) to violate Section 16-3-100.(C) is prohibited.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit in vitro fertilization procedures or assisted reproductive technology

procedures, which do not violate Section 16-3-100.(C). authority to regulate in vitro fertilization **procedures** and assisted reproductive technology procedures is reserved by the Legislature. 4 5 (E) A person is guilty of the homicide of a prenatal child 6 under section, this if the person: 7 (1) causes the death of a prenatal child by prenatal child 8 murder: 9 (2) causes the death of a prenatal child by prenatal child 10 manslaughter; 11 (3) causes the death of a prenatal child by prenatal child 12 involuntary manslaughter; 13 (4) knowingly aids and abets another person to cause the death 14 of a prenatal child by prenatal child murder; or 15 (5) knowingly aids and abets another person to cause the death 16 of a prenatal child by prenatal child manslaughter; or 17 6) knowingly aids and abets another person to cause the death of a prenatal child by prenatal child involuntary manslaughter; 19 20 as prenatal child murder, manslaughter, and involuntary 21 manslaughter are defined in this section. 22 23 (F) For purposes of this section, the following definitions 24 25 (1) "prenatal child murder" is the killing of any prenatal person 26 with malice aforethought, either express or implied; 27 (2) "prenatal child manslaughter" is the unlawful killing of any 28 prenatal person without malice, express or implied; 29 (3) "prenatal child involuntary manslaughter" is the unlawful 30 killing of any prenatal person by criminal negligence. With 31 regard to the crime of prenatal child involuntary manslaughter, 32 criminal negligence is defined as the reckless disregard of the safety of others. A person charged with the crime of prenatal 34 involuntary manslaughter may be 35 only upon a showing of criminal negligence as defined in this 36 section. 37 38 (G) A person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to 39 homicide by prenatal child murder, or manslaughter, or 40 involuntary manslaughter:

(1) under subsection (E)(1) must be punished by death, or by a

mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for thirty years to

or

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43 **life**;

(2) under subsection (E)(2) must be imprisoned not more than 2 thirty or less than years two years; or 3 (3) under subsection (E)(3) must be imprisoned must be imprisoned not than five more vears: (4) under subsection (E)(4) must be imprisoned not exceeding thirty years nor less than fifteen years; or (5) under subsection (E)(5) must be imprisoned not exceeding 7 8 years nor less than one or year; 9 (6) under subsection (E)(6) must be imprisoned not exceeding 10 one year.

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(H) In sentencing a person under this section, the judge must consider any aggravating circumstances including, but not limited to, a defendant's past pattern of prenatal child murder, manslaughter, or involuntary manslaughter, and any mitigating circumstances.

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(I) In a prosecution under this section, unless specifically provided otherwise, solicitors and the Attorney General shall have concurrent authority to prosecute criminal cases and to perform any duty that necessarily relates to such prosecution.

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23 **(J)** This section is enacted pursuant to the power reserved to this 24 State under the Tenth Amendment of the United States 25 Constitution."

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SECTION 2. (A) Chapter 41, Title 44 of the 1976 Code is repealed. (B) Section 38-71-238(B) of the 1976 Code is repealed. Amend section title to conform. Renumber subsection to conform.

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- 31 SECTION 3. The provisions of this act supercede the following:
- 32 (A) Section 1-13-30(l) of the 1976 Code;
- 33 (B) Section 14-8-200(b)(7) of the 1976 Code;
- 34 (C) Section 16-3-1083 of the 1976 Code; and
- 35 (D) Any provision of the 1976 Code that could otherwise be construed to violate Section 16-3-100.(C).

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38 SECTION 4. (A) The State of South Carolina, and its political 39 subdivisions, cannot be compelled by the federal government to 40 take any legislative or executive action to implement or enforce 41 a federal law, treaty, executive order, rule, or regulation related 42 to a person's right to life enshrined in the Fifth and Fourteenth 43 Amendments to the United States Constitution, or in Article I,

1 Section 3 of the Constitution of this State, that violates the right 2 of persons to not be deprived of life without due process of law, or that violates the right of persons to not be denied the equal protection of the laws, as provided in Section 16-3-100.

(B) Any federal law, treaty, executive order, rule, or 6 regulation related to a person's right to life enshrined in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, or in Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution of this State, must be evaluated by the Attorney General. The Attorney 10 General shall issue a written opinion of whether the law, treaty, executive order, rule, or regulation purports to compel legislative or executive action prohibited pursuant to subsection

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- 14 (C) If the Attorney General renders an opinion that a federal 15 law, treaty, executive order, rule, or regulation purports to compel legislative or executive action prohibited pursuant to 17 subsection (A), then:
- (1) no public funds of this State, or any political subdivision of this State, shall be allocated for the implementation or 20 enforcement of that federal law, treaty, executive order, rule, or 21 regulation;
- 22 (2) no personnel or property of this State, or any political 23 subdivision of this State, shall be allocated to the implementation or enforcement of that federal law, treaty, executive order, rule, or regulation; and
- 26 (3) no official, agent, or employee of the State of South Carolina, 27 or any political subdivision of it, shall implement, attempt to implement, enforce, or attempt to enforce that federal law, 29 treaty, executive order, rule, or regulation.

31 SECTION 5. If any portion of this act is finally and 32 constitutionally adjudicated invalid, then the entire act is void.

34 SECTION 6. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor. 35 ----XX----

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