GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2011

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HOUSE BILL 215 Committee Substitute Favorable 3/23/11

		Committee Substitute 1 u voluble 5/25/11	
Short Tit	le: U	Unborn Victims of Violence Act/Ethen's Law.	(Public)
Sponsors	:		
Referred	to:		
		March 3, 2011	
OR PREC "THE	INJUR GNAN' E UNBO eral As SEC n's Law		GAINST A ENTITLED of Violence
Article to		CTION 2. Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amended by ac	lding a new
Tittore to	read.	"Article 6A.	
		"Unborn Victims.	
" <u>§ 14-23.</u>	1. Def		
		this Article, unless the context requires otherwise, "unborn chil	d" means a
		species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in	
		irder of an unborn child; penalty.	
(a)		erson who unlawfully causes the death of an unborn child is g	uilty of the
separate (e of murder of an unborn child if the person does any one of the following	
- -	(1)	Willfully and maliciously commits an act with the intent to cau	se the death
		of the unborn child.	
	<u>(2)</u>	Commits an act causing the death of the unborn child that i	s inherently
		dangerous to human life and is done so recklessly and want	tonly that it
		reflects disregard of life.	
	<u>(3)</u>	Causes the death of the unborn child in perpetration of	
		perpetration of any of the criminal offenses set forth under G.S. 1	<u>4-17.</u>
<u>(b)</u>		alty. – An offense under this section shall be a Class A felony, and	
		uch offense shall be punished with imprisonment in the State's pr	ison for life
without p			
" <u>§ 14-23.</u>		luntary manslaughter of an unborn child; penalty.	
(a) A person is guilty of the separate offense of voluntary manslaughter of an unborn			
child if the person unlawfully causes the death of an unborn child by an act that would be			
		laughter if it resulted in the death of the mother.	
(b) Penalty. – Any person who commits an offense under this section shall be guilty of			

<u>a Class D felony.</u>
"§ 14-23.4. Involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child; penalty.



- (a) A person is guilty of the separate offense of involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child if the person unlawfully causes the death of an unborn child by an act that would be involuntary manslaughter if it resulted in the death of the mother.
- (b) Penalty. Any person who commits an offense under this section shall be guilty of a Class F felony.

"§ 14-23.5. Assault inflicting serious bodily injury on an unborn child; penalty.

- (a) A person is guilty of the separate offense of assault inflicting serious bodily injury on an unborn child if the person commits a battery on the mother of the unborn child and the child is subsequently born alive and suffered serious bodily harm as a result of the battery.
- (b) For purposes of this section, "serious bodily harm" is defined as bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, or that causes serious permanent disfigurement, coma, a permanent or protracted condition that causes extreme pain, or permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or that results in prolonged hospitalization, or causes the birth of the unborn child prior to 37 weeks gestation, if the child weighs 2,500 grams or less at the time of birth.
- (c) Penalty. Any person who commits an offense under this section shall be guilty of a Class F felony.

"§ 14-23.6. Battery on an unborn child.

- (a) A person is guilty of the separate offense of battery on an unborn child if the person commits a battery on a pregnant woman. This offense is a lesser-included offense of G.S. 14-23.5.
- (b) Penalty. Any person who commits an offense under this section is guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.

"§ 14-23.7. Exceptions.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to permit the prosecution under this Article of:

- (1) Acts which cause the death of an unborn child if those acts were lawful, pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 14-45.1.
- (2) Acts which are committed pursuant to usual and customary standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing or therapeutic treatment.
- (3) Acts committed by a pregnant woman with respect to her own unborn child, including, but not limited to, acts which result in miscarriage or stillbirth by the woman. The following definitions shall apply in this section:
 - a. Miscarriage. The interruption of the normal development of an unborn child, other than by a live birth, and which is not an induced abortion permitted under G.S. 14-45.1, resulting in the complete expulsion or extraction from a pregnant woman of the unborn child.
 - b. Stillbirth. The death of an unborn child prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from a woman, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy and which is not an induced abortion permitted under G.S. 14-45.1.

"§ 14-23.8. Knowledge not required.

Except for an offense under G.S. 14-23.2(a)(1), an offense under this Article does not require proof that:

- (1) The person engaging in the conduct had knowledge or should have had knowledge that the victim of the underlying offense was pregnant, or
- (2) The defendant intended to cause the death of, or bodily injury to, the unborn child."

SECTION 3. G.S. 14-18.2 is repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall not be construed to impose criminal liability on an expectant mother who is the victim of acts of domestic violence which cause injury or death to

act remain applicable to those prosecutions.

her unborn child. The term "domestic violence" is defined in Chapter 50B of the General

act are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this

invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act that can be given effect

without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are

conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the

SECTION 5. Prosecutions for offenses committed before the effective date of this

SECTION 6. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, the

SECTION 7. A prosecution for or conviction under this act is not a bar to

3 4 Statutes.

severable.

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same conduct. **SECTION 8.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2011, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.