GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2011

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HOUSE BILL 215

Committee Substitute Favorable 3/23/11 Third Edition Engrossed 3/24/11 PROPOSED SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H215-PCS11177-RK-31

Short Title: U	nborn Victims of Violence Act/Ethen's Law.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		
	March 3, 2011	
AN ACT TO CI	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED REATE CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR ACTS THAT CA	USE THE DEATH
PREGNANT "THE UNBO	Y OF AN UNBORN CHILD OR ARE COMMITT WOMAN, AND TO PROVIDE THAT THE ACT SHA PRN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE ACT/ETHEN'S LAW."	
SECT	embly of North Carolina enacts: ION 1. This act shall be known as the "Unborn V"	ictims of Violence
Act/Ethen's Law. SECT Article to read:	TION 2. Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amende	ed by adding a new
	" <u>Article 6A.</u> " <u>Unborn Victims.</u>	
	is Article only, "unborn child" means a member of the sp	ecies homo sapiens,
	evelopment, who is carried in the womb. The der of an unborn child; penalty.	
separate offense	rson who unlawfully causes the death of an unborn choof murder of an unborn child if the person does any one of	the following:
(<u>1</u>) (<u>2</u>)	Willfully and maliciously commits an act with the intended of the unborn child. Causes the death of the unborn child in perpetra	
(3)	perpetration of any of the criminal offenses set forth under Commits an act causing the death of the unborn child dangerous to human life and is done so recklessly as	er G.S. 14-17. d that is inherently
	reflects disregard of life. ty. – An offense under:	·
<u>(1)</u>	Subdivision (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section shall be a Class person who commits such offense shall be punished with State's prison for life without parole.	
<u>(2)</u>	Subdivision (a)(3) of this section shall be subject to the the person had been convicted of second degree r G.S. 14-17.	



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"§ 14-23.3. Voluntary 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 voluntary 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 D felony.

"§ 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 any of the following:

- (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 of either of the following:

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- (1) The person engaging in the conduct had knowledge or should have had knowledge that the victim of the underlying offense was pregnant.
- (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 her unborn child. The term "domestic violence" is defined in Chapter 50B of the General Statutes.
- **SECTION 5.** Prosecutions for offenses committed before the effective date of this act are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this act remain applicable to those prosecutions.
- **SECTION 6.** If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, the 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 severable.
- **SECTION 7.** A prosecution for or conviction under this act is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.
- **SECTION 8.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2011, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.