GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009

H HOUSE DRH70188-RK-16 (03/17)

Short Title:	Unborn Victims of Violence Act.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representative Hilton.	
Referred to:		

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

2 AN ACT TO CREATE CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR ACTS THAT CAUSE THE DEATH 3 OR INJURY OF AN UNBORN CHILD OR ARE COMMITTED AGAINST A 4 PREGNANT WOMAN.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Unborn Victims of Violence Act."

SECTION 2. Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"Article 6A.
"Unborn Victims.

"§ 14-23.1. Definition.

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34 35 As used in this Article, unless the context requires otherwise, "unborn child" means a member of the species homo sapiens, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb.

"§ 14-23.2. Murder of an unborn child; penalty.

- (a) Any person who unlawfully causes the death of an unborn child is guilty 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 cause the death of the unborn child.
 - (2) Commits an act causing the death of the unborn child that is inherently dangerous to human or fetal life and is done so recklessly and wantonly that it reflects disregard of life.
 - (3) Causes the death of the unborn child in perpetration or attempted perpetration of any of the criminal offenses set forth under G.S. 14-17 that would constitute a Class A felony if a person was killed during the perpetration or attempted perpetration.
- (b) Penalty. An offense under this section shall be a Class A felony, and any person who commits such offense shall be punished with imprisonment in the State's prison for life without parole.

"§ 14-23.3. Voluntary manslaughter of an unborn child; penalty.

- (a) A person is guilty of the offense of voluntary manslaughter as defined in the common law 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.



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"§ 14-23.4. Involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child; penalty.

- (a) A person is guilty of the offense of involuntary manslaughter as defined in the common law 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 E felony.

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

- (a) Any person who unlawfully inflicts serious bodily harm upon an unborn child, who is subsequently born alive, by a battery of the mother of the child, is guilty of assault inflicting serious bodily injury of an unborn child.
- (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 causing 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. Assault of an unborn child.

- (a) Any person who unlawfully commits any assault, assault and battery, or affray is guilty of assault on an unborn child if, in the course of the assault, assault and battery, or affray, the person assaults a pregnant woman.
- (b) Penalty. Any person who commits an offense under this section is guilty of a Class H felony.

"§ 14-23.7. Exceptions.

This act does not apply to:

- (a) Acts which cause the death of an unborn child if those acts were lawful, pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 14-45.1.
- (b) Acts which are committed pursuant to usual and customary standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing or therapeutic treatment.
- (c) Acts committed by a pregnant woman which result in miscarriage or stillbirth by the woman."
- **SECTION 3.** 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 4.** 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 5.** 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 6.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2009, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

Page 2 H890 [Filed]