GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009

S SENATE BILL 26

Short Title:	Injury to Pregnant Women/Additional Offense.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Brunstetter; Allran, Apodaca, Berger of Rockingham, Binghar Brock, Brown, Davis, Forrester, Goodall, Jacumin, Preston, and Stevens	
Referred to:	Judiciary I.	

February 3, 2009

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO AMEND THE STATE LAW THAT MAKES INJURY TO A PREGNANT

WOMAN A ONE CLASSIFICATION HIGHER OFFENSE TO A SEPARATE

OFFENSE, AND TO INCLUDE AS AN AGGRAVATING FACTOR IN FELONY

CASES THAT THE VICTIM WAS PREGNANT.

 Whereas, there are 36 states that make it a separate offense to cause the death of a "fetus," "quick," or "unborn child," including: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin; and

Whereas, the General Assembly enacted an "Injury to Pregnant Woman" statute in 1998 that defined "miscarriage" and "stillbirth" and provided a sanction for the criminal conduct against a pregnant woman that caused a miscarriage or stillbirth; and

Whereas, the 1998 statute fully excepted from its provisions any lawful right to an abortion permitted by State law; and

Whereas, an unlawful act that results in the death of a fetus or unborn child should be recognized as a separate criminal offense in this State, as it has been recognized in a majority of state jurisdictions in the United States; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 14-18.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-18.2. Injury to pregnant woman, woman; separate offense; punishment.

- (a) Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in this section:
 - (1) Miscarriage. The interruption of the normal development of the fetus, 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 fetus.
 - (2) Stillbirth. The death of a fetus 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.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, A-a person who in the commission of a felony causes injury to a <u>pregnant</u> woman, knowing the woman to be pregnant, which injury results in a miscarriage or stillbirth by the woman woman, is guilty of a <u>separate</u> felony <u>offense</u> that is one class higher than the felony committed. For the purposes of this section only, a felony causing injury to a pregnant woman shall include felony offenses that result in the death of the pregnant woman.



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- (c) A person who in the commission of a misdemeanor that is an act of domestic violence as defined in Chapter 50B of the General Statutes causes injury to a woman, knowing the woman to be pregnant, which results in miscarriage or stillbirth by the www.woman_woman_is guilty of a separate_misdemeanor_offense that is one class higher than the misdemeanor committed. If the underlying_offense was a Class A1 misdemeanor, the defendant is guilty of a Class I felony for the offense under subsection (b) of this section.
- (d) This section shall not apply to acts committed by a pregnant woman which result in a miscarriage or stillbirth by the woman.
- (e) If the underlying offense is a Class A or Class B1 felony, then the separate offense under subsection (b) of this section shall be a Class A felony.
- (f) A felony under this section shall not be used as the underlying felony for a charge of felony murder."

SECTION 2. G.S. 15A-1340.16(d) reads as rewritten:

- "(d) Aggravating Factors. The following are aggravating factors:
 - (11) The victim was very young, or-very old, or-mentally or physically infirm, <u>pregnant,</u> or handicapped.
- SECTION 3. This act becomes effective December 1, 2009, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.