## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## 120th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2001**

Legislative Document

No. 1406

H.P. 1049

House of Representatives, March 5, 2001

Millicent M. Mac Failand

An Act Creating Offenses Against Unborn Children.

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice suggested and ordered printed.

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND, Clerk

Presented by Representative ANDREWS of York.

Cosponsored by Representatives: CRESSEY of Baldwin, KASPRZAK of Newport,

MENDROS of Lewiston and

Representatives: DESMOND of Mapleton, GLYNN of South Portland, LOVETT of

Scarborough, MURPHY of Berwick, SNOWE-MELLO of Poland, STEDMAN of Hartland,

WESTON of Montville.

ье	it enacted by the reopie of the State of Mame as follows:
	Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA c. 10 is enacted to read:
	CHAPTER 10
	OFFENSES AGAINST AN UNBORN CHILD
<u>§22</u>	21. Definitions
ind	As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise dicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
22,	1. "Abortion" has the same meaning as set forth in Title section 1598, subsection 2.
unt	2. "Person" does not include the pregnant woman whose porn child is killed or injured.
fro	3. "Unborn child" means any individual of the human species om fertilization until birth.
<b>§</b> 22	22. Intentional homicide of unborn child
	1. A person is guilty of intentional homicide of an unborned if the person intentionally or knowingly causes the death
	the unborn child and the person knows the pregnant woman is egnant.
	2. This section does not apply to:
	A. Acts that cause the death of an unborn child if those acts are committed during an abortion, lawful or unlawful,
	to which the pregnant woman consents; or
	B. Acts that are committed pursuant to usual and customary standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing of therapeutic treatment.
sul	3. It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under posection 1 if at the time of the killing the person believe:
	e circumstances to be such that, if they existed, would justify exonerate the killing, but the person's belief is unreasonable
is	4. Intentional homicide of an unborn child is punishable a murder under chapter 51.
pro	5. Prosecution of a person under this section does no ohibit the prosecution of the person under any other law.
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§223. Voluntary manslaughter of unborn child

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2	1. A person is guilty of voluntary manslaughter of an unborn child if the person causes the death of an unborn child:
4	A. While under the influence of extreme anger or extreme
6	fear brought about by adequate provocation and the person negligently or accidentally causes the death of the unborn
8	child. Adequate provocation has the same meaning as in section 201, subsection 4; or
10	B. And at the time of the killing, the person believes the circumstances to be such that, if they existed, would
12	justify or exonerate the killing, but the person's belief is unreasonable.
14	
16	2. This section does not apply to:
10	A. Acts that cause the death of an unborn child if those
18	acts are committed during an abortion, lawful or unlawful, to which the pregnant woman consents; or
20	
	B. Acts that are committed pursuant to usual and customary
22	standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing or therapeutic treatment.
24	
26	3. Voluntary manslaughter of an unborn child is a Class A crime.
2.0	
28	4. Prosecution of a person under this section does not prohibit the prosecution of the person under any other law.
30	\$224. Involuntary manslaughter of unborn child
32	3224. INVOIGHTALY MANSIAUGHTEL OF MINOTH CHILD
34	1. A person is guilty of involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child if the person recklessly causes the death of an
	unborn child.
36	2. This section does not apply to:
38	
40	A. Acts that cause the death of an unborn child if those acts are committed during an abortion, lawful or unlawful,
42	to which the pregnant woman consents; or
42	B. Acts that are committed pursuant to usual and customary
44	standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing or therapeutic treatment.
46	And the second of the second o
	3. Involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child is a Class B
48	crime, except that it is a defense to the prosecution of an
50	involuntary manslaughter of an unborn child based upon the
30	reckless or criminally negligent operation of a motor vehicle, which reduces the crime to a Class C crime, that the death of the

unborn child resulted from conduct that would otherwise beddefined as only a civil violation or civil infraction.
4. Prosecution of a person under this section does not prohibit the prosecution of the person under any other law.
§225. Assault on unborn child
1. A person is guilty of assault on an unborn child if the person intentionally or knowingly causes bodily injury to an unborn child.
2. This section does not apply to:
A. Acts that cause bodily injury to an unborn child in those acts are committed during an abortion, lawful or unlawful, to which the pregnant woman consents; or
B. Acts that are committed pursuant to usual and customary
standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing of therapeutic treatment.
3. Assault on an unborn child is a Class D crime.
4. Prosecution of a person under this section does not prohibit the prosecution of the person under any other law.
§226. Aggravated assault on unborn child
1. A person is guilty of aggravated assault on an unborn child if the person, in committing assault on an unborn child
intentionally or knowingly causes serious bodily injury to the unborn child.
2. This section does not apply to:
A. Acts that cause serious bodily injury to an unborn child if those acts are committed during an abortion, lawful ounlawful, to which the pregnant woman consents; or
B. Acts that are committed pursuant to usual and customar
standards of medical practice during diagnostic testing o therapeutic treatment.
3. Aggravated assault on an unborn child is a Class crime.
4. Prosecution of a person under this section does no prohibit the prosecution of the person under any other law.

## **SUMMARY**

This bill creates new crimes against unborn children.
Punishment for intentionally or knowingly causing the death of an
unborn child is the same as for murder. Voluntary manslaughter
of an unborn child is a Class A crime. Recklessly causing the
death of an unborn child is a Class B crime, except that it is
reduced to a Class C crime if the death was caused by the
reckless operation of a motor vehicle. Assault and aggravated
assault on an unborn child are Class D and Class C crimes,
respectively.

These crimes do not apply to an abortion to which the pregnant woman has consented, nor do they apply to acts committed pursuant to usual and customary standards of medical practice during diagnostic or therapeutic treatment. These crimes do not apply to the pregnant woman.