

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31

SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.

GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME

JUNE 2014

N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

206.31 SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF-
DEFENSE.¹ FELONY.

*NOTE WELL: Effective December 1, 1997, Voluntary
Manslaughter is a Class D felony. For offenses occurring before
December 1, 1997, Voluntary Manslaughter is a Class E felony.*

*Refer to Punishment Chart for Homicides N.C.P.I.—Crim. 206
Series.*

The defendant has been charged with second degree murder.

Under the law and the evidence in this case, it is your duty to return
one of the following verdicts:

- (1) guilty of second degree murder, or
- (2) guilty of voluntary manslaughter, or
- (3) guilty of involuntary manslaughter, or
- (4) not guilty.

Second degree murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with
malice.

Voluntary manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being
without malice.

Involuntary manslaughter is the unintentional killing of a human being
by an unlawful act not amounting to a felony or an act done in a criminally
negligent way.

¹ This instruction is intended to serve as a model for combining other homicide
charges. It should be given as drafted only in a case where there is a charge of second
degree murder where all lesser included homicide offenses as well as acquittal upon the
grounds of self-defense or accident are possible verdicts under the evidence and where the
evidence would not support a finding that a deadly weapon was used.

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31

SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.

GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME

JUNE 2014

N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

The defendant would be excused of second degree murder on the ground of self-defense if:

First, it appeared to the defendant and the defendant believed it to be necessary to kill the victim in order to save the defendant from death or great bodily harm.

And Second, the circumstances as they appeared to the defendant at the time were sufficient to create such a belief in the mind of a person of ordinary firmness. It is for you the jury to determine the reasonableness of the defendant's belief from the circumstances as they appeared to the defendant at the time. In making this determination, you should consider the circumstances as you find them to have existed from the evidence, (including the size, age and strength of the defendant as compared to the victim), (the fierceness of the assault, if any, upon the defendant), (whether or not the victim had a weapon in the victim's possession), (and the reputation, if any, of the victim for danger and violence.)

The defendant would not be guilty of any murder or manslaughter if the defendant acted in self-defense, as I have just defined it to be, and if the defendant was not the aggressor in bringing on the fight and did not use excessive force under the circumstances. If the defendant voluntarily and without provocation entered the fight, the defendant would be considered the aggressor (unless the defendant, thereafter, attempted to abandon the fight and gave notice to the deceased that the defendant was doing so). (One enters a fight voluntarily if one uses toward one's opponent abusive language, which, considering all of the circumstances, is calculated and intended to bring on a fight.) A defendant uses excessive force if the defendant uses more force than reasonably appeared to the defendant to be

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31
SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.
GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME
JUNE 2014
N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

necessary at the time of the killing. It is for you the jury to determine the reasonableness of the force used by the defendant under all of the circumstances as they appeared to the defendant at the time.

The defendant is not entitled to the benefit of self-defense if the defendant was the aggressor with the intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm upon the deceased.

Therefore, in order for you to find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt, among other things, that the defendant did not act in self-defense, or failing in this, that the defendant was the aggressor with the intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm upon the deceased. If the State fails to prove either that the defendant did not act in self-defense or was the aggressor, with intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm, you may not convict the defendant of second degree murder, but you may convict the defendant of voluntary manslaughter if the State proves that the defendant was simply the aggressor without murderous intent in bringing on the fight in which the deceased was killed, or that the defendant used excessive force.

For you to find the defendant guilty of second degree murder, the State must prove four things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant wounded the victim.

Second, that the defendant acted intentionally² and with malice.

² "Neither second-degree murder nor voluntary manslaughter has as an essential element an intent to kill. In connection with these two offenses, the phrase 'intentional killing' refers not to the presence of a specific intent to kill, but rather to the fact that the act which resulted in death is intentionally committed and is an act of assault which in itself amounts to a felony or is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury. Such an act committed in the heat of passion suddenly aroused by adequate provocation or in the

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31

SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.

GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME

JUNE 2014

N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

Intent is a mental attitude seldom provable by direct evidence. It must ordinarily be proved by circumstances from which it may be inferred. You arrive at the intent of a person by such just and reasonable deductions from the circumstances proven as a reasonably prudent person would ordinarily draw therefrom.

Malice means not only hatred, ill will, or spite, as it is ordinarily understood- to be sure, that is malice- but [it also means that condition of mind which prompts a person to take the life of another intentionally or to intentionally inflict serious bodily harm which proximately results in another's death, without just cause, excuse or justification] [malice also arises when an act which is inherently dangerous to human life is intentionally done so recklessly and wantonly as to manifest a mind utterly without regard for human life and social duty and deliberately bent on mischief.]³

Third, the State must prove that the defendant's act was a proximate cause of the victim's death. A proximate cause is a real cause, a cause without which the victim's death would not have occurred,⁴ and one that a reasonably careful and prudent person could foresee would probably produce

imperfect exercise of the right of self-defense is voluntary manslaughter. But such an act can never be involuntary manslaughter. This is so because the crime of involuntary manslaughter involves the commission of an act, whether intentional or not, which in itself is not a felony or likely to result in death or great bodily harm." *S v. Ray*, 299 N.C. 151, 158 (1980). See also *State v. Jordan*, 140 N.C. App. 594 (2000); *State v. Coble*, 351 N.C. 448 (2000).

³ *S v. Snyder*, 311 N.C. 391, 393-94 (1984), quoting *S v. Reynolds*, 307 N.C. 184 (1981).

⁴ Where there is a serious issue as to proximate cause, further instructions may be helpful, e.g., "The defendant's act need not have been the last cause or the nearest cause. It is sufficient if it concurred with some other cause acting at the same time, which in combination with it, proximately caused the death of the victim."

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31

SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.

GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME

JUNE 2014

N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

such [injury] [damage] or some similar injurious result. (The defendant's act need not have been the only cause, nor the last or nearest cause. It is sufficient if it occurred with some other cause acting at the same time, which, in combination with, caused the death of the victim.) (A child has been killed if the child was born alive, but died as a result of injuries inflicted prior to being born alive.)⁵

And Fourth, that the defendant did not act in self-defense or that the defendant was the aggressor in bringing on the fight with the intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm upon the deceased.

Voluntary manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. A killing is not committed with malice if the defendant acts in the heat of passion upon adequate provocation.

The heat of passion does not mean mere anger. It means that at the time defendant acted, the defendant's state of mind was so violent as to overcome reason, so much so that the defendant could not think to the extent necessary to form a deliberate purpose and control the defendant's actions. Adequate provocation may consist of anything which has a natural tendency to produce such passion in a person of average mind and disposition,⁶ and the defendant's act took place so soon after the provocation that the passion of a person of average mind and disposition would not have cooled.

⁵ This sentence is only to be provided if the offense involved the killing of a child.

⁶ If some evidence tends to show legally sufficient provocation (*e.g.*, assault), but other evidence tends to show that the provocation, if any, was insufficient (*e.g.*, mere words), the jury should be told the kind of provocation that the law regards as insufficient, *e.g.*, "Words and gestures alone, however insulting, do not constitute adequate provocation when no assault is made or threatened against the defendant."

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31
 SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
 COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
 DEFENSE. FELONY.
 GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME
 JUNE 2014
 N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

The burden is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in the heat of passion upon adequate provocation, but rather that the defendant acted with malice. If the State fails to meet this burden, the defendant can be guilty of no more than voluntary manslaughter.

Voluntary manslaughter is also committed if the defendant kills in self-defense but uses excessive force under the circumstances or was the aggressor without murderous intent in bringing on the fight in which the killing took place.

The burden is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in self-defense. However, if the State proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, though otherwise acting in self-defense, [used excessive force] (or) [was the aggressor, though the defendant had no murderous intent when the defendant entered the fight], the defendant would be guilty of voluntary manslaughter.⁷

For you to find the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter, the State must prove three things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant killed the victim by an intentional⁸ and

⁷ Where the evidence raises the issue of retreat, see alternative paragraph set forth in N.C.P.I.—Crim. 308.10.

⁸ "Neither second-degree murder nor voluntary manslaughter has as an essential element an intent to kill. In connection with these two offenses, the phrase 'intentional killing' refers not to the presence of a specific intent to kill, but rather to the fact that the act which resulted in death is intentionally committed and is an act of assault which in itself amounts to a felony or is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury. Such an act committed in the heat of passion suddenly aroused by adequate provocation or in the imperfect exercise of the right of self-defense is voluntary manslaughter. But such an act can never be involuntary manslaughter. This is so because the crime of involuntary manslaughter involves the commission of an act, whether intentional or not, which in itself is not a felony or likely to result in death or great bodily harm." *S. v. Ray*, 299 N.C. 151,

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31
SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.
GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME
JUNE 2014
N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

unlawful act.

Second, that the defendant's act was a proximate cause⁹ of the victim's death. A proximate cause is a real cause, a cause without which the victim's death would not have occurred.

And Third, that the defendant [did not act in self-defense] or [though acting in self-defense was the aggressor] (or) [though acting in self-defense used excessive force].

If you do not find the defendant guilty of second degree murder or voluntary manslaughter, you must consider whether the defendant is guilty of involuntary manslaughter. Involuntary manslaughter is the unintentional killing of a human being by an unlawful act not amounting to a felony, or by an act done in a criminally negligent way.

For you to find the defendant guilty of involuntary manslaughter, the State must prove two things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant acted a) [unlawfully] (or) b) [in a criminally negligent way]. a) [The defendant's act was unlawful if (*define crime, e.g., defendant recklessly discharged a gun, killing the victim*).] b) [Criminal negligence is more than mere carelessness. The defendant's act was criminally negligent, if, judging by reasonable foresight, it was done with such gross recklessness or carelessness as to amount to a heedless indifference to the safety and rights of others.]

158 (1980). See also *S. v. Jordan*, 140 N.C. App. 594 (2000); *S. v. Coble*, 351 N.C. 448 (2000).

⁹ Where there is a serious issue as to proximate cause, further instructions may be helpful, *e.g.*, "The defendant's act need not have been the last cause or the nearest cause. It is sufficient if it concurred with some other cause acting at the same time, which in combination with it, proximately caused the death of the victim."

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31

SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.

GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME

JUNE 2014

N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

And Second, the State must prove that this [unlawful] (or) [criminally negligent] act proximately caused the victim's death.

(If the victim died by accident or misadventure, that is, without wrongful purpose or criminal negligence on the part of the defendant, the defendant would not be guilty. The burden of proving accident is not on the defendant. The defendant's assertion of accident is merely a denial that the defendant has committed any crime. The burden remains on the State to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.)

FINAL MANDATE ON ALL CHARGES AND DEFENSES

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, the defendant intentionally, and with malice but not in self-defense, wounded the victim thereby proximately causing the victim's death, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of second degree murder. If you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, you will not return a verdict of guilty of second degree murder. If you do not find the defendant guilty of second degree murder, you must consider whether the defendant is guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, the defendant intentionally wounded the victim, and thereby proximately caused the victim's death, and that the defendant was the aggressor in bringing on the fight or used excessive force, it would be your duty to find the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter even if the state has failed to prove that the defendant did not act in self-defense.

Or, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or

N.C.P.I.—CRIM 206.31

SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHERE NO DEADLY WEAPON IS USED,
COVERING ALL LESSER INCLUDED HOMICIDE OFFENSES AND SELF
DEFENSE. FELONY.

GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME

JUNE 2014

N.C. Gen. Stat §§ 14-17, 14-18

about the alleged date the defendant intentionally and not in self-defense wounded the victim and thereby proximately caused the victim's death, but the State has failed to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant did not act in the heat of passion upon adequate provocation, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

If you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, you will not return a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter. You must then determine whether the defendant is guilty of involuntary manslaughter.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, the defendant [*(name crime, e.g., recklessly discharged a gun, killing the victim)*] (or) [acted in a criminally negligent way] thereby proximately causing the victim's death, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of involuntary manslaughter. If you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

And finally, if the State has failed to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in self-defense then the defendant's action would be justified by self-defense; therefore, you would return a verdict of not guilty.

