N.C.P.I.—Crim. 007.00 ILLUSTRATIVE PATTERN JURY INSTRUCTION. (Marked to be read to the jury in a specific case). GENERAL CRIMINAL VOLUME FEBRUARY 1980

007.00 ILLUSTRATIVE PATTERN JURY INSTRUCTION. (Marked to be read to the jury in a specific case).

Note Well: Attached is a photocopy of N.C.P.I.—Crim. 207.10, marked up so that it can be read, as marked, to the jury in an actual case. In marking this copy, it was assumed that the only aggravating circumstance suggested by the evidence was the use by the defendant of a .38 calibre pistol and that the defendant and the victim were not married. Note that the names of the defendant and the victim, the date, and the relevant facts have been written in where indicated by the italicized directions as to facts, and that all headings "Note Wells" and endnotes, and all bracketed and parenthetical phrases which do not apply to these facts, have been marked out. A summary of the evidence is not written in on this copy, but the "Model Jury Instruction" on the preceding pages contains an illustrative summary of evidence.

FIRST DEGREE RAPE (WEAPON, SERIOUS INJURY OR MULTIPLE ASSAILANTS) AND LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES. G.S. 9 14-27.2

NOTE WELL: Use the following instruction in first degree rape cases where the alleged crime was committed after January 1, 1980.

When the alleged crime was committed earlier, use N.C.P.I.—Crim.

307.11 or 307.14.

John Doe

The defendant has been accused of first degree rape.

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

- (1) guilty of first degree rape;
- (2) guilty of second degree rape;
- (3) guilty of attempted first degree rape;
- (4) guilty of attempted second degree rape;
- (5) guilty of assault on a female;
- (6) not guilty.

(Briefly summarize the evidence. See N.C.P.I.--Crim. 100.00.)

Now I charge that for you to find the defendant guilty of first degree rape, the State must prove four things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant engaged in vaginal intercourse with from Poe.

(Vaginal intercourse is penetration, however slight, of the female sex organ by the male sex organ. The actual emission of semen is not necessary.)

Second, that the defendant used or threatened to use force sufficient to overcome any resistance (name victim) might make.

Third, that frame victime did not consent and it was against her will. (Consent induced by fear is not consent at law.)

LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES: " 8.5. 3 14-27.2. (CONTINUED)

(And) fourth, that the defendant

[[employed] (or) [displayed] a .38 Cal. putol [dangerous or deadly weapon. [(Name incopon)] is a dangerous or deadly weapon.] [A dangerous or deadly weapon is a weapon which is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.]]

[(name article, erg., a toy pictal) and that (name article) was a dangerous or deadly weapon.]]

[inflicted corious personal injury upon frame victim or other personal injured].]

fendant would be aided and abetted by another person if that person [is present at the time the rape is committed and knowingly [advised] [encouraged] [instigated] [aided] him to commit the crime] (or) [though not physically present at the time the rape was committed, shared the defendant's criminal purpose and, to the defendant's knowledge was aiding ar was in position to aid him at the time the rape was committed.

Note that G.S. § 14-27.2 requires serious personal injury, not physical or bodily injury. The evident intent was to include extreme emotional distress as a non-physical, but still personal, injury which would raise a rape or sexual objects to first degree. If the state relies on such a theory of personal injury, the judge may wish to add to this element, "personal injury includes emotional distress such as (describe distress)" if it is extremely serious.

FIRST DEGREE RAPE (WEAPON, SERIOUS INJURY OR MULTIPLE ASSAILANTS) AND LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES. G.S. 7 14 27.2. (CONCINSOL)

NOTE WELL: If the defendant and the victim were married at the time of the rape, add the following element, and charge the mow I charge .... " sentence to ". . five things. . . . .

(And fifth, that the defendant and (Name victim) were living separate and spart pursuant to a [weisten agreement] [judicial beaut].)

doubt that on or about mane date) (name defendant) engaged in vaginal intercourse with (name victim) and that he did so by (door be forced which make and that this was sufficient to overcome any resistance which make victim) might make, and that mane victim) did not consent and it was against her will, and that

s against her will, and that

[column Pol a .30 cel. pistel, it would

[find defendant) [employed] (or) [displayed] a (name warper

exacticle) (and that [this was] [(name victim) reasonably

believed that this was] a dangerous or deadly weapon).]

[millioted (describe serious personal trijury) upon (name)

injury:

(name winting) and that (name defendant) was aided and abetted by (name parameter)

(and that (norma: dbfondant) and (name vicitin) were living separate and apart pursuant to a [written-agreement]-[judicial-docuse]), it would

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FIRST DEGREE RAPE (WEAPON, SERIOUS INJURY OR MULTIPLE ASSAILANTS) AND LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES.—G.S. § 14-27.2. (Continued.)

be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of first degree rape. However if you do not so find or if you have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things you would not return a verdict of guilty of first degree rape.

If you do not find the defendant guilty of first degree rape, you must determine whether he is guilty of second degree rape. Second degree rape differs from first degree rape only in that it is not necessary for the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant

[[employed] (or) [displayed] [a dangerous or deadly weapon]

[an article which (name viotim) reasonably believed was a

dangerous or deadly weapon]]

h[inflicted serious personal injury upon (name viotim or

[was aided and abetted by (name other person or persons)].

doubt that on or about the lates (non-lates) engaged in vaginal formation and that he did so by describe from the lates of forms and that this was sufficient to overcome any resistance which (name victim) might make, and that the lates and lates

December 1979

other person)]

FIRST BEGREE RAPE (WEAPON, SERIOUS INJURY OR MULTIPLE ASSAILANTS) AND LESSER-INCLUDED OFFENSES . C. ST. 14 27.2: (Buttingd.)

decree}), it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of second degree rape. However, if you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, you would not return a verdict of guilty of second degree rape.

If you do not find the defendant guilty of second degree rape, you must determine whether he is guilty of attempted first degree rape.

For you to find the defendant guilty of attempted first degree rape, the State must prove three things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant intended to engage in vaginal intercourse with with by force and against her will.

Second, that at the time the defendant had this intent, he performed an act which was calculated and designed to bring about vaginal intercourse by force and against the will of the problem and which came so close to bringing it about that in the ordinary and likely course of things he would have completed such intercourse had he not been stopped or prevented from completing his apparent course of action.

(Mere preparation or mere planning is not enough to constitute such an act. But the act need not necessarily be the last act required to complete the offense.)

(And) third, that the defendant

[dangerous or deadly weapon.] [A dangerous or deadly weapon.] [A dangerous or deadly weapon.]

TROT DEGREE PAPE (MEADON, SERIOUS INJURY OR MULTIPLE ASSAILANTS) AND LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES. 0.3. 9 14-27.2. (Continued)

If you do not find the defendant guilty of attempted second degree rape, you must determine whether the defendant is guilty of assault on a female. (An assault is an overt act or an attempt, or the unequivocal appearance of an attempt, with force and violence, to do some immediate physical injury to the person of another, which show of force or menace of violence must be sufficient to put a person of reasonable firmness in fear of immediate bodily harm.)

Now I charge that for you to find the defendant guilty of assault on a female, the State must prove three things beyond a reasonable doubt:

or excuse) assaulted (your victim) by (describe account)

Second, that (months) was a female person.

And third, that (manuformator) was a male person, who had reached his eighteenth birthday.

doubt that on or about that one or about that (name viction) was a female person and (name viction) was a female person and (name viction) was a male person, who had reached his eighteenth birthday, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of assault on a female. However, 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 quilty.

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FIRST DEGREE RAPE (WEAPON, SERIOUS INJURY OR MULTIPLE ASSAILANTS) AND LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES. CTS 14-27727 (Gondamed.)

a<sup>2</sup> [(name article, e.g., toy pistot) and that (name wintim) reasonably believed that (name artists) reasonably believed that (name artists) reasonably believed.]

cther person injured).]

defendant would be aided and abetted by another person if
that person [is present at the time the rape is condition
and knowingly-[advised] [encouraged] [instigated] [aided]
him to commit the crime] (or) [though not physically present
at the time the rape was committed, shared the defendant's
criminal purpose and ato the defendant's knowledge was aiding
on was in a position to aid him at the time the rape was

the time of the rape; add the following element, and change the

(And fourth, that the defendant and (name victim) were living separate and apart pursuant to a [writtensagreement] [judicial decree].)

So I charge that if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the date (name defendant) intended to have

LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES - 8.6. 3 14-27.2. (STATIONAL)

vaginal intercourse with (name victim) by force and against her will broke into her house, forced her outs a hed, and that he (describe and her forced has into the back coat of removed her clothing and fonded her private parts) and that

against will and would have resulted in such intercourse had have resulted in completing his apparent course of action, and that

a [mano defendant) [employed] (on) [displayed] a manual on anticle) (and that [this was] [name victim [ reasonably believed that this was] a dangerous on deadly weapon).]

[infileted\_rasseribe.serious personal injury) upon (nume sistim or other person) and that this was serious personal injury.]

[(Describe aiding or sbetting, i.e., (name other person)

Neld (name victim), down), and that (name defendant), was aided

and abetted by (name parson/persons)]

part pursuant to a [written agreement] [judicial docroo]), it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of attempted first degree rape. However if you do not so find or if you have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things you would not return a verdict of guilty of attempted first degree rape.

LESSED INCLUDED OFFENSES C.S. S. 14-27.2. (CONTINUED.)

If you do not find the defendant guilty of attempted first degree rape, you must determine whether he is guilty of attempted second degree rape. Attempted second degree rape differs from attempted first degree rape only in that it is not necessary for the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant

[[employed] (or) [displayed] [a dangerous or deadly weapon]

[an article which (name vicium) reasonably believed was a

dangerous or deadly weapon.]]

other percent]

(was aided and abetted by frome other person or persons)].

So I charge that if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the later of the la

you would not find the defendant guilty of attempted second degree rape.