14-121. Individual voir dire; death penalty cases; single jury used.1

In New Mexico there are two possible penalties for a person who has been convicted of [an intentional deliberate first degree]² murder. Those penalties are life imprisonment or death. New Mexico has a two-phase trial in those cases in which the death penalty may be imposed. The same jury is used for both phases.

The first phase is called the innocence-guilt phase. In this phase the jury decides whether the state has proven the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In making this decision the jury cannot consider the consequences of its verdict or any possible sentence. If the accused is found not guilty of first degree murder, the proceedings are ended for the jury. But if the defendant is found guilty of [an intentional deliberate first degree]² murder, the same jury is brought back for a second phase of the trial called the sentencing phase. At that time the jury may hear more evidence and will hear legal instructions and arguments of counsel. The jury then decides the penalty of life in prison or death.

In this case,	(name of defendant),
has pleaded not guilty and is presumed to be inno	ocent. The state has the burden of
proving	(<i>name of defendant</i>) guilty
beyond a reasonable doubt. I am going to ask yo	u some questions concerning your
views about possible penalties for someone convi	icted of [an intentional deliberate first
degree]2 murder. When I speak of murder, I mea	n a killing of a human being which is
intentional, not justifiable and not legally excusabl	e. Murder does not include killings of
people which are accidental, which are committed	d in self-defense or for which there is
some other legal defense. In other words, these	questions refer only to persons who
have intentionally and illegally killed another huma	an being.

- 1. What is your attitude about penalties for persons convicted of [an intentional premeditated first degree]² murder?
- 2. Do you feel that the death penalty is the appropriate penalty for all persons convicted of [an intentional deliberate first degree]² murder?
- 3. Do you feel that the death penalty is appropriate for some, but not all, persons convicted of [an intentional deliberate first degree]² murder?
- 4. Do you feel that the death penalty is never an appropriate penalty for people convicted of [an intentional deliberate first degree]² murder?
- 5. After answering the above questions, please tell us more about your views and why you answered as you did.³

- 1. For use only in cases where the death penalty may be imposed. This instruction may be used when the same jury is used for the innocence-guilt and sentencing phases of the trial. When the defendant has exercised the option to have two separate juries, one for the innocence-guilt phase and an independent jury for the sentencing phase, UJI 14-121A NMRA shall be used. These questions are not mandatory.
- 2. Set forth or describe the type of murder charged which may result in the imposition of the death penalty.
- 3. The attorneys may now question the juror. If the answer to question 2 is yes, the defendant's attorney may question first as to the juror's attitudes. If the juror's answer to question 3 is yes, the court may alternate between the prosecuting attorney and the defendant's attorney as to who questions the prospective juror first. If the answer to question 4 is yes, the prosecuting attorney may question first about the juror's attitudes.

[As amended, effective January 1, 1995; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 09-8300-043, effective November 30, 2009, for all new and pending cases.]