# H:35 INTOXICATION (INVOLUNTARY)

The evidence presented in this case has raised the affirmative defense of “involuntary intoxication,” as a defense to [insert name(s) of offense(s)].

The defendant’s conduct was legally authorized if:

1. he [she] lacked the capacity to conform his [her] conduct to the requirements of the law, because of intoxication, and

2. the intoxication was not self-induced.

The prosecution has the burden to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant’s conduct was not legally authorized by this defense. In order to meet this burden of proof, the prosecution must disprove, beyond a reasonable doubt, at least one of the above numbered conditions.

After considering all the evidence, if you decide the prosecution has failed to meet this burden of proof, then the prosecution has failed to prove the defendant’s conduct was not legally authorized by this defense, which is an essential element of [insert name(s) of offense(s)]. In that event, you must return a verdict of not guilty of [that] [those] offense[s].

After considering all the evidence, if you decide the prosecution has met this burden of proof, then the prosecution has proved the defendant’s conduct was not legally authorized by this defense. In that event, your verdict[s] concerning the charge[s] of [insert name(s) of offense(s)] must depend upon your determination whether the prosecution has met its burden of proof with respect to the remaining elements of [that] [those] offense[s].

***The above is the Stock instruction; however, the definition of Self induced intoxication in the CJI Crim s incomplete. The statutory definition is:***

"Self-induced intoxication" means intoxication caused by substances which the defendant knows or ought to know have the tendency to cause intoxication and which he knowingly introduced or allowed to be introduced into his body, unless they were introduced pursuant to medical advice or under circumstances that would afford a defense to a charge of crime.