

## **APPENDIX**

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**APPENDIX A**

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IN THE  
INDIANA SUPREME COURT

**Supreme Court Case No. 18S-CR-604**

**[Filed March 27, 2019]**

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Jeffrey Fairbanks, )  
*Appellant (Defendant)* )  
                          )  
—v—                  )  
State of Indiana, )  
*Appellee (Plaintiff)* )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

Argued: December 6, 2018 | Decided: March 27, 2019

Appeal from the Marion Superior Court,  
No. 49G03-1508-MR-30525  
The Honorable Sheila A. Carlisle, Judge

On Petition to Transfer from the Indiana Court of  
Appeals, No. 49A02-1707-CR-1675

**Opinion by Chief Justice Rush**

Justices David, Massa, Slaughter, and Goff concur.

**Rush, Chief Justice.**

In criminal cases, Indiana Evidence Rule 404(b)'s purpose is to prevent the jury from indulging in the "forbidden inference"—that a defendant must be guilty of the charged crime because, on other occasions, he acted badly. To achieve this purpose, Rule 404(b) prohibits the State from introducing evidence of other bad acts to show a defendant's propensity to commit a crime. But the Rule permits this evidence for other purposes, including to show "lack of accident."

Here, to prove that the death of Jeffrey Fairbanks's infant daughter was not an accident, the State introduced evidence at Fairbanks's trial that he had, on prior occasions, used a pillow to muffle the baby's crying. We hold that admitting this evidence was not improper under Rule 404(b) because the State had "reliable assurance"—in statements Fairbanks made before trial to police and to news outlets—that he would raise an accident defense at trial.

And since the evidence's prejudicial impact did not substantially outweigh its probative value, the trial court did not abuse its discretion in admitting the evidence. We therefore affirm Fairbanks's conviction for felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death.

**Facts and Procedural History**

On the morning of May 28, 2015, three-month-old Janna was asleep in a king-size bed with her father, Jeffrey Fairbanks. Janna's mother had left for work, leaving the infant in Fairbanks's care. At the time, Janna's half-sisters were home, too.

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One of the half-sisters, A.G., heard Janna crying three separate times. The first time, A.G. heard Janna cry “like a regular baby would cry.” The next two times, though, A.G. thought the cries “sounded muffled.”

At some point in the day, Janna died, and Fairbanks left the house with his daughter’s body wrapped in a blanket. He returned, alone, late that night.

Janna’s mother and half-sisters immediately asked about the infant’s whereabouts. Fairbanks said that Janna was dead and that he had buried her in a cornfield. He never told them how the baby died.

The next day, police questioned Fairbanks, and he told officers that he put Janna’s body in a dumpster. Fairbanks admitted that, during an early morning diaper change, he had placed a pillow over the baby to “muffle her”—but that he took the pillow off “right away” and that they both eventually went back to sleep. He claimed that he later woke up, realized Janna was “already gone,” and panicked. Fairbanks stated that it didn’t look like he had “rolled over on” the infant, but it was “the only thing [he] could think of” when trying to figure out what happened.

Officers searched extensively for Janna. They never found her body, but they did find the blanket that she had been wrapped in.

Two media outlets then interviewed Fairbanks. In these interviews, Fairbanks again admitted that he had taken his daughter’s body to a dumpster. He claimed that he had woken up in the afternoon to find the baby limp and lifeless and that he didn’t know why.

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In response to some questions, Fairbanks said he didn't know much about "roll-over deaths" but that he didn't think he had rolled onto Janna.

The State charged Fairbanks with murder and felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death. Before trial, both the State and the defense brought up the admissibility of certain evidence—including testimony that, on previous occasions, Fairbanks had placed a pillow over Janna. The State asserted, in its notice of intent to use 404(b) evidence, that the pillow evidence was admissible; but Fairbanks, in his motion in limine, argued it was not.

During a hearing on the matter, the State argued, in part, that it needed the pillow evidence to show that Janna's death wasn't an accident, making the testimony admissible under Indiana Evidence Rule 404(b). In response, the defense contended that the pillow evidence was both unreliable and highly prejudicial—but never stated that Fairbanks wasn't going to raise an accident defense. Ultimately, the trial court agreed with the State's position and denied Fairbanks's request to exclude the evidence.

At trial, half-sisters A.G. and E.M. testified about the prior pillow incidents. A.G. testified that she had seen Fairbanks put a pillow on Janna's face "[t]wo or three times" and that Fairbanks had said the pillow would stop Janna's cries, relax her, and put her to sleep. A.G. also testified that the crying she had heard on these prior pillow occasions was the same as the muffled crying she heard on the day of Janna's death.

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E.M. then testified that she had twice seen a pillow over Janna's face when Fairbanks was taking care of the baby. One of the times, E.M. asked Fairbanks why Janna had a pillow on her face, and Fairbanks responded that the infant, who was around two months old at the time, had maybe placed it there herself.

Also among the testifying witnesses was a pediatrician who had previously examined Janna and who had reviewed the baby's medical records. She testified extensively about Janna's health and noted, among other things, that Janna was a "fine, healthy weight" at her ten-day check-up. Defense counsel questioned the pediatrician about co-sleeping, and she stated, "We recommend babies sleep in their own bed and not with the parents for the concern that someone could roll on the baby, or they could accidentally get smothered against someone at night."

Then, toward the end of trial, the court admitted the two news interviews, and the jury watched both.

During closing argument, the State asserted that Fairbanks was guilty of murder because he "smothered Janna with a pillow," knowingly causing her to die. The State further argued that Fairbanks was guilty of the neglect charge because he placed his dependent child "in a situation that endangered her life" when he "plac[ed] a pillow over her head" and then "went back to sleep."

The defense maintained that the State hadn't proven the charges beyond a reasonable doubt, in part because the State did not show how Janna died. To that end, defense counsel argued, "People sleep with

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their kids all the time. This is accidental. It's an accident compounded by his stupidity of what he did with his own daughter . . . ”

The jury acquitted Fairbanks of the murder charge but found him guilty of felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death. The trial court sentenced him to thirty years.

Fairbanks appealed, raising a number of arguments—including that the evidence of prior pillow incidents was inadmissible under Indiana Evidence Rule 404(b). The Court of Appeals unanimously rejected Fairbanks’s arguments and affirmed the conviction. *Fairbanks v. State*, 108 N.E.3d 357, 374 (Ind. Ct. App. 2018); *id.* at 374–76 (Pyle, J., concurring).

Fairbanks petitioned for transfer, which we granted, vacating the Court of Appeals opinion. Ind. Appellate Rule 58(A).

### **Standard of Review**

Here, two standards of review apply to the trial court’s ruling on the admission of evidence. First, this evidentiary ruling turned on a purely legal, threshold question—whether a defendant must first affirmatively assert an accident defense before the 404(b) lack-of-accident exception becomes available. We thus review that aspect of the ruling *de novo*. *See Hirsch v. State*, 697 N.E.2d 37, 40 (Ind. 1998). But to the degree the evidentiary ruling did not raise a question of law, we review for an abuse of discretion. *See Inman v. State*, 4 N.E.3d 190, 197 (Ind. 2014). Under that standard, we reverse only when the admission is clearly against the

logic and effect of the facts and circumstances. *Shinnock v. State*, 76 N.E.3d 841, 842–43 (Ind. 2017).

### **Discussion and Decision**

Indiana Evidence Rule 404(b) serves to safeguard the presumption of innocence in favor of criminal defendants. *See Swain v. State*, 647 N.E.2d 23, 24 (Ind. Ct. App. 1995) (quoting *Hardin v. State*, 611 N.E.2d 123, 128 (Ind. 1993)), *trans. denied*. The Rule’s mandate is clear: a court may not admit evidence of another crime, wrong, or act “to prove a person’s character in order to show that on a particular occasion the person acted in accordance with the character.” Ind. Evidence Rule 404(b)(1). This restriction prevents the jury from indulging in the “forbidden inference” that a criminal defendant’s “prior wrongful conduct suggests present guilt.” *Byers v. State*, 709 N.E.2d 1024, 1026–27 (Ind. 1999).

But Rule 404(b) does not totally proscribe other-bad-acts evidence—only its use as character evidence. Indeed, the Rule plainly states that other-bad-acts evidence may be admissible for other purposes, and it provides an illustrative list—to show “motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, absence of mistake, or lack of accident.” Evid. R. 404(b)(2). So when the State claims that other-bad-acts evidence is admissible for a proper purpose, the trial court is tasked with deciding whether that evidence “is relevant to a matter at issue other than the defendant’s propensity to commit the charged act.” *Hicks v. State*, 690 N.E.2d 215, 219 (Ind. 1997).

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If the evidence passes that relevance test, it has to clear a second hurdle: Indiana Evidence Rule 403's balancing test. In applying Rule 403, the trial court must conclude that the evidence's probative value is not "substantially outweighed" by the danger of unfair prejudice, Evid. R. 403—otherwise, the evidence is not admissible. *See Hicks*, 690 N.E.2d at 223.

While the general principles underlying the admissibility of other-bad-acts evidence have been recited numerous times, *see, e.g., id.* at 221, Rule 404(b) continues to prove difficult in application. We have recognized as much, stating that the use of other-bad-acts evidence "to prove matters other than general character has always been problematic for the courts." *Wickizer v. State*, 626 N.E.2d 795, 797 (Ind. 1993) (quoting Gregory P. Joseph & Stephen A. Saltzburg, *Evidence in America: The Federal Rules in the States* § 14.3, at 6 (Supp. 1992)).

This case was no exception, as it brought to light an unsettled question regarding one of Rule 404(b)'s listed permissible purposes—lack of accident. Specifically, does a criminal defendant have to affirmatively raise an accident defense before the State may introduce other-bad-acts evidence to show the charged conduct was not an accident? The Court of Appeals panel aptly noted that there is "no clear-cut answer under Indiana law" to this question. *Fairbanks*, 108 N.E.3d at 367–68.

After examining our precedent addressing other Rule 404(b) exceptions—intent, plan, and motive—we hold that lack-of-accident evidence may be admitted only (1) when the State has "reliable assurance" that

an accident defense will be raised or (2) after the defendant places accident at issue at trial.<sup>1</sup>

Here, Fairbanks did not place accident at issue at trial before the State introduced the lack-of-accident evidence—the prior pillow incidents. But his statements before trial to police and to the news media gave the State “reliable assurance” that he would raise an accident defense. The accident exception was thus available to the State when it offered the 404(b) evidence in question. And because that pillow evidence’s probative value was not substantially outweighed by its prejudicial effect under Rule 403, the trial court did not abuse its discretion in admitting the evidence. We thus affirm Fairbanks’s conviction for felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death.

### **I. Indiana cases addressing other Rule 404(b) exceptions provide valuable guidance.**

The parties’ arguments regarding the admissibility of pillow evidence boil down to a matter of chronology. While the State contends that its introduction of Rule 404(b) lack-of-accident evidence does not require the defendant to first assert accident as a defense at trial, Fairbanks maintains the opposite—that a criminal defendant must raise an accident defense at trial before lack-of-accident evidence may be admitted. Both parties claim that this Court’s prior cases addressing other Rule 404(b) exceptions support their respective positions—so we examine those cases closely.

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<sup>1</sup> On all other issues, we summarily affirm the decision of the Court of Appeals. *See* App. R. 58(A)(2).

In *Wickizer v. State*, this Court addressed a similar chronology argument that implicated the intent exception of Rule 404(b). 626 N.E.2d 795 (Ind. 1993). In that case, we first noted that a defendant's mental state or culpability is an element to be proven in the vast majority of criminal cases; so, evidence of intent is typically considered both relevant and probative. *Id.* at 797. But we acknowledged the dangers in construing the intent exception too broadly. *Id.*

We specifically recognized that to allow other-bad-acts evidence to prove intent when a defendant merely denies involvement in a crime would often produce the "forbidden inference"—a result at odds with Rule 404(b)'s overarching purpose. *Id.* at 797, 799. So, we held that Rule 404(b)'s intent exception is available only "when a defendant goes beyond merely denying the charged culpability and affirmatively presents a claim of particular contrary intent." *Id.* at 799. In other words, to use the Rule 404(b) intent exception, the State needed more than a "mere denial of involvement in the offense"; it needed to be confronted with a defendant's claim that "whatever conduct he may have engaged in, he did not possess the necessary *mens rea* for the offense." Jeffrey O. Cooper, *The Continuing Complexity of Indiana Rule of Evidence 404(b)*, 35 Ind. L. Rev. 1415, 1420 (2002).

This Court in *Wickizer* then addressed the timing of a defendant's claim of particular contrary intent, providing several examples of when the Rule 404(b) intent exception becomes available to the State. 626 N.E.2d at 799. We first explained that the exception becomes available when a defendant's claim of contrary

intent is alleged in the “opening statement, by cross-examination of the State’s witnesses, or by presentation of his own case-in-chief.” *Id.*; *see also* *Lafayette v. State*, 917 N.E.2d 660, 663 (Ind. 2009). But we also explained that, under the facts of that particular case, the State’s timing in using the Rule 404(b) intent exception was faulty **not only** because the defendant failed to first raise contrary intent at trial—**but also** because the State, when offering the 404(b) intent evidence, had no “reliable assurance” that the defendant would affirmatively contest the issue of intent. *Wickizer*, 626 N.E.2d at 800.

Questions then began to arise about the effect of *Wickizer*’s holding on other Rule 404(b) exceptions.

First, in *Goodner v. State*, this Court dealt, in part, with the admissibility of other-bad-acts evidence to prove “plan.” 685 N.E.2d 1058 (Ind. 1997). We stated that “[t]he concerns that led us in *Wickizer* to adopt a narrow construction of the intent exception do not appear applicable to evidence of acts that are part of the ‘plan’ for the charged offense.” *Id.* at 1061. We explained that our concern in *Wickizer* was that a broad interpretation of the intent exception could defeat the overarching purpose of Rule 404(b) because “mental state is an element to be proven by the prosecution in ‘virtually every criminal case.’” *Id.* at 1061 n.3 (quoting *Wickizer*, 626 N.E.2d at 797). In declining to extend a *Wickizer*-like approach to the plan exception, we noted that “[o]ther exceptions under 404(b) necessarily involve a different set of issues” than intent. *Id.*

Shortly after, in *Hicks v. State*, this Court addressed the impact of *Wickizer* on Rule 404(b)'s "motive" exception. 690 N.E.2d 215 (Ind. 1997). We again noted that *Wickizer* construed the intent exception narrowly because of the intent exception's unique nature and the associated likelihood of creating the "forbidden inference." *Id.* at 222 n.12. We then compared intent to motive, noting that "[m]otive and most other collateral issues are unlike intent"—reasoning that 404(b) motive evidence is "less likely than intent to be relevant as a general matter" and therefore less likely to produce the "forbidden inference." *Id.* So, we concluded that *Wickizer* did not apply to the motive exception. *Id.*

Thus, *Goodner* and *Hicks* plainly refused to extend *Wickizer* to Rule 404(b)'s plan and motive exceptions. But what does that mean for Rule 404(b)'s lack-of-accident exception? We address that question below, focusing on the relationship between "lack of accident" and "intent," along with the reasons underlying *Wickizer*'s narrow construction of the intent exception.

**II. Because "lack of accident" is a subset of intent, *Wickizer*'s holding also applies to that Rule 404(b) exception.**

In *Goodner* and *Hicks*, we explained that *Wickizer* did not necessarily apply to every Rule 404(b) exception. But neither case explicitly foreclosed the possibility that *Wickizer* could extend to another Rule 404(b) exception—if that exception proved sufficiently similar to the intent exception. After all, this Court was careful in *Hicks* to note that "[m]otive and **most** other collateral issues are unlike intent," 690 N.E.2d at 222

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n.12 (emphasis added)—implicitly recognizing there may be an exception that **is** like intent.

And the lack-of-accident exception is just that—like intent. In fact, jurists have described the lack-of-accident exception as a “more specialized application of the broader category of ‘intent.’” 22B Charles Alan Wright & Kenneth W. Graham, Jr., *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 5255 (2017); *see also* 12 Robert Lowell Miller, Jr., *Indiana Practice, Indiana Evidence* § 404.229 (4th ed. 2016) (stating that lack of accident “has been said to be ‘simply a special form of the exception that permits the use of other crimes to prove intent’”).

That description is apt. After all, when the State seeks to introduce other-bad-acts evidence to disprove accident, the State wants to show the defendant had the requisite *mens rea* to commit the charged act. Or conversely, a criminal defendant claiming an act was accidental is necessarily claiming a lack of the requisite criminal intent.

The State acknowledges the inextricable link between “lack of accident” and “intent,” arguing that the other-bad-acts evidence offered in this case was relevant to show that the victim’s “death was not simply accidental . . . but was intentional, knowing, or negligent.” The State’s position demonstrates that “lack of accident” is generally relevant at a criminal trial because a defendant’s mental state will usually be an element to be proven.

This brings us back to *Wickizer* and its reasons for construing Rule 404(b)’s intent exception narrowly. Our

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holding in *Wickizer* was premised on intent virtually always being at issue in a criminal trial, thus making Rule 404(b) intent evidence practically always relevant. 626 N.E.2d at 797. And we recognized the danger in using other-bad-acts evidence generally to show intent: creating the “forbidden inference” that a criminal defendant has a criminal propensity and acted in accordance with that character by engaging in the charged conduct. *See id.* at 799.

The same danger exists with the lack-of-accident exception. “Lack of accident” is usually relevant in any criminal matter, since a defendant’s *mens rea* is almost always at issue. And this general relevancy greatly increases the risk of creating the “forbidden inference” Rule 404(b) aims to prohibit. *See Hicks*, 690 N.E.2d at 222 n.12.

For that reason, the *Wickizer* approach applies to Rule 404(b)’s lack-of-accident exception. This means that before the State may offer other-bad-acts evidence of lack of accident, one of two things must have occurred: (1) the State had “reliable assurance” that an accident defense would be raised, or (2) the defendant placed accident at issue at trial.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Caselaw interpreting Federal Rule of Evidence 404(b)’s lack-of-accident exception reflects a similar approach. Specifically, federal courts have sanctioned the use of 404(b) other-bad-acts evidence to prove lack of accident only after an accident defense has been, or is likely to be, asserted. *See, e.g., United States v. Bell*, 516 F.3d 432, 442 (6th Cir. 2008) (explaining that for other-bad-acts evidence to be admissible to show lack of accident, the government must be seeking “to prove a fact that the defendant has placed, or conceivably will place, in issue” (quoting *United States v. Merriweather*, 78 F.3d 1070, 1076 (6th Cir. 1996))); *Chavez v. City*

With that chronology in mind, we now determine whether the trial court abused its discretion in admitting the Rule 404(b) other-bad-acts evidence to prove lack of accident.

### **III. The trial court did not abuse its discretion in admitting the lack-of-accident evidence.**

Here, the State introduced testimony that Fairbanks at least twice placed a pillow over Janna's face. This other-bad-acts evidence was offered to show that Janna's death was not an accident but that Fairbanks purposefully placed a pillow on Janna and caused her death intentionally, knowingly, or negligently. This testimony was admitted fairly early during trial, and the record does not reveal any prior time at trial when Fairbanks raised the issue of accident.

The State did, however, have "reliable assurance" that Fairbanks would raise an accident defense, derived from his pretrial statements to police and from his news interviews before trial. Fairbanks claimed to police that although it did not look like he had rolled

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*of Albuquerque*, 402 F.3d 1039, 1046 (10th Cir. 2005) (finding lack-of-accident evidence inadmissible in a suit alleging excessive force by a police officer when there was no suggestion that the police officer accidentally used the police dog); *see also* Wright & Graham, *supra*, at § 5255 (stating that use of the lack-of-accident exception should be confined to cases in which "accident seems a plausible defense"). Although we aren't bound by these interpretations of Federal Rule of Evidence 404(b), we are willing "to look to federal cases interpreting the rules for guidance when we are confronted with a similar issue." *Lewis v. State*, 34 N.E.3d 240, 248 n.6 (Ind. 2015) (quoting *Dowdy v. State*, 672 N.E.2d 948, 951 (Ind. Ct. App. 1996), *trans. denied*).

onto his infant daughter, it was the “only” thing he could think of. And Fairbanks explained to two media outlets that he didn’t know much about “roll-over deaths.” Given those statements, the State had every reason to suspect that Fairbanks would advance a theory that Janna’s death was accidental.

And, in fact, Fairbanks did raise the issue of accident—albeit after the Rule 404(b) pillow evidence was introduced. Defense counsel cross-examined Janna’s pediatrician about the dangers of co-sleeping, which brought up the issue of roll-over deaths. And, later, during closing argument, defense counsel explicitly stated that Janna’s death was an accident: “Was it unsafe? People sleep with their kids all the time. This is accidental. It’s an accident . . .”

Given the State’s “reliable assurance” of a forthcoming accident defense, the trial court did not abuse its discretion in finding that the pillow evidence was “relevant to a matter at issue other than [Fairbanks’s] propensity to commit the charged act.” *Hicks*, 690 N.E.2d at 219. But our review does not end there—we must still determine whether the trial court properly found that the pillow evidence cleared Rule 403’s balancing test.

There, again, the trial court did not abuse its discretion—the prejudicial impact of the pillow evidence did not substantially outweigh its probative value. First, Fairbanks himself admitted in his first statement to police that he placed a pillow on Janna to muffle her crying on the day she died. And, second, while the other-bad-acts evidence showed that Fairbanks had placed a pillow over Janna’s face to stop

her crying several times previously, none of it showed that any physical harm had resulted. Although the pillow evidence certainly painted Fairbanks in a bad light, its prejudicial impact was significantly trumped by the evidence's highly probative value to show that Janna's death was not accidental—especially considering her body was never recovered.

We thus conclude that the admission of the Rule 404(b) lack-of-accident evidence was not an abuse of discretion.

### **Conclusion**

Today, we hold that the State may introduce other-bad-acts evidence to show lack of accident only (1) when the State has “reliable assurance” that an accident defense will be raised, or (2) after the defendant places accident at issue at trial. Here, the State was reliably assured that Fairbanks would raise an accident defense; therefore, it could properly introduce the Rule 404(b) evidence. And because that evidence's prejudicial effect did not outweigh its probative value, there was no abuse of discretion in admitting it. We thus affirm Fairbanks's conviction for felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death.

David, Massa, Slaughter, and Goff, JJ., concur.

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**APPENDIX B**

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**IN THE  
COURT OF APPEALS OF INDIANA**

**August 1, 2018**

**Court of Appeals Case No. 49A02-1707-CR-1675**

**Appeal from the Marion Superior Court**

**The Honorable Sheila A. Carlisle, Judge**

**Trial Court Cause No. 49G03-1508-MR-30525**

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Jeffrey Fairbanks, )  
*Appellant-Defendant*, )  
                          )  
v.                      )  
                          )  
State of Indiana, )  
*Appellee-Plaintiff* )  
                          )

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**Vaidik, Chief Judge.**

**Case Summary**

- [1] In May 2015, Jeffrey Fairbanks admitted to police that he disposed of his three-month-old daughter's body in an Indianapolis dumpster. Despite extensive search efforts, her body was never found. The State charged Fairbanks with murder and Level 1 felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death. At trial, the State, in order to prove that Janna's death was not an accident, presented evidence that Fairbanks had placed a pillow on his daughter on at least four prior occasions. The jury found Fairbanks not guilty of the murder charge but guilty of the neglect charge.
- [2] Fairbanks now appeals arguing, among other things, that the evidence that he had previously placed a pillow on his daughter was inadmissible pursuant to Indiana Evidence Rule 404(b)'s lack-of-accident purpose because he never claimed that his daughter's death was an accident.
- [3] Because accident is a subset of intent—that is, a defendant who claims accident is necessarily claiming that the act was not intentional—we conclude that, similar to intent, defendants must affirmatively claim accident before the State can admit evidence pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b) that the act was not an accident. However, because we find that Fairbanks claimed accident at trial and that the probative value of the evidence is not substantially

outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, we conclude that the trial court properly admitted the pillow evidence. Finding no merit to the other arguments that Fairbanks raises on appeal, we affirm his conviction for Level 1 felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death.

### **Facts and Procedural History**

- [4] Yolanda Rivera and Fairbanks were the parents of Janna, who was born in February 2015. Yolanda, Fairbanks, Janna, and Yolanda's two other daughters—thirteen-year-old A.G. and eleven-year-old E.M.—lived at Maison Gardens, an apartment complex at 42nd Street and Post Road in Indianapolis. In May 2015, they moved to a nearby house on Candy Apple Boulevard. Yolanda, Fairbanks, and Janna slept in the same bedroom, sharing a king bed.
- [5] On Thursday, May 28, Yolanda woke up around 3:30 a.m. to get ready for work. Yolanda changed three-month-old Janna's diaper (Janna did not wake up during the diaper change) and went to the kitchen to prepare a bottle for her.<sup>1</sup> Yolanda then left Janna's bottle on the bed for when she woke up. When Yolanda left the house around 4:15 a.m., she told Fairbanks that she had left a bottle ready for Janna. Yolanda also left her cell

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<sup>1</sup> Citing page 44 of the transcript (Vol. III), Fairbanks claims that Yolanda testified that it was a “highly unusual event” for Janna not to wake up during her diaper change. Appellant’s Br. p. 7. Yolanda, however, did not testify to this.

phone for Fairbanks because he had lost his cell phone.

- [6] Fairbanks had an appointment that morning, so A.G. and E.M. had planned to stay home from school that day to watch Janna. However, Fairbanks's appointment was canceled. Around 8:00 a.m., Fairbanks woke up A.G. to let her know that he would be home after all. A.G. heard Janna crying around that time; she described Janna's crying like "a regular baby would cry." Tr. Vol. III p. 166. A.G. went back to sleep and woke up for good around 11:00 a.m. She again heard Janna crying, but this time—unlike the crying she had heard around 8:00 a.m.—the crying sounded "muffled." *Id.* at 164. A.G. went downstairs, ate breakfast, and watched television with E.M., who had already woken up and gone downstairs. About twenty minutes later, A.G. went upstairs to use the bathroom, at which point she heard Janna's "muffled" crying again. *Id.* at 166. After using the bathroom, A.G. went back downstairs.
- [7] A little later, Fairbanks came downstairs, went into the kitchen, and asked the girls if there were any trash bags in the house. A.G. said she didn't know. After looking around, Fairbanks went back upstairs for about five minutes and then came back downstairs with Janna, telling E.M. that he was going for a ride. Janna was wrapped in a blanket with only her nose and eyes showing. Janna's eyes were closed, and she was not moving or making any sounds.

Fairbanks took Janna to his car, but he did not use the car seat, which was still in the house.

- [8] In the meantime, Yolanda had been calling Fairbanks several times throughout the day using a co-worker's cell phone, but Fairbanks never answered. When Yolanda got off work at 1:30 p.m., she went straight home, arriving about twenty minutes after Fairbanks had left with Janna. *See id.* at 49 (Yolanda testifying that she got home “[a]round 2:00” p.m.). Yolanda was “alarmed” because Janna’s car seat was at home, and Fairbanks had not taken any diapers or milk for Janna. *Id.* at 48-49, 171. Yolanda called Fairbanks several more times, but he still did not answer. Yolanda went to Maison Gardens (they still had keys to their old apartment), but he wasn’t there either. Yolanda went back home and waited.
- [9] Fairbanks finally returned home around 11:30 p.m. Yolanda and her daughters met him at his car. Yolanda asked Fairbanks where Janna was, and he said Janna was in the car. But when Yolanda looked in the car she only found a box of black trash bags. Yolanda thought this was “strange” because they did not use black trash bags at their house. *Id.* at 54. Yolanda and her daughters followed Fairbanks inside their house, where Yolanda continued to ask him where Janna was. Fairbanks finally said he had buried Janna in a cornfield and left a cross, but he would not tell them where. As they continued asking him more questions about Janna,

Fairbanks's only answer was that she was "in a better place now." *Id.* at 174.

- [10] Yolanda did not call 911 that night because she was scared of Fairbanks. *Id.* at 57, 63 (Fairbanks threatening Yolanda: "Call the police, and you'll see what happens."); *see also* Tr. Vol. IV p. 88 (E.M. testifying that Fairbanks was "mad" about the possibility of police being called that night). Yolanda, however, called 911 the following morning, Friday, May 29, when she left the house to take A.G. and E.M. to school. Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department officers were dispatched to Candy Apple a little before 9:00 a.m. Upon arrival, officers woke up Fairbanks and asked him—about "20 times"—where Janna was. Tr. Vol. III p. 27. Each time Fairbanks responded that he "didn't know." *Id.* at 27, 95. According to the officers, Fairbanks's demeanor was "annoyingly calm and monotone." *Id.* at 95. Officers immediately began searching for Janna in the neighborhood retention pond and nearby woods.
- [11] Meanwhile, Fairbanks was taken to the police station, where he was interviewed that afternoon by a homicide detective and a missing-persons detective. For over an hour, Fairbanks, who appeared "nonplussed about the whole situation," maintained that he didn't know where Janna was. Tr. Vol. IV p. 15. Fairbanks claimed that he "never hurt [his] baby." Exs. 25 & 25A. The officers then employed a

“minimization” technique, whereby they suggested that Janna died from SIDS or from Fairbanks accidentally rolling onto her while he was sleeping. Tr. Vol. IV pp. 20-21. Eventually, Fairbanks admitted that when he woke up, Janna was “already gone,” that he didn’t know what happened to her, and that he didn’t do anything wrong. Exs. 25 & 25A. He said he then “panicked” and drove around with her body for eight hours. *Id.* After this admission, around 5:30 p.m., the officers and Fairbanks got into a patrol car, and Fairbanks directed them to a dumpster at Maison Gardens, which is where he claimed to have discarded Janna’s body. The officers searched the dumpster, but it had recently been emptied. The officers learned that the dumpster contents could have been taken to three possible landfills, and those landfills were extensively searched by officers from several different agencies over the next several days. Janna’s body was never found. However, Janna’s blanket—the one she was wrapped in when Fairbanks left the house with her on Thursday afternoon—was found.

- [12] In any event, after the dumpster was searched that Friday evening, the officers and Fairbanks returned to the police station to resume the interview. *See* Exs. 26 & 26A. Fairbanks told the officers that Janna woke up around 5:30 a.m., at which point he changed her diaper. Fairbanks said when he changed Janna’s diaper, he placed a pillow over her face to “muffle her” because she was crying; however, he claimed that he took the

pillow off “right away” and then fed her. *Id.* The officers gave Fairbanks a doll to demonstrate how he placed the pillow on Janna. Fairbanks said after feeding her, he and Janna stayed up for about two-and-a-half hours before going back to sleep. *Id.* Fairbanks said when he woke up and realized that Janna was dead, he panicked and tried to figure out what happened: “So when I was panicking I was trying to figure out what happened. You know, that’s the only thing I could think of is I rolled over on her, but when I woke up it . . . didn’t look like that [because Janna was in the middle of the king bed and I was on the edge].” *Id.* When the interview was over, Fairbanks was free to leave.

[13] During the following weeks, Fairbanks gave interviews to two Indianapolis television stations, WTHR and Fox 59. *See* Exs. 56 & 57. During these interviews, Fairbanks said Janna woke up around 5:30 a.m., at which point he changed her, he gave her a bottle, and she went back to sleep. Fairbanks said he stayed up until around 8:00 a.m.; he then went back to sleep and did not wake up again until around 1:30 p.m. When Fairbanks picked up Janna, he said she was limp and lifeless, her lips were blue, and he couldn’t figure out why. He said he tried to give Janna CPR, but he was unable to revive her. He said he took Janna’s body out of the house because he didn’t want Yolanda or the girls to see her that way. When asked if he accidentally rolled over Janna when he was sleeping, he said he didn’t think so but he didn’t know. Ex. 57

(6:07). Fairbanks admitted telling Yolanda that he buried Janna's body when he really discarded her body in a dumpster.

- [14] On August 27, 2015—nearly three months after Janna's death—the State charged Fairbanks with Count I: murder and Count II: Level 1 felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death. The charging information for Count I alleged that Fairbanks knowingly killed Janna. The charging information for Count II alleged that Fairbanks, who was at least eighteen years old, knowingly placed Janna, a dependent who was less than fourteen years old, in a situation that endangered her life or health, to wit: he placed and/or left Janna in an unsafe and/or unsupervised environment, which resulted in her death. Appellant's App. Vol. II p. 17.
- [15] Before trial, the State filed a notice of intent to admit 404(b) evidence that Fairbanks had “plac[ed] a pillow over [Janna's] face on at least (2) [prior] occasions.” *Id.* at 88. The evidence that the State wanted to admit was statements from A.G. and E.M. Fairbanks filed a motion in limine seeking to prohibit the State from introducing such evidence, claiming that it violated Indiana Evidence Rules 404(b) and 403. *Id.* at 83. A hearing was held, and the State argued that the pillow evidence was admissible under Evidence Rule 404(b):

[I]n our particular case, the defendant has stated that he didn't know how the baby died, the baby died, he got up, he

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put her in his car, he drove around, and he eventually put it in a dumpster, so that negates – that states that it's an accident. And he's – I mean, he's implying through his actions that it was an accident. He didn't – you know, he denied killing the child in his statement.

So I need to be able to combat that.

\* \* \* \* \*

I can't prove the exact cause of death because he's destroyed the best piece of evidence, and that is the body. And . . . that's not at argument here. He readily admitted over and over and over that he put the body in the dumpster.

\* \* \* \* \*

So the only way I can get to trying to prove his mistake or his accident is to show his actions and his relationship with this infant. And so that's why the State would object . . . to these actions being limined.

Tr. Vol. II pp. 30-31. Defense counsel responded that A.G.'s and E.M.'s statements regarding the prior pillow incidents were "not reliable" and "highly prejudicial." *Id.* at 40. The trial court took the matter under advisement and later denied Fairbanks's motion in limine on this issue.

[16] A jury trial was held in April 2017. Right before trial started, and as the jury was about to enter the courtroom, the trial court went over last-minute issues with the attorneys. Defense counsel stated:

Judge, we would like to show a . . . continuing objection to the pillow evidence that the Court denied in . . . the Motion in Limine. I can object, obviously, at the time, but just wanted to show a continuing objection to that evidence.

Tr. Vol. III p. 3. The court responded, “Okay. Anything in response?” *Id.* The only response the State had was to offer a stipulation on another matter. As the State was discussing the stipulation, the jury entered the courtroom.

[17] During trial, Yolanda testified that she had a normal pregnancy and that Janna was a “healthy baby.” *Id.* at 36. Likewise, a pediatrician testified that Janna was seen at her ten-day and one-month check-ups and that she was generally healthy (Janna was not taken to her two-month check-up; her next check-up would have been her four-month check-up).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The pediatrician testified that Janna had subconjunctival hemorrhages at her one-month checkup. According to the pediatrician, they are “small red spots in the white part of the eye that are kind of near the iris—they’re generally not very big—little red spots that indicate[] burst capillaries in the eyes.” Tr. Vol. III p. 232. They are caused by “[a]nything that causes increased pressure in the head,” such as “hitting the eye with something, or coughing very vigorously, or vomiting, or crying very vigorously.” *Id.* at 233.

- [18] A.G. and E.M. then testified about the prior pillow incidents; however, defense counsel did not object during their testimony. Specifically, A.G. testified that she had seen Fairbanks put a pillow on Janna “two or three times,” including once at Candy Apple. *Id.* at 178, 180. A.G. said Fairbanks put “a big long bed pillow” with a red fluffy cover over Janna’s head because she was “fussy” and “crying.” *Id.* at 180. Janna was in the middle of the bed at the time. A.G. explained that when she tried to remove the pillow, Fairbanks got angry and told her that she didn’t know what she was doing. Fairbanks then told A.G. that the pillow would stop Janna from crying and would relax her and put her to sleep. A.G. explained that the muffled crying she heard on Thursday, May 28 was the same crying that she heard when Janna had a pillow over her face on the previous occasions. *Id.* at 219-20.
- [19] E.M. also testified about seeing a pillow on Janna’s face on two occasions.<sup>3</sup> She said when Janna was about two months old and they lived at Maison Gardens, she came home from school one day and saw Janna lying on the bed with a red and white bed pillow on her face. When she took the pillow off Janna, Janna was hot and crying. E.M. went into the living room and asked Fairbanks why there was a pillow on Janna’s face. Fairbanks responded that “maybe” Janna put it on her face. Tr. Vol. IV p. 91. E.M. then

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<sup>3</sup> Although it’s not entirely clear from the girls’ testimony, it appears that they testified to separate incidents of seeing a pillow on Janna’s face.

gave Janna a bath because she was sweaty. E.M. said she saw Janna with a pillow on her face one other time as well. *Id.* at 92. Defense counsel vigorously cross-examined A.G. and E.M., including why they did not initially tell police or the forensic interviewer about the muffled cries or the prior pillow incidents. Fairbanks did not ask for, and the court did not give, a limiting instruction to the jury about the prior pillow incidents.

[20] During closing argument, the State argued that the evidence supported guilty verdicts for each charge:

Fairbanks is guilty of murder. He smothered Janna with a pillow. He caused her to suffocate and die. And so that means . . . the State of Indiana has met its burden. We have met [our] burden by proving Jeffrey Fairbanks knowingly killed Janna . . . .

In reference to the neglect, we've proven that the defendant is Jeffrey. We've proven the fact that he is over 18 years of age. [We've] proven that he had the care and control of his own daughter, his own three-month-old baby.

We've proven that Janna was a . . . dependent. She was less than 14 years of age, [she was] 3 1/2 months.

He did place her in a situation that endangered her life. By placing a pillow

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over her head, it would be hard to say that that wasn't an unsafe environment. And then he went back to sleep, left her there. Left her like that.

He left her unsupervised because he was sleepy, and it resulted in Janna's death. He just wanted to shut her up.

Any parent . . . would know not to put a pillow over a . . . three-month-old baby's head.

Tr. Vol. V pp. 31-32. Defense counsel argued that the State didn't meet its burden of proof for either charge:

Charging instrument—they have to prove that he knowingly killed the child. That's murder. Murder.

He didn't murder this child. He loved this child. He didn't neglect this child, right?

They charged unsafe or unsupervised, right? She wasn't unsupervised. He was in the bed.

Now, they might get up and say well, . . . he'd sleep . . . through her. Well, okay. I find that interesting because if that's the case, if you could never go to sleep as a parent, right, for fear that you would unsupervise your child, then none of us would ever sleep; right?

She was supervised. He was in the same room; right?

Was it unsafe? People sleep with their kids all the time. This is accidental. It's an accident compounded by his stupidity of what he did with his own daughter (indicating). And . . . we have owned that; right? We told you we would own it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Their theory of it's Jeffrey's fault because we don't have a body cuts both ways. Ladies and Gentlemen, they have not proven this case beyond all reasonable doubt. They haven't given you a reason to convict Mr. Fairbanks, and you must find him not guilty on both charges (indicating).

*Id.* at 71-73.

- [21] The jury found Fairbanks not guilty of murder but guilty of Level 1 felony neglect of a dependent resulting in death. The trial court sentenced Fairbanks to the advisory term of thirty years.
- [22] Fairbanks now appeals.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> We held oral argument in this case on July 9, 2018. We thank counsel for their presentations.

## **Discussion and Decision**

[23] Fairbanks raises several issues on appeal, which we restate as follows. First, Fairbanks contends that the evidence that he had previously placed a pillow over Janna's face was inadmissible pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b). Second, he contends that the prosecutor committed misconduct by presenting more than one theory to prove the neglect-of-a-dependent charge at trial. Third, he contends that juror misconduct occurred during trial when a juror used her phone to research police investigations and credibility, warranting a new trial. Finally, he contends that the neglect-of-a-dependent statute is void for vagueness.

### **I. Evidence Rule 404(b)**

[24] The State argues that Fairbanks has not preserved the issue of whether the evidence that he had previously placed a pillow over Janna's face was inadmissible pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b) because defense counsel did not object when A.G. and E.M. testified at trial about the incidents. Right before trial started, and as the jury was about ready to enter the courtroom, defense counsel told the trial court that he would like to show a continuing objection to the pillow evidence. The State claims this wasn't good enough because the court "never granted such request." Appellee's Br. pp. 20-21. This Court addressed the proper procedure for using continuing objections in *Hayworth v. State*, 904 N.E.2d 684 (Ind. Ct. App. 2009). We cautioned

that if “the trial court does not specifically grant the right to a continuing objection, it is counsel’s duty to object to the evidence as it is offered in order to preserve the issue for appeal.” *Id.* at 692. Here, when defense counsel said he would like to show a continuing objection to the pillow evidence, the trial court said, “Okay,” and asked the State if it had a response. Tr. Vol. III p. 3. The State’s only response was to offer a stipulation on another matter. As the State was discussing the stipulation, the jury entered the courtroom. We find that the trial court’s response was sufficient to preserve this issue for appeal.

[25] Proceeding to the merits, Evidence Rule 404(b) provides that evidence of a crime, wrong, or other act “is not admissible to prove a person’s character in order to show that on a particular occasion the person acted in accordance with the character,” but it “may be admissible for another purpose, such as proving motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, absence of mistake, or lack of accident.”<sup>5</sup> Evidence Rule 403 provides, in turn, that evidence, even if relevant, should be excluded “if its probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of one or more of the following: unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence.” Therefore,

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<sup>5</sup> Evidence Rule 404(b) previously referenced “absence of mistake or accident.” The rule was amended effective January 1, 2014, to separately reference “absence of mistake, or lack of accident.”

when the State seeks to use evidence of a crime, wrong, or other act, the court must (1) determine whether the evidence is relevant to a matter at issue other than the defendant's propensity to commit the charged act and, if so, (2) balance the probative value of the evidence against its prejudicial effect. *Hicks v. State*, 690 N.E.2d 215, 221 (Ind. 1997). We review a trial court's ruling for an abuse of discretion. *Spencer v. State*, 703 N.E.2d 1053, 1057 (Ind. 1999).

[26] At trial, the State sought to use evidence of the prior pillow incidents to prove that Janna's death was **not** an accident. But Fairbanks highlights that he has never claimed that Janna's death was an accident; rather, he has consistently maintained that he doesn't know how she died. *See* Tr. Vol. V pp. 82-83 (State acknowledging during closing argument that Fairbanks never said how Janna died). Fairbanks argues that evidence of a crime, wrong, or other act is admissible to prove lack of accident **only if the defendant first claims accident**. The State responds that “[c]ontrary to [Fairbanks's] argument, a defendant does not need to affirmatively advance a contrary claim of accident prior to the State's introduction of prior bad act evidence.” Appellee's Br. p. 21. The State asserts that “lack of accident” is **not** like “intent,” which is only available when a defendant goes beyond merely denying the charged culpability and affirmatively presents a claim of particular contrary intent. *See Wickizer v. State*, 626 N.E.2d 795, 799 (Ind. 1993).

- [27] An accused can be said to have raised a claim of particular contrary intent through pretrial statements to police, opening statement, cross-examination of the State's witnesses, or evidence in the defendant's case in chief. *Lafayette v. State*, 917 N.E.2d 660, 663 (Ind. 2009); 12 Robert L. Miller, Indiana Practice, *Indiana Evidence*, § 404.214 (4th ed. 2016). Absence of mistake and lack of accident have been described as a more specialized application of the broader category of intent. *See* 22B Charles Alan Wright, *Federal Practice and Procedure*, § 5255 (2d ed. 2014); *see also* *Wages v. State*, 863 N.E.2d 408, 412 (Ind. Ct. App. 2007) (explaining that absence of mistake and lack of accident have been described as "simply a special form of the exception that permits the use of other crimes to prove intent" (quotations omitted)), *reh'g denied, trans. denied*. Although the Indiana Supreme Court has held that the concerns that led them in *Wickizer* to adopt a narrow construction of the intent purpose do not apply to all of the 404(b) purposes, *Hicks*, 690 N.E.2d at 222 n.12; *Goodner v. State*, 685 N.E.2d 1058, 1061 (Ind. 1997), the Court "has not stated definitively whether [this] approach applies when the prosecution seeks to offer extrinsic act evidence to prove an intermediate inference (**such as . . . absence of mistake or accident**) leading to an ultimate inference of intent," 12 Miller, § 404.214 (emphasis added).
- [28] In short, there is no clear-cut answer under Indiana law whether a defendant must

affirmatively claim mistake or accident before the State can admit evidence pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b) that the act was not a mistake or accident. This Court recognized as much in *Wages*: “It is unclear whether, under the ‘absence of mistake or accident’ prong of Rule 404(b), the defendant must first affirmatively claim that he or she did something mistakenly or accidentally before the State can invoke that prong to introduce evidence of other wrongs.” 863 N.E.2d at 412 n.3 (citing *McCloud v. State*, 697 N.E.2d 96 (Ind. Ct. App. 1998)). According to the Indiana Practice, the absence-of-mistake and lack-of-accident purposes apply “most frequently when **the defendant asserts** a set of facts explaining the charged conduct as accidental or based on a mistake.” 12 Miller, § 404.229 (emphasis added). Indeed, a survey of the cases where evidence has been admitted pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b)’s absence-of-mistake and lack-of-accident purposes reveals that, in the vast majority of the cases, the defendant has affirmatively claimed that the act was a mistake or accident. See *Scalissi v. State*, 759 N.E.2d 618, 623 (Ind. 2001) (holding that evidence that the defendant had raped the victim’s companion was admissible under lack of accident to rebut the defendant’s claim that he accidentally shot the victim); *Clemens v. State*, 610 N.E.2d 236, 242 (Ind. 1993) (“The purpose specified above, to show the absence of mistake or accident, seems tailor-made to allow the admission of evidence of [the defendant’s] abuse of Jordan to rebut his claim that accidental

injuries were the cause of the other twin’s death.”), *reh’g denied; Iqbal v. State*, 805 N.E.2d 401, 408 (Ind. Ct. App. 2004) (holding that evidence of the defendant’s violence toward the victim was admissible under lack of accident to combat the defendant’s claim that “[t]he gun went off by itself”); *Craun v. State*, 762 N.E.2d 230, 237 (Ind. Ct. App. 2002) (holding that evidence that the defendant had allegedly molested other girls was not admissible under lack of accident because the defendant “never stated that he touched [the victim’s] vagina, either accidentally or intentionally”), *trans. denied; Brown v. State*, 684 N.E.2d 529, 535-36 (Ind. Ct. App. 1997) (holding that other incidents of ghost employment were admissible under lack of accident to rebut the defendant’s claim that his conduct was the result of youth and inexperience), *trans. denied; Brown v. State*, 659 N.E.2d 652, 655-56 (Ind. Ct. App. 1995) (holding that evidence that the defendant had previously battered the victim was admissible under lack of accident to combat the defendant’s claim that the shooting was “an accident”), *trans. denied; but see Nicholson v. State*, 963 N.E.2d 1096, 1100 (Ind. 2012) (holding that the defendant’s 2006 voyeurism conviction involving the victims was admissible in his newest trial involving the same victims in order to prove “absence of mistake” because it showed that he knew “the exact home he was targeting [and] . . . that he was not dialing a random number but the same phone number he dialed in 2006” even though it does not appear from the opinion that defendant

made such claims at trial). Indeed, the State conceded at oral argument that it had not found a case where the State admitted evidence under Evidence Rule 404(b) that the act was not a mistake or accident when the defendant had **not** made such a claim.<sup>6</sup> Oral Arg. Video at 34:00. We thus find that accident and mistake are a subset of intent, in that a defendant who claims mistake or accident is necessarily claiming that the act was not intentional. Accordingly, we conclude that, similar to intent, defendants must affirmatively claim mistake or accident before the State can admit evidence pursuant to Evidence Rule 404(b) that the act was not a mistake or accident.

[29] As for whether Fairbanks affirmatively claimed accident during his pretrial statements to police, opening statement, cross-examination of the State's witnesses, or evidence in the defendant's case in chief, we note that Fairbanks got very close to the line several times when he said he didn't know what happened to Janna and that he didn't do anything wrong. Fairbanks told police during his interview that when he realized that Janna was dead, he panicked and tried to think through what could have happened. He then explained that the "only" thing he could think of was that he "rolled over

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<sup>6</sup> We disagree with the State's argument that *Stettler v. State*, 70 N.E.3d 874 (Ind. Ct. App. 2017), *trans. denied*, stands for the proposition that a defendant does not need to affirmatively claim mistake or accident before the State can admit evidence that the act was not a mistake or accident.

on her,” but it didn’t look like he did given their positions in the bed when he woke up. The State argues that Fairbanks then crossed that line during his WTHR interview, which was admitted into evidence at trial. *See Oral Arg. Video at 35:30.* During that interview, Fairbanks was asked why he discarded his daughter’s body in the dumpster. Fairbanks responded that “you never know what you are going to do when you are faced with the loss of a loved one that’s that close to you.” Ex. 56 (8:09). Fairbanks said he might have reacted differently if he “had known why” Janna died. *Id.* (8:18). He then explained that at that point in time, he really didn’t know much about “SIDS,” “roll-over deaths,” and “all the things that can happen.” *Id.* (8:23).

- [30] In addition, defense counsel cross-examined the pediatrician about the dangers of co-sleeping. The pediatrician testified that it was important not to co-sleep because “someone could roll on the baby, or they could accidentally get smothered against someone at night.” Tr. Vol. IV p. 5. When asked if she was aware that Janna was co-sleeping with her parents, the pediatrician said no and highlighted that Yolanda had told the medical assistant at both of Janna’s appointments that Janna slept in her own bed. While this is not overwhelming evidence that Fairbanks affirmatively claimed accident, it is sufficient. If there was any doubt whether Fairbanks claimed accident during trial, that doubt was extinguished when defense counsel argued during closing that what

happened to Janna was, in fact, an “accident.” In particular, defense counsel argued: “Was it unsafe? People sleep with their kids all the time. This is accidental. It’s an accident compounded by [Fairbanks’s] stupidity [of discarding Janna’s body in a dumpster].” Tr. Vol. V p. 72.

- [31] The prejudicial effect of the pillow evidence does not substantially outweigh its probative value. *See Hicks*, 690 N.E.2d at 221, 223. This is so because Fairbanks himself admitted putting a pillow (albeit briefly) on Janna to muffle her on the day that she died. In addition, the prior pillow incidents that the girls testified about did not result in physical harm to Janna, as the pillow was removed. Accordingly, we find that the pillow evidence was admissible under Evidence Rule 404(b)’s lack-of-accident purpose.
- [32] But even if we found that the pillow evidence was not admissible under Evidence Rule 404(b)’s lack-of-accident purpose and that the trial court therefore erred by admitting it, the error was harmless. An error is harmless when it results in no prejudice to the “substantial rights” of a party. *Durden v. State*, 99 N.E.3d 645, 652 (Ind. 2018). The basic premise of the harmless-error rule “holds that a conviction may stand when the error had no bearing on the outcome of the case.” *Id.* To determine whether an error in the introduction of evidence affected the defendant’s substantial rights, we assess the probable impact of that evidence upon the jury considering all the other evidence that was

properly presented. *Blount v. State*, 22 N.E.3d 559, 564 (Ind. 2014). If we are satisfied that the conviction is supported by independent evidence of guilt such that there is no substantial likelihood that the challenged evidence contributed to the verdict, the error is harmless. *Id.*

[33] Here, there is substantial independent evidence that Fairbanks knowingly placed Janna in a situation that endangered her life or health (by placing and/or leaving Janna in an unsafe and/or unsupervised environment), resulting in her death. Appellant's App. Vol. II p. 17. Fairbanks was alone with Janna in the bedroom from 4:15 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Fairbanks admitted putting a pillow on Janna while he changed her diaper because she was crying.<sup>7</sup> When Fairbanks briefly woke up A.G. around 8 a.m. to tell her that he would be home that day after all, A.G. heard Janna's regular cries. Fairbanks then went back to sleep (sharing a bed with Janna) and didn't wake up again until 1:30 p.m. When A.G. woke up for good around 11 a.m. (which is when Fairbanks claimed to have been sleeping), she heard Janna's muffled cries. About twenty minutes later, A.G. heard Janna's muffled cries again when she went upstairs to use the

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<sup>7</sup> Fairbanks emphasizes that he only admitted briefly placing a pillow on Janna. The State responds that the jury was free to choose what portions of Fairbanks's statements to believe and that the jury could have disbelieved Fairbanks when he said he removed the pillow "right away" and instead found that Fairbanks left the pillow on her.

bathroom. When Fairbanks woke up at 1:30 p.m., Janna was limp and lifeless and her lips were blue. Fairbanks drove around with Janna's body for several hours and eventually discarded her body in a dumpster. Throughout the day, Fairbanks avoided Yolanda's phone calls, and when he finally returned home around 11:30 p.m., he told Yolanda and the girls that he had buried Janna's body in a cornfield (but he wouldn't tell them where). Notably, Fairbanks did not want police called that night and threatened Yolanda. When police came to their house the next morning, Fairbanks claimed that he didn't know where Janna was. And during the first part of his interview with police, Fairbanks continued to claim that he didn't know where Janna was. By the time Fairbanks directed police to the dumpster, it had been emptied, and Janna's body was never found. A reasonable inference from this evidence is that Fairbanks knowingly placed Janna in a situation that endangered her life or health, resulting in her death. Given this evidence, we are convinced that the jury would have reached the same result even if it had not learned about the prior pillow incidents.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Fairbanks also challenges his conviction on the ground that the State presented insufficient evidence. Given our conclusion that the unchallenged evidence was strong enough to render harmless any 404(b) error, we need not separately address the sufficiency argument.

On a related note, Fairbanks argues that the State committed prosecutorial misconduct because "[t]he prosecution's

## II. Prosecutorial Misconduct

[34] Fairbanks next contends that the prosecutor committed misconduct by presenting more than one theory to prove the neglect-of-a-dependent charge at trial. When reviewing a claim for prosecutorial misconduct that has been properly preserved, we determine “(1) whether the prosecutor engaged in misconduct, and if so, (2) whether the misconduct, under all of the circumstances, placed the defendant in a position of grave peril to which he or she would not have been subjected otherwise.” *Ryan v. State*, 9 N.E.3d 663, 667 (Ind. 2014), *reh’g denied*. To properly preserve a claim of prosecutorial misconduct, the defense must, at the time of the alleged misconduct, raise a contemporaneous objection and request an admonishment; if the admonishment is not given or is insufficient to cure the error, the defense must request a mistrial. *Thomas v. State*, 9 N.E.3d 737, 742 (Ind. Ct. App. 2014). Failure to preserve a claim of prosecutorial misconduct results in waiver of the issue on appeal. *Ryan*, 9 N.E.3d at 667.

[35] To be successful on such a claim, the defendant must establish the grounds for prosecutorial

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unreasonable, distorted theory that he placed a pillow over his child to get some more sleep is not a reasonable inference from the record, but rather a concocted claim by the prosecution to underpin a conviction based on speculation.” Appellant’s Br. p. 28. This, however, is merely a rephrasing of Fairbanks’s sufficiency argument. Given our conclusion that the evidence is sufficient to support Fairbanks’s conviction, this argument fails.

misconduct **and** that the alleged misconduct was so prejudicial that the trial court committed fundamental error by failing to sua sponte declare a mistrial. *Id.* at 667-68. Fundamental error is “an extremely narrow exception” to the waiver rule. *Id.* at 668. “[T]he defendant faces the heavy burden of showing that the alleged errors are so prejudicial to the defendant’s rights as to make a fair trial impossible.” *Id.* (quotations omitted). Stated another way, to prevail under our fundamental-error analysis, the defendant must show that “under the circumstances the trial judge erred in not sua sponte raising the issue because [the] alleged errors (a) constitute clearly blatant violations of basic and elementary principles of due process and (b) present an undeniable and substantial potential for harm.” *Id.* (quotations omitted). We review the alleged misconduct and all relevant information given to the jury to determine whether the alleged misconduct “had such an undeniable and substantial effect on the jury’s decision that a fair trial was impossible.” *Id.* (emphasis omitted).

- [36] Fairbanks claims that the State engaged in misconduct by confusing the jury as to its theory for the neglect-of-a-dependent charge. Fairbanks notes that during opening statement the State argued that he did not “seek[] help” for Janna and left her “unsupervised” and “for dead.” Tr. Vol. III p. 16 (State arguing that Fairbanks “drove by a fire station multiple times” and “didn’t go to the hospital”). However, Fairbanks

notes that during closing argument, the State argued that he killed Janna by placing a pillow over her head and leaving the pillow on her while he slept. Fairbanks raised this argument in a motion for judgment on the evidence but did not ask for a mistrial based on prosecutorial misconduct. *See* Tr. Vol. V pp. 6-7 (“The State’s theory on opening was pretty clear, that he failed to render assistance for the child. That is a completely contrary theory to the charge that we are now here for, that the Defense was on notice of. . . . Even if they were advancing the theory that they charged, there is a complete lack of evidence to support the claim for which they’ve charged. And so for those reasons, we’re moving for a judgment on the evidence . . . .”). The trial court denied Fairbanks’s motion for judgment on the evidence because the neglect charging information generally aligned with the State’s pillow theory and there was “enough evidence” to present that count as charged to the jury. *Id.* at 7-8. That is, the charging information alleged that Fairbanks, who was at least eighteen years old, knowingly placed Janna, a dependent who was less than fourteen years old, in a situation that endangered her life or health (by placing and/or leaving Janna in an unsafe and/or unsupervised environment), which resulted in her death. Appellant’s App. Vol. II p. 17. The jury was instructed on this as well. *See id.* at 241, 243-44. Even assuming that the State alleged a different theory in its opening statement than it presented during closing, the theory that the State submitted to the jury at

the end of the case aligned with the charging information and is supported by the evidence presented at trial. And there is no rule that prevents the State from presenting the jury with alternate ways to find the defendant guilty as to one element. *See Baker v. State*, 948 N.E.2d 1169, 1175 (Ind. 2011) (jury-unanimity case), *reh'g denied*. Accordingly, Fairbanks has not proven that the alleged misconduct was so prejudicial that the trial court committed fundamental error by failing to sua sponte declare a mistrial.<sup>9</sup>

### **III. Jury Taint**

[37] Fairbanks next contends that juror misconduct occurred during trial when a juror used her phone to research police investigations and credibility, warranting a new trial under the Indiana Supreme Court's decision in *Ramirez v. State*, 7 N.E.3d 933 (Ind. 2014). An impartial jury is the cornerstone of a fair trial, guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 13 of the Indiana Constitution. *Id.* at 936. To preserve impartiality and prevent taint, we prohibit unauthorized contacts and communications with jurors. *Id.* “Yet no trial is perfect, and we have

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<sup>9</sup> Fairbanks also claims that the State engaged in misconduct by violating the “rules of evidence” during its questioning of A.G. (by using leading questions) and during its questioning of E.M. (by using hearsay). Although Fairbanks objected at trial, he did so on evidentiary grounds and did not request a mistrial based on prosecutorial misconduct. Neither of these instances amounts to prosecutorial misconduct.

long held that ‘[w]hile courts have a duty to ensure an impartial jury . . . jurors need not be absolutely insulated from all extraneous influences . . . .’ *Id.* (quoting *Lindsey v. State*, 260 Ind. 351, 295 N.E.2d 819, 823 (1973)). We therefore entrust trial courts with the difficult responsibility of discerning when extraneous influences become irreparable taint warranting a new trial. *Id.*

- [38] Our Supreme Court clarified in *Ramirez* the procedure trials courts are to follow in handling instances of juror misconduct. Defendants seeking a mistrial for suspected jury taint are entitled to the presumption of prejudice only after making two showings, by a preponderance of the evidence: (1) extra-judicial contact or communications between jurors and unauthorized persons occurred and (2) the contact or communications pertained to the matter before the jury. *Id.* at 939. The burden then shifts to the State to rebut this presumption of prejudice by showing that any contact or communications were harmless. *Id.* If the State does not rebut the presumption, the trial court must grant a new trial. *Id.*
- [39] Here, during trial, defense counsel notified the court that his law clerk, who was a certified intern, overheard a juror “playing something on [her] phone about police investigations or credibility or something.” Tr. Vol. III p. 80. The juror was alone in the hallway outside the courtroom at the time. The prosecutor also saw

the juror in the hallway—which the prosecutor thought was “shocking” since the witnesses were out there as well, *id.* at 81—but the prosecutor did not hear the juror playing anything on her phone. According to defense counsel, “There wasn’t anything specifically about Mr. Fairbanks or this case. [My law clerk] has indicated it sounded more like . . . a YouTube video that . . . you would go to, a how-to or something.” *Id.* When the court asked defense counsel if he wanted the court to address the matter with the juror, defense counsel expressed reluctance. That is, defense counsel believed that his law clerk was the only one who heard this, and he appeared to be concerned about the consequences to the defense if the juror was questioned but then remained on the panel. *Id.* at 82. Again, the court asked defense counsel exactly what he was requesting. Defense counsel responded:

[Defense Counsel]: Judge, I – I’m not making a formal request at the time, just bringing that to the Court’s attention.

[Trial Court]: Okay. Well, the Court is willing to address it with the juror if the Defense wants. But I’ve just heard one reason why it sounds like you don’t want that to occur. But I don’t want anything unclear in this record. Do you want me to address it with this juror?

[Defense Counsel]: Not at this time, unless something else comes up, Judge.

*Id.* at 83-84.

- [40] Fairbanks is not entitled to relief under *Ramirez*. *Ramirez* applies only “whenever [d]efendants seek[] a mistrial for suspected jury taint.” *Wahl v. State*, 51 N.E.3d 113, 116 (Ind. 2016), *reh’g denied*; *see also Ramirez*, 7 N.E.3d at 940 (“**Once defendants move for mistrial**, trial courts should assess whether or not there is enough evidence to meet the two-part showing . . . .” (emphasis added)). Fairbanks, however, did not seek a mistrial. *Cf. Bisard v. State*, 26 N.E.3d 1060, 1067-68 (Ind. Ct. App. 2015) (the defendant moved for mistrial upon learning that a juror had performed an internet search on the reliability of blood tests; we affirmed the trial court’s remedy of replacing the juror with an alternate as opposed to the more extreme remedy of declaring a mistrial), *trans. denied*.
- [41] Moreover, Fairbanks rejected the trial court’s offer to question the juror. He thus invited any error relating to the court’s failure to question the juror. *See Durden*, 99 N.E.3d at 656 (finding that the defendant invited the structural error of the trial court’s constitutionally defective procedure for removing and replacing a juror after deliberations had begun by expressly declining “any caveats” or special instructions for the jury and repeatedly assuring the court of his approval of the procedure employed, despite

its defects). Fairbanks is not entitled to a new trial based on juror misconduct.

#### **IV. Constitutionality of Neglect Statute**

- [42] Last, Fairbanks contends that the neglect-of-a-dependent statute is “unconstitutionally void for vagueness.” Appellant’s Br. p. 31. Fairbanks, however, did not make this constitutional challenge below by way of a motion to dismiss; accordingly, the State argues that he has waived this argument. But because appellate courts have the discretion to consider constitutional challenges even when the defendant has failed to file such a motion, *see McBride v. State*, 94 N.E.3d 703, 709-710 (Ind. Ct. App. 2018) (citing cases), we address Fairbanks’s argument.
- [43] A challenge to the validity of a statute must overcome a presumption that the statute is constitutional. *Brown v. State*, 868 N.E.2d 464, 467 (Ind. 2007).
- [44] Due-process principles provide that a penal statute is void for vagueness if it does not clearly define its prohibitions. *Id.* A criminal statute may be invalidated for vagueness for two reasons: (1) for failing to provide notice enabling ordinary people to understand the conduct that it prohibits or (2) for the possibility that it authorizes or encourages arbitrary or discriminatory enforcement. *Id.* “[T]here must be something in a criminal statute to indicate where the line is to be drawn between trivial and substantial things so that erratic arrests

and convictions for trivial acts and omissions will not occur. It cannot be left to juries, judges, and prosecutors to draw such lines.” *Id.* (quotation omitted). A statute “is not void for vagueness if individuals of ordinary intelligence could comprehend it to the extent that it would fairly inform them of the generally proscribed conduct.” *Id.* (quotation omitted). And the statute does not have to list specifically all items of prohibited conduct; rather, it must inform the individual of the conduct generally proscribed. *Id.* The examination of a vagueness challenge is performed in light of the facts and circumstances of each individual case. *Id.*

[45] Fairbanks challenges the following portion of the neglect statute: “places the dependent in a situation that endangers the dependent’s life or health.” I.C. § 35-46-1-4(a)(1). He argues:

The prosecution argued that sleeping fits the statutory definition of neglect. Specifically, the prosecution argued: “So the child is not supervised for hours. Just because he’s in the room—if he’s asleep, he can’t supervise.” Tr. Vol. V, p. 8. Clearly, the prosecution’s argument that a parent can be prosecuted for sleeping attempts to criminalize normal behavior. The statute provides that the mere presence of an adult when a minor dies results in a criminal act. This is far too liberal of a standard for the basis of any statute in the criminal code.

Appellant's Br. p. 32. But Fairbanks's starting premise is wrong; the State did not argue that it's a crime for a parent to sleep. Rather, the State argued that Fairbanks placed Janna in an unsafe environment by placing a pillow on her **and then** going to sleep while he left the pillow on her:

In reference to the neglect count, we have proven that the defendant placed Janna . . . in an unsafe environment. The unsafe environment is that at around eight o'clock in the morning, . . . we believe he placed a pillow over her head, and somewhere along the line, he went back to sleep. And he, in his own testimony . . . , he says he doesn't wake up until 1:30. So the child is not supervised for hours. Just because he's in the room—if he's asleep, he can't supervise.

Tr. Vol. V pp. 7-8. In short, this is the difference between putting an infant to sleep in a safe environment and then going to sleep versus putting an infant to sleep in an unsafe environment and then going to sleep. Only one of these can be considered neglectful. There is no merit to Fairbanks's constitutional challenge to the neglect statute.

[46] Affirmed.

Barnes, Sr. J., concurs.

Pyle, J., concurs in result with separate opinion.

**Pyle, Judge, concurring in result with opinion.**

[47] I concur with my colleagues' decision to affirm Fairbanks' conviction for neglect of a dependent resulting in death. However, my journey to our decision takes a short, but important, detour regarding whether Fairbanks properly preserved a request for a continuing objection as an issue for appeal. My review of the record reveals that the motion for a continuing objection was made, but the trial court never ruled on the motion. As a result, I believe the issue was waived.

[48] Continuing objections serve a useful purpose. "That is, they avoid the futility and waste of time inherent in requiring repetition of the same unsuccessful objection each time evidence of a given character is offered." *Hayworth v. State*, 904 N.E.2d 684, 692 (Ind. Ct. App. 2009). As my colleagues ably point out, the procedure for requesting a continuing objection has been established, and "**must be carefully** followed if attorneys wish to use continuing objections and still properly preserve the admission of specific evidence as an issue on appeal." *Id.* (emphasis added). First, the attorney objecting to the proffered evidence must ask that the trial court "consider the same objection to be made and overruled each time a class of evidence is offered." *Id.* The trial court may grant or deny the attorney's request. Generally, a party must make an objection and receive a ruling to each and every piece of evidence believed to be inadmissible. *Id.* However, a continuing

objection is an exception. *Id.* If the trial court grants the request for a continuing objection, then the attorney “does not have to object each time the class of evidence is subsequently offered.” *Id.* “If, however, the trial court does not **specifically** grant the right to a continuing objection, it is counsel’s **duty** to object to the evidence as it is offered in order to preserve the issue for appeal.” *Id.* (emphasis added); *see also* Ind. Evid. R. 103(b) (“Once the court rules **definitively** on the record at trial a party need not renew an objection or offer proof to preserve a claim of error for appeal.”) (emphasis added). “Error can only be predicated on questions presented to **and** ruled upon by the trial court.” *Wells v. State*, 441 N.E.2d 458, 463 (Ind. 1982) (emphasis added).

[49] In considering whether the trial court specifically granted Fairbanks’ request for a continuing objection, it is helpful to reproduce the colloquy surrounding the request:

[Defense Counsel]:

I think the only other issue we had is we would – just to make our record clean, we would move to incorporate the hearings – the hearing and the subsequent ruling by the Court on 3/29 and the Court’s order from April 13, 2017.

As well as the parties agree to stipulation – two stipulations, I believe. One is just a matter of law, that the State and Defense

have gotten together and redacted several portions of defendant's statements. And we agree on those redactions.

We subsequently agreed that as a matter of law, that doesn't open the door – the State can't open the door itself to the matters decided by the Court, specifically the 404(b) and 401, 403 issues that the Court decided in its order on 4/13.

And finally, Judge, we would like to show a continuing – continuing objection to the pillow evidence that the Court denied in 3(G)(2) of the Motion in Limine. I can object, obviously, at the time, but just wanted to show a continuing objection to that evidence.

The Court:

Okay. Anything in response?

[Deputy Prosecutor]:

I just have this – the stipulation that the defense wanted us to do. It's a stipulation to a matter of law, so it's not to be read to the jury. It's in reference to the redactions. They're going to get transcripts. We've agreed that they get the transcripts and will be watching the video. But, of course, the transcripts have huge amounts of blacked out parts. And so –

(Jury returned into open court at 1:01 p.m.)

The Court:

Welcome back. If you'd all remain standing with me, the jurors that is. Everyone else in the courtroom may be seated.

Now that you've been selected to serve as our jury, I need to give you the oath to serve. If you'd all raise your right hands.

(Oath administered to jury)

Tr. Vol. III pp. 2-4. The trial proceeded without the trial court ruling on the request for a continuing objection. I do not believe the trial court's utterance of the word "Okay" was in any way related to a ruling on the motion. The trial court was simply acknowledging the request had been made, it sought a response from the State, and was interrupted by the entry of the jury into the courtroom before it could make a ruling. As a result, the issue was neither ruled upon nor preserved for appeal.

[50] Nevertheless, we may still consider this issue if Fairbanks can show that the admission of the testimony regarding the prior pillow incidents amounted to fundamental error. "The fundamental error doctrine is an exception to the general rule that the failure to object at trial constitutes a procedural default precluding consideration of an issue on appeal." *Jewell v.*

*State*, 887 N.E.2d 939, 940 n.1 (Ind. 2008). Our supreme court has noted that on rare occasions, we may use the fundamental error doctrine “to address on direct appeal an otherwise procedurally defaulted claim. But fundamental error is extremely narrow and available only when the record reveals a clearly blatant violation of basic and elementary principles, where the harm or potential for harm cannot be denied, and which violation is so prejudicial to the rights of the defendant as to make a fair trial impossible.” *Id.* at 942.

- [51] For the reasons expressed by my colleagues above, I do not believe Fairbanks has shown that the admission of the pillow evidence constitutes fundamental error. As a result, I rejoin my colleagues and concur in the reasoning and holding as to all other issues.

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## **APPENDIX C**

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### **IC 35-46-1-4**

#### **35-46-1-4 Neglect of a dependent; child selling**

**Effective: July 1, 2019**

Sec. 4. (a) A person having the care of a dependent, whether assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation, who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) places the dependent in a situation that endangers the dependent's life or health;
- (2) abandons or cruelly confines the dependent;
- (3) deprives the dependent of necessary support; or
- (4) deprives the dependent of education as required by law;

commits neglect of a dependent, a Level 6 felony.

(b) However, the offense is:

- (1) a Level 5 felony if it is committed under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) and:
  - (A) results in bodily injury; or
  - (B) is:
    - (i) committed in a location where a person is violating IC 35-48-4-1 (dealing in cocaine or a narcotic drug), IC 35-48-4-1.1 (dealing in

methamphetamine), or IC 35-48-4-1.2 (manufacturing methamphetamine); or

(ii) the result of a violation of IC 35-48-4-1 (dealing in cocaine or a narcotic drug), IC 35-48-4-1.1 (dealing in methamphetamine), or IC 35-48-4-1.2 (manufacturing methamphetamine);

(2) a Level 3 felony if it is committed under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) and results in serious bodily injury;

(3) a Level 1 felony if it is committed under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age and results in the death or catastrophic injury of a dependent who is less than fourteen (14) years of age or in the death or catastrophic injury of a dependent of any age who has a mental or physical disability; and

(4) a Level 5 felony if it is committed under subsection (a)(2) and consists of cruel confinement or abandonment that:

(A) deprives a dependent of necessary food, water, or sanitary facilities;

(B) consists of confinement in an area not intended for human habitation; or

(C) involves the unlawful use of handcuffs, a rope, a cord, tape, or a similar device to physically restrain a dependent.

(c) It is a defense to a prosecution based on an alleged act under this section that:

(1) the accused person left a dependent child who was, at the time the alleged act occurred, not more than thirty (30) days of age:

(A) in a newborn safety device described in IC 31-34-2.5-1(a)(1)(B), IC 31-34-2.5-1(a)(1)(C), or IC 31-34-2.5-1(a)(1)(D); or

(B) with a person who is an emergency medical services provider (as defined in IC 16-41-10-1) who took custody of the child under IC 31-34-2.5;

when the prosecution is based solely on the alleged act of leaving the child in the newborn safety device or with the emergency medical services provider and the alleged act did not result in bodily injury or serious bodily injury to the child; or

(2) the accused person, in the legitimate practice of the accused person's religious belief, provided treatment by spiritual means through prayer, in lieu of medical care, to the accused person's dependent.

(d) Except for property transferred or received:

(1) under a court order made in connection with a proceeding under IC 31-15, IC 31-16, IC 31-17, or IC 31-35 (or IC 31-1-11.5 or IC 31-6-5 before their repeal); or

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(2) under section 9(d) of this chapter;

a person who transfers or receives any property in consideration for the termination of the care, custody, or control of a person's dependent child commits child selling, a Level 6 felony.