

**CRIMINAL TRESPASS
SECOND DEGREE
(A Misdemeanor)
(Dwelling)
PENAL LAW 140.15
(Committed on or after Sept. 1, 1969)**

The ____ count is Criminal Trespass in the Second Degree.

Under our law, a person is guilty of Criminal Trespass in the Second Degree when that person knowingly enters [remains]¹ unlawfully in a dwelling.

Some of the terms used in this definition have their own special meaning in our law. I will now give you the meaning of the following terms: “dwelling,” “unlawfully,” and “knowingly.”

A DWELLING is a building which is usually occupied by a person lodging therein at night.²

[NOTE: Add, where appropriate:

In addition to its ordinary meaning, the term building includes any structure, vehicle or watercraft used for overnight lodging of persons, or used by persons for carrying on business therein, or used as an elementary or secondary school, or an inclosed motor truck, or an inclosed motor truck trailer.³]

[NOTE: Add, where appropriate:

¹ When the evidence is that the defendant entered lawfully upon the premises but remained unlawfully after license and privilege to be on the premises terminated, substitute the word “remains” for the word “enters” as indicated by the use of brackets. See, *People v Gaines*, 74 NY2d 358 (1989).

² See Penal Law § 140.00(3).

³ See Penal Law § 140.00(2).

Where a building consists of two or more units separately secured or occupied, each unit shall be deemed both a separate building in itself and a part of the main building.^{4]}

A person enters [remains] UNLAWFULLY in a dwelling when that person has no license or privilege to enter [remain] in such dwelling.⁵ To have no license or privilege to enter [remain] means to have no right, permission or authority to do so.

[NOTE: Add, where appropriate:

A person who, regardless of his or her intent, enters [remains] in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he or she defies a lawful order not to enter [remain], personally communicated to him or her by the owner of such premises or other authorized person.^{6]}

[NOTE: Add, where appropriate:

A license or privilege to enter [remain] in a building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter [remain], in that part of the building which is not open to the public.^{7]}

A person KNOWINGLY enters [remains] unlawfully in a dwelling when that person is aware that he or she is entering [remaining] in such dwelling without license or privilege to do so.⁸

In order for you to find the defendant guilty of this crime, the People are required to prove from all the evidence in the case

⁴ See Penal Law § 140.00(2).

⁵ See Penal Law § 140.00(5).

⁶ See Penal Law § 140.00(5).

⁷ See Penal Law § 140.00(5).

⁸ See Penal Law § 15.05(2).

beyond a reasonable doubt both of the following two elements:

1. That on or about (date), in the county of (county), the defendant, (defendant's name), unlawfully entered [remained] in a dwelling located at (specify); and
2. That the defendant did so knowingly.

Therefore, if you find that the People have proven beyond a reasonable doubt both of those elements, you must find the defendant guilty of the crime of Criminal Trespass in the Second Degree as charged in the ____ count.

On the other hand, if you find that the People have not proven beyond a reasonable doubt either one or both of those elements, you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime of Criminal Trespass in the Second Degree as charged in the ____ count.