

**MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE**  
**(Intentional Murder of Immediate**  
**Family Member of Witness to Prevent**  
**or Influence Testimony)**  
**Penal Law § 125.27(1)(a)(v)**  
**(Committed on or after Sept. 1, 1995)**  
**(Revised<sup>1</sup>)**

The (*specify*) count is Murder in the First Degree.

Under our law, a defendant is guilty of Murder in the First Degree when, with intent to cause the death of another person, the defendant causes the death of such person [*or* of a third person]<sup>2</sup>, and the intended victim was the<sup>3</sup> husband [*or* wife] [*or* father] [*or* mother] [*or* daughter] [*or* son] [*or* brother] [*or* sister] [*or* stepparent] [*or* grandparent] [*or* stepchild] [*or* grandchild] of a witness to a crime committed on a prior occasion and the killing was committed for the purpose of preventing or influencing the testimony of such witness, and the defendant was more than eighteen (18) years old at the time of the commission of the crime.

The definition of the crime requires that the defendant cause the death for the purpose of preventing or influencing the testimony of the intended victim's (*specify relationship*). It is not required that the death be caused only for that purpose. What is required is that the motivation to prevent or influence the

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<sup>1</sup> This charge was revised twice. The last revision was effective May 20, 2004. That revision added the third paragraph to incorporate the law set down by *People v. Cahill*, 2 N.Y.3d 14 (2003). The previous revision had taken effect on October 25, 2001.

<sup>2</sup> If transferred intent applies and is in issue, see the definition of transferred intent in the Additional Charges at the end of this article.

<sup>3</sup> At this point, the statute states "immediate family member." The charge substitutes the definition of "immediate family member" given later in the same subdivision.

testimony of the intended victim's (specify relationship) was a substantial reason for the murder.<sup>4</sup>

The following term used in that definition has a special meaning:

INTENT means conscious objective or purpose. Thus, a person acts with intent to cause the death of another person when his or her conscious objective or purpose is to cause the death of that person.<sup>5</sup>

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, beyond a reasonable doubt, each of the following five elements:

1. That on or about (date), in the county of (county), the defendant, (defendant's name), caused the death of (specify);
2. That the defendant did so with the intent to cause the death of (specify);
3. That (specify) was the (specify family relationship) of (name of witness) and that (name of witness) was a witness to a crime committed on a prior occasion;
4. That the killing was committed for the purpose of preventing or influencing the testimony of (name of witness); and
5. That the defendant was more than eighteen (18) years old at the time of the commission of the crime.

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<sup>4</sup> *People v. Cahill*, N.Y.2d (2003).

<sup>5</sup>See Penal Law § 15.05(1). For an expanded charge on intent, see General Charges, Culpable Mental States, Intent.

If you find the People have proven beyond a reasonable doubt each of those elements, you must find the defendant guilty of this crime.

If you find the People have not proven beyond a reasonable doubt any one or more of those elements, you must find the defendant not guilty of this crime.

*[NOTE: If either of the affirmative defenses -- Extreme Emotional Disturbance (§ 125.27(2)(a)) or Aiding a Suicide (§ 125.27(2)(b)) -- applies, omit the final two paragraphs of the above charge, and substitute one of the charges at the end of this article.]*