

CRIMINAL TRESPASS IN THE THIRD DEGREE
(Elementary or Secondary School in NY City)
Penal Law § 140.10(c)
(Committed on or after Nov. 1, 1987)
(Revised Jan. 2013 and Jan. 2019)¹

The (*specify*) count is Criminal Trespass in the Third Degree.

Under our law, a person is guilty of Criminal Trespass in the Third Degree when that person knowingly enters [remains]² unlawfully in a building [*or upon real property*] located within a city with a population in excess of one million, and where the building [*or real property*] is utilized as an elementary or secondary school, and where that person enters [remains] in violation of a personally communicated request to leave the premises from a principal, custodian, or other person in charge thereof.

New York City is a city with a population in excess of one million.

The following terms used in that definition have a special meaning:

[NOTE: Add, where appropriate:

The term BUILDING has its ordinary meaning and includes any structure, vehicle or watercraft used as an elementary or secondary school. Where a building consists of two or more units separately secured or occupied, each unit shall be deemed both

¹ The January 2013, revision was for the purpose of expanding the definition of “unlawfully” when the trespass is premised on a violation of an order of protection in order to accord with the dictates of *People v Cajigas*, 19 NY3d 697 (2012).

The January 2019, revision was for the purpose of stating that New York City is a city with a population in excess of one million.

² When the accusation 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).

a separate building in itself and a part of the main building.^{3]}

A person enters [remains] UNLAWFULLY in a building [or upon real property] located within a city with a population in excess of one million and utilized as an elementary or secondary school when that person has no license or privilege to enter [remain] in such building [or upon such real property].⁴ To have no license or privilege to enter [remain] means to have no right, permission or authority to do so.

A person enters [remains in or about] a school building without license or privilege when such person does so without written permission from someone authorized to issue such permission, or without a legitimate reason which includes a relationship involving custody of, or responsibility for, a pupil or student enrolled in the school, or without legitimate business or a purpose relating to the operation of the school.⁵

[NOTE: Add, where appropriate:

A person who is subject to and knows of an order of protection directing him/her to stay away from a building which he/she knowingly enters, even by invitation or permission, UNLAWFULLY enters that building.^{6]}

[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.^{7]}

³ See Penal Law § 140.00(2).

⁴ See Penal Law § 140.00(5).

⁵ See Penal Law § 140.00(5).

⁶ See footnote 1.

⁷ See Penal Law § 140.00(5).

[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.^{8]}

A person KNOWINGLY enters [remains] unlawfully in a building [or upon real property] which is located within a city with a population in excess of one million and is utilized as an elementary or secondary school, in violation of a personally communicated request to leave the premises from a principal, custodian, or other person in charge thereof, when that person is aware that he or she is entering [remaining] in such building [or upon such real property] without license or privilege to do so and in violation of such a request to leave.⁹

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 three elements:

1. That on or about (date), in the County of (County), the defendant, (defendant's name), entered [remained] unlawfully in a building [or upon real property] located within a city with a population in excess of one million that was utilized as an elementary or secondary school;
2. That the defendant did so knowingly; and
3. That the defendant did so in violation of a personally communicated request to leave the premises from a principal, custodian, or other person in charge thereof.

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

⁸ See Penal Law § 140.00(5).

⁹ See Penal Law § 15.05(2).

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.