

**MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE**  
**(Intentional Murder of**  
**Police Officer)**  
**Penal Law § 125.27(1)(a)(i)**  
**(Committed on or after Sept. 1, 1995)**

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>1</sup>, and the intended victim was a police officer who was at the time of the killing engaged in the course of performing his or her official duties, and the defendant knew or reasonably should have known that the intended victim was a police officer, and the defendant was more than eighteen (18) years old at the time of the commission of the crime.

The following terms used in that definition have 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>2</sup>

A person KNOWS that his or her intended victim is a police officer when he or she is aware that such intended victim is a police officer.<sup>3</sup>

A person REASONABLY SHOULD KNOW that his or her

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<sup>1</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>2</sup> See Penal Law § 15.05(1). For an expanded charge on intent, see General Charges, Culpable Mental States, Intent.

<sup>3</sup> See, Penal Law § 15.05(2).

intended victim is a police officer if, in the same circumstances, a reasonable person in the same position and possessing the same knowledge, would know that such intended victim is a police officer.<sup>4</sup>

A police officer is engaged in the course of performing his or her OFFICIAL DUTIES when he or she is acting pursuant to his or her occupation as a police officer, rather than as a private citizen.<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 (actual victim);
2. That the defendant did so with the intent to cause the death of (intended victim);
3. That, at the time of the killing, (intended victim) was a police officer engaged in the course of performing his/her official duties;
4. That, at the time of the killing, the defendant knew or reasonably should have known that (intended victim) was a police officer; and
5. That the defendant was more than eighteen (18)

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<sup>4</sup>*Cf.*; *People v. Goetz*, 68 NY2d 96 (1986).

<sup>5</sup>*See*; *People v. Davis*, 43 NY2d 17 (1977); *People v. Woods*, 141 AD2d 684 (2nd Dept. 1988); *People v. Lanzot*, 67 AD2d 864 (1st Dept. 1979). This general definition is based on limited existing case law, and may need to be modified or amplified in light of the facts of the individual case and the arguments of the parties.

years old at the time of the commission of the crime.

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.]*