

CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE IN THE FIRST DEGREE
(Relative of a Child)
Penal Law § 135.50(2)
(Committed on or after July 27, 1981)

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

Under our law, a person is guilty of custodial interference in the first degree when, being a relative of a child less than sixteen years old, intending to hold such child permanently or for a protracted period, and knowing that he or she has no legal right to do so, he or she takes or entices such child from his or her lawful custodian under circumstances which expose the victim to a risk that his or her safety will be endangered or his or her health materially impaired.¹

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

RELATIVE includes a:
[Select appropriate relative:
parent, ancestor, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt.²]

INTENT means conscious objective or purpose.³ Thus, a person who is intending to hold a child permanently or for a protracted period is a person whose conscious objective or purpose is to do so.

Under our law, knowledge by the defendant of the age of

¹ The statute defining this crime, Penal Law §135.50, begins: "A person is guilty of custodial interference in the first degree when he commits the crime of custodial interference in the second degree ..." This charge incorporates the definition of custodial interference in the second degree as defined in Penal Law §135.45(1).

² Penal Law § 135.00(3).

³ See Penal Law § 15.05(1).

the child is not an element of the offense and therefore it is not a defense to a prosecution for this offense that the defendant did not know the age of the child or believed his/her age to be sixteen years or more.⁴

In order for you to find the defendant guilty of this crime, the People are required to prove, from all of 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), took or enticed (specify) from his/her lawful custodian;
2. That the defendant did so knowing that he had no legal right to do so;
3. That the defendant did so intending to hold (specify) permanently or for a protracted period;
4. That the defendant did so under circumstances which exposed (specify) to a risk that his/her safety would be endangered or his/her health materially impaired; and
5. That the defendant was a relative of (specify), and (specify) was a child less than sixteen years old.

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.

⁴ Penal Law § 15.20(3).