

ESCAPE IN THE SECOND DEGREE
Penal Law § 205.10(3)
(Escape from Custody by Youthful Offender)
(Committed on or after Sept. 1, 1967)

The (specify) count is Escape in the Second Degree.

Under our law, a person is guilty of Escape in the Second Degree when, having been adjudicated a youthful offender, which finding was substituted for the conviction of a felony, he or she escapes from custody.

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

CUSTODY means restraint by a public servant pursuant to an authorized arrest or an order of a court.¹ "Public Servant" means any public officer or employee of the state or of any political subdivision thereof [or of any governmental instrumentality within the state, or any person exercising the functions of any such public officer or employee].²

[Add where appropriate:

An arrest is authorized when the public servant making the arrest has reasonable cause to believe that the person being arrested has committed a crime.³ Reasonable cause does not require proof that the crime was in fact committed. Reasonable cause exists when the public servant has knowledge of facts and circumstances sufficient to support a reasonable belief that a crime has been or is

1 Penal Law §205.00(2).

2 See Penal Law §10.00(15).

3 This portion of the charge assumes an arrest for a crime only as authorized by the provisions of CPL 140.10(1)(b). If the arrest was authorized pursuant to some other subdivision of CPL 140.10 or other law, substitute the applicable provision of law.

being committed.⁴]

ESCAPE means to get away, break away, get free or get clear, with the conscious purpose to evade custody.⁵

(Specify the felony for which the youthful offender adjudication was substituted) is a felony.

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, the following element:

That on or about (date) , in the county of (county) , the defendant, (defendant's name), having been adjudicated a youthful offender, which finding had been substituted for the conviction of a felony, escaped from custody.

If you find the People have proven that element beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant guilty of this crime.

If you find the People have not proven that element beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty of this crime.

4 See *People v. Maldonado*, 86 N.Y.2d 631, 635 (1995).

5 See *People v Antwine*, 8 NY3d 671, 674 (2007).