

**MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE**  
**(Two Homicides During**  
**Same Criminal Transaction)**  
**Penal Law § 125.27(1)(a)(viii)**  
**(Committed on or after Sept. 1, 1995)**  
**(Revised Oct. 25, 2001)**

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, as part of the same criminal transaction, the defendant, with intent to cause serious physical injury to or the death of an additional person [*or* persons], causes the death of an additional person [*or* persons], provided that the victim was not a participant in the criminal transaction, 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. Similarly, a person acts with intent to cause serious physical injury to another person when his or her conscious objective or purpose is to cause serious physical injury to that person.<sup>2</sup>

CRIMINAL TRANSACTION means conduct which establishes at least one offense, and which is comprised of two or more or a group of acts either (a) so closely related and connected in point of time and circumstance of commission as to

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<sup>1</sup>If transferred intent applies and is in issue, see 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.

constitute a single criminal incident, or (b) so closely related in criminal purpose or objective as to constitute elements or integral parts of a single criminal venture.<sup>3</sup>

SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY means impairment of a person's physical condition which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes death, or serious and protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.<sup>4</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 deaths of (names of victims);
2. That the defendant did so with the intent to cause the death of (name of one victim) and the intent to cause either the death or serious physical injury of (name of other victim);
3. That the defendant caused both deaths during the same criminal transaction;
4. That neither victim was a participant in the criminal transaction; and
5. That the defendant was more than eighteen (18) 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

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<sup>3</sup> CPL 40.10(2). *People v. Duggins*, 3 N.Y.3d 522, 528-29 (2004)

<sup>4</sup> See Penal Law § 10.00(10).

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.]*