

PREDATORY SEXUAL ASSAULT
Penal Law § 130.95 (1) (b)
(Committed on or after Sept 1, 2024)

The (specify) count is Predatory Sexual Assault.

Under our law, a person is guilty of Predatory Sexual Assault when he or she commits the crime of

Select appropriate alternative:

Rape in the first degree¹

Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree

Course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree,

and when in the course of the commission of the crime or the immediate flight therefrom, he or she uses or threatens the immediate use of a dangerous instrument.

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

A person is guilty of (specify name and definition of underlying crime)

Note: if the underlying crime is a separate count within the indictment, reference to the crime or count and its instruction is sufficient.

DANGEROUS INSTRUMENT means any instrument, article or substance (including a vehicle) which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or

¹ Although Rape includes oral and anal sexual contact, the L. 2024, c. 23 added: “a crime formerly defined in section 130.50 of this title.” Penal Law former § 130.50 defined “criminal sexual act in the first degree.” Reference to the repealed law should be unnecessary when Rape is charged and is therefore not included in the text.

threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury,² that is, serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.

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, both of the following two elements:

1. That on or about (*date*), in the County of (*County*), the defendant, (*defendant's name*), committed (*name of underlying crime*); and
2. That, in the course of and in furtherance of the commission of such (*name of underlying crime*) [or the immediate flight therefrom], the defendant possessed³ a dangerous instrument and used or threatened the immediate use of that dangerous instrument.

If you find the People have proven beyond a reasonable doubt both of those elements, you must find the defendant guilty of this crime.

If you find the People have not proven beyond a reasonable doubt either one or both of those elements, you must find the defendant not guilty of this crime.

² Penal Law § 10.00 (13).

³ Albeit not in the definition of the crime, “possession” is a required element. See *People v Grant*, 17 NY3d 613, 617-618 (2011); *People v Ford*, 11 NY3d 875, 878 (2008); *People v Pena*, 50 NY2d 400, 407 (1980).