

COMPOUNDING A CRIME. COMMON LAW MISDEMEANOR.<sup>1</sup>

The defendant has been charged with compounding (*name crime*).

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense, the State must prove four things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that (*name crime*) was committed by another person. (*Define crime*).

Second, that the defendant knew that other person had committed (*name crime*).

Third, that the defendant agreed [not to prosecute] [not to inform on] [to dismiss prosecution against] that other person.

And Fourth, that in exchange for this agreement the defendant received (*describe consideration*) from (*name perpetrator or person who furnished the consideration*).

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, the defendant received (*describe consideration*) from (*name perpetrator or person who furnished the consideration*) under an agreement with that person [not to prosecute] [not to inform on] [to dismiss prosecution against] that person and that (*name perpetrator*) had, to the knowledge of the defendant, committed (*name crime*), it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty. If you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

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<sup>1</sup>See *S. v. Hodge*, 142 N.C. 665 (1906). It is uncertain whether it is a crime to compound a misdemeanor.

