

OFFERING A BRIBE TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS. G.S. 14-218. FELONY.

The defendant has been charged with offering a bribe.¹

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

First, that *(name official)* was a *(name title of office)*.

Second, that the defendant knew this.

Third, that possessed of such knowledge, the defendant [offered] [gave] to *(name official)* a [sum of money] [present] [thing of value].²

Fourth, that the purpose of this [offer] [gift] was to influence *(name official)* in the performance of an official duty. (*Describe official duty*) would be an official duty.

And Fifth, that the defendant acted with corrupt intent. (Corrupt intent means a wrongful design to acquire some pecuniary profit or other advantage.)³

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, *the defendant* knowing that *(name official)* was a *(name title of office)* with corrupt intent

¹See State v. Greer, 238 N.C. 325 (1953) and State v. Smith, 237 N.C. 1 (1952) for a discussion of the crime of bribery as related to public officials. See G.S. 14-217 (bribery of officials); G.S. 14-220 (jurors); G.S. 14-233 (bank examiners); G.S. 14-373-379 (athletes, coaches, etc.); G.S. 14-380.1-380.4 (horse shows).

²Where appropriate add: "It does not matter whether or not it was accepted."

³State v. Hair, 114 N.C. App. 464, 442 S.E.2d 163 (1994).

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(Continued.)

[offered] [gave] to (*name official*) (*describe bribe offer*) for
the purpose of (*describe purpose*), 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.