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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 18, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3-6-90

The JUDICIARY Committee considered:

CSSB 226(JUDICIARY)

CS SENATE BILL NO. 226 (Jud) POSSESSION OF GUNS WHILE INTOXICATED

"An Act relating to misconduct involving possession of a firearm by a person who is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with ~~CS SB 226~~ the same title
- have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- 2 see zero fiscal note ^{Corrections} Pub. Safety
- 2 see zero with analysis ^{LAW} Admin

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

Greg Greenberg

Gerry Martin

Mike Miller

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<i>Mike Deen</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Chairman's Signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: "An Act relating to misconduct
 involving firearms...by intoxicated"
 Sponsor: Senator Binkley
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Department of Corrections
 BRU: _____
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation would have minimal impact on the Department of Corrections.

Susan E. Knighton

Prepared by: Susan E. Knighton, Director
 Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3376
 Date: 01/16/90

Approved by Commissioner: Humphrey-Barnett
 Agency: Department of Corrections

Date: 01/16/90

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Public Safety
Title: Possession of firearms while BRU: Alaska State Troopers
Intoxicated
Sponsor: Senator Binkley, et al. Component: Detachments
Requestor: House State Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER/PROG RCPT						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will not have any fiscal impact on the Department of Public Safety.

Prepared by: Francis C. Allan
Division: Alaska State Troopers

Phone: 269-5691
Date: 12/19/89

Approved by Commissioner: S.O.H. Arthur English
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 1-3-90
Page 1 of 1

Photo
12/22/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Dept. of Administration
 Title: "An Act relating to misconduct in-
volving possession of a firearm..." BRU: Public Defender Agency
 Sponsor: Binkley, Faiks, Coghill & Jones Components: Third Judicial District
 Requestor: Senate

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary) FY 90 impact is zero.

(See attached)

Prepared by: John B. Salemi, Public Defender Phone: 279-7541
 Division: Public Defender Agency Date: 3/5/90

Approved by Commissioner: Frank Baxter Date: 3/6/90
 Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "An Act relating to misconduct
 involving possession of a firearm..." BRU: Prosecution
 Sponsor: Senate Judiciary Components: All
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Please see the attached analysis.

Richard I. Pegues

Prepared by: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672

Division: Administrative Services Date: January 11, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: *Richard I. Pegues / FWR /* Douglas B. Baily, Attorney General Date: January 11, 1990

Agency: Department of Law

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: April 29, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

CSSB 226 (JUD)

~~FOR SENATE BILL NO. 226 (Judiciary)~~

[POSSESSION OF GUNS WHILE INTOXICATED]

"An Act relating to misconduct involving possession of a firearm by a person who is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- [] _____ [] a new title
- [] have attached amendment(s)
- [X] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____ [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [2] zero fiscal note ^{Dept Corrections 1/14/90} _{Pub Safety 1/8/90} [] zero fiscal note(s) _____
- [X] zero with analysis Law 1/11/90 [] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
Steve Hickey			
Eileen B. MacLean		✓	
David Donley		✓	

W.A. Bush

Chairman's Signature

Item 3

Senator Johne Binkley

Senate Finance Committee
P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4985




Finance Committee
Co-Chairman

MEMORANDUM

January 12, 1990

TO: Representative Red Boucher
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Johne Binkley 

RE: SB 226, relating to misconduct involving possession of a firearm

The above-referenced bill is scheduled to be heard before your committee on Wednesday, January 17. If this bill were to become law, a person who commits criminal trespass in the first degree while under the influence of drugs or alcohol and who has a gun on his person would be guilty of misconduct involving possession of a firearm in the first degree. That offense is a Class C felony and would be subject to a penalty of up to \$50,000 and 5 years in jail.

First degree criminal trespass is entering and remaining in a person's home or land unlawfully. I've attached copies of the appropriate statutes for your easy reference.

Guns and alcohol or drugs don't mix under any circumstances. But to have a person in this condition in your home or on your property without your permission or consent is a frightening and potentially dangerous situation.

I appreciate your willingness to schedule this bill so quickly. Due to a scheduling conflict, Janice Adair of my staff will attend the meeting to answer any of the members' questions.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (a)(1) of this section that

(1) the defendant took reasonable steps to remove the substance from the highway; and

(2) no person suffered physical injury as a result of the presence of the substance on the highway.

(c) Obstruction of highways is a class B misdemeanor. (§ 7 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Collateral references. — 39 Am. Jur. 2d. Highways, Streets and Bridges, §§ 281-310.
39A C.J.S., Highways, §§ 217-231.

Article 2. Weapons and Explosives.

Section	Section
200. Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree	230. Possession of burglary tools
210. Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree	240. Criminal possession of explosives
220. Misconduct involving weapons in the third degree	250. Unlawful furnishing of explosives

Collateral references. — Validity and construction of gun control laws, 28 ALR3d 845.

Sec. 11.61.200. Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree. (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the first degree if the person

(1) knowingly possesses a firearm capable of being concealed on one's person after having been convicted of a felony by a court of this state, a court of the United States, or a court of another state or territory;

(2) knowingly sells or transfers a firearm capable of being concealed on one's person to a person who has been convicted of a felony by a court of this state, a court of the United States, or a court of another state or territory;

(3) manufactures, possesses, transports, sells, or transfers a prohibited weapon;

(4) knowingly sells or transfers a firearm to another whose physical or mental condition is substantially impaired as a result of the introduction of an intoxicating liquor or drug into that other person's body;

(5) removes, covers, alters, or destroys the manufacturer's serial number on a firearm with intent to render the firearm untraceable; or

(6) possesses a firearm on which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed, covered, altered, or destroyed, knowing that the serial number has been removed, covered, altered, or destroyed with the intent of rendering the firearm untraceable.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (a)(1) or (2) of this section that

(1) the person convicted of the prior offense on which the action is based received a pardon for that conviction;

(2) the underlying conviction upon which the action is based has been set aside under AS 12.55.085 or as a result of post-conviction proceedings; or

(3) a period of five years or more has elapsed between the date of the person's unconditional discharge on the prior offense and the date of the possession, sale, or transfer of the firearm.

(c) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (a)(3) of this section that the manufacture, possession, transportation, sale, or transfer of the prohibited weapon was in accordance with registration under 26 U.S.C. 5801-5872 (National Firearms Act).

(d) The provisions of (a)(3) of this section do not apply to a peace officer acting within the scope and authority of the officer's employment.

(e) As used in this section,

(1) "prohibited weapon" means any

(A) explosive, incendiary, or noxious gas

(i) mine or device that is designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious physical injury or death;

(ii) rocket, other than an emergency flare, having a propellant charge of more than four ounces;

(iii) bomb;

(iv) grenade;

(B) device designed, made, or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm;

(C) metal knuckles;

(D) switchblade or gravity knife;

(E) firearm that is capable of shooting more than one shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger; or

(F) rifle with a barrel length of less than 16 inches, shotgun with a barrel length of less than 18 inches, or firearm made from a rifle or shotgun which, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches;

(2) "unconditional discharge" has the meaning ascribed to it in AS 12.55.185.

(f) Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree is a class C felony. (§ 7 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Sec. 11.46.310. Burglary in the second degree. (a) A person commits the crime of burglary in the second degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully in a building with intent to commit a crime in the building.

(b) Burglary in the second degree is a class C felony. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

For cases construing former law, see notes to AS 11.46.300, analysis line II.

Applied in *McManners v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 123 (File No. 6065), 650 P.2d 414 (1982); *Linn v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 210 (File Nos. 6163, 6188), 658 P.2d 150 (1983).

Quoted in *Kirby v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 117 (File No. 5738), 649 P.2d 963 (1982).

Cited in *Ozenna v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2209 (File No. 4748), 619 P.2d 477 (1980); *Zurfluh v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2238 (File No. 4697), 620 P.2d 690 (1980); *Kanipe v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2242 (File No. 4993), 620 P.2d 678 (1980); *Nix v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 008 (File No. 4879), 624 P.2d 825 (1981); *Koteles v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 232 (File No. 6782), 660 P.2d 1199 (1983).

Sec. 11.46.320. Criminal trespass in the first degree. (a) A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the first degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully

- (1) on land with intent to commit a crime on the land; or
- (2) in a dwelling.

(b) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978; am § 12 ch 102 SLA 1980)

Effect of amendments. — The 1980 amendment substituted "land" for "real property" at the beginning of paragraph (1) in subsection (a), and substituted "the land" for "that real property" near the end of paragraph (1) in subsection (a).

Collateral references. — 35 Am. Jur. 2d, *Forcible Entry and Detainer*, §§ 58 — 61; 52 Am. Jur. 2d, *Malicious Mischief*, § 1 et seq.; 75 Am. Jur. 2d, *Trespass*, §§ 86 — 94.

36 C.J.S. *Forcible Entry and Detainer*, § 1 et seq.; 54 C.J.S. *Malicious Mischief*, § 1 et seq.; 87 C.J.S. *Trespass* §§ 140 — 165.

Forcible detainer or trespass, where entry was peaceable, 49 ALR 597.

Sec. 11.46.330. Criminal trespass in the second degree. (a) A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the second degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully

- (1) in or upon premises; or
- (2) in a propelled vehicle.

(b) Criminal trespass in the second degree is a class B misdemeanor. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Cross references. — For provisions authorizing arrest without warrant in certain cases where the police officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed a crime under this section, see AS 12.25.030(b).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Cited in *Moxie v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 246 (File No. 7192), 662 P.2d 990 (1983).

Sec. 11.46.340. Defense: emergency use of premises. In a prosecution under AS 11.46.300, 11.46.310, 11.46.320, or 11.46.330(a)(1), it is an affirmative defense that

(1) the entry, use, or occupancy of premises or use of personal property on the premises is for an emergency in the case of immediate and dire need; and

(2) as soon as a reasonably practical after the entry, use, or occupancy, the person contacts the owner of the premises, the owner's agent or, if the owner is unknown, the nearest state or local police agency, and makes a report of the time of the entry, use, or occupancy and any damage to the premises or personal property, unless notice waiving necessity of the report is posted on the premises by the owner or the owner's agent. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Sec. 11.46.350. Definition. (a) As used in AS 11.46.300 — 11.46.350, unless the context requires otherwise, "enter or remain unlawfully" means to

(1) enter or remain in or upon premises or in a propelled vehicle when the premises or propelled vehicle, at the time of the entry or remaining, is not open to the public and when the defendant is not otherwise privileged to do so;

(2) fail to leave premises or a propelled vehicle that is open to the public after being lawfully directed to do so personally by the person in charge; or

(3) enter or remain upon premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a provision in an order issued under AS 25.35.010(b) or 25.35.020.

(b) For purposes of this section, a person who, without intent to commit a crime on the land, enters or remains upon unimproved and apparently unused land, which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, is privileged to do so unless

(1) notice against trespass is personally communicated to that person by the owner of the land or some other authorized person; or

(2) notice against trespass is given by posting in a reasonably conspicuous manner under the circumstances. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978; am § 9 ch 61 SLA 1982)

(10) "culpable mental state" means "intentionally", "knowingly", "recklessly", or with "criminal negligence", as those terms are defined in (a) of this section;

(11) "dangerous instrument" means any deadly weapon or anything which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury;

(12) "deadly force" means force which the person uses with the intent of causing, or uses under circumstances which he knows create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious physical injury; "deadly force" includes intentionally discharging or pointing a firearm in the direction of another person or in the direction in which another person is believed to be and intentionally placing another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury by means of a dangerous instrument;

(13) "deadly weapon" means any firearm, or anything designed for and capable of causing death or serious physical injury, including a knife, an axe, a club, metal knuckles, or an explosive;

(14) "deception" means to knowingly

(A) create or confirm another's false impression which the defendant does not believe to be true, including false impressions as to law or value and false impressions as to intention or other state of mind;

(B) fail to correct another's false impression which the defendant previously has created or confirmed;

(C) prevent another from acquiring information pertinent to the disposition of the property or service involved;

(D) sell or otherwise transfer or encumber property and fail to disclose a lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether or not that impediment is a matter of official record; or

(E) promise performance which the defendant does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed;

(15) "defense", other than an affirmative defense, means that

(A) some evidence must be admitted which places in issue the defense; and

(B) the state then has the burden of disproving the existence of the defense beyond a reasonable doubt;

(16) "drug" has the meaning ascribed to it in AS 11.71.900(9);

(17) "dwelling" means a building that is designed for use or is used as a person's permanent or temporary home or place of lodging;

(18) "explosive" means a chemical compound, mixture, or device that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing a chemical reaction resulting in a substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, including dynamite, blasting powder, nitroglycerin, blasting caps, and nitrojelly, but excluding salable fireworks as defined in AS 18.72.050, black powder, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition, and small arms ammunition primers;

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Senator Johne Binkley

Senate Finance Committee
P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4985



Finance Committee
Co-Chairman

MEMORANDUM

January 25, 1990

TO: Representative Peter Goll ✓
Representative Max Gruenberg
Co-Chairmen, House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Senator Johne Binkley *Johne*

RE: SB 226, relating to misconduct involving possession of a firearm

The above-referenced bill has been referred to your committee. If this bill were to become law, a person who commits criminal trespass in the first degree while under the influence of drugs or alcohol **and** who has a gun on his person would be guilty of misconduct involving possession of a firearm in the first degree. That offense is a Class C felony and would be subject to a penalty of up to \$50,000 and 5 years in jail.

First degree criminal trespass is entering and remaining in a person's home or land unlawfully. I've attached copies of the appropriate statutes for your easy reference.

Guns and alcohol or drugs don't mix under any circumstances. But to have a person in this condition in your home or on your property without your permission or consent is a frightening and potentially dangerous situation.

i would appreciate your scheduling this bill for hearing before your committee. Please let Janice Adair of my staff know when you will be able to hear SB 226. Thank you.

Janice Adair

Current Statutes

§ 11.61.200

ALASKA STATUTES

§ 11.61.200

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (a)(1) of this section that

(1) the defendant took reasonable steps to remove the substance from the highway; and

(2) no person suffered physical injury as a result of the presence of the substance on the highway.

(c) Obstruction of highways is a class B misdemeanor. (§ 7 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Collateral references. — 39 Am Jur
2d, Highways, Streets and Bridges,
§§ 281-310
39A C.J.S., Highways, §§ 217-231

Article 2. Weapons and Explosives.

Section	Section
200. Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree	230. Possession of burglary tools
210. Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree	240. Criminal possession of explosives
220. Misconduct involving weapons in the third degree	250. Unlawful furnishing of explosives

Collateral references. — Validity and construction of gun control laws, 25 ALR3d 845.

Sec. 11.61.200. Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree. (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the first degree if the person

(1) knowingly possesses a firearm capable of being concealed on one's person after having been convicted of a felony by a court of this state, a court of the United States, or a court of another state or territory;

(2) knowingly sells or transfers a firearm capable of being concealed on one's person to a person who has been convicted of a felony by a court of this state, a court of the United States, or a court of another state or territory;

(3) manufactures, possesses, transports, sells, or transfers a prohibited weapon;

(4) knowingly sells or transfers a firearm to another whose physical or mental condition is substantially impaired as a result of the introduction of an intoxicating liquor or drug into that other person's body;

(5) removes, covers, alters, or destroys the manufacturer's serial number on a firearm with intent to render the firearm untraceable; or

§ 11.61.200

CRIMINAL LAW

§ 11.61.200

(6) possesses a firearm on which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed, covered, altered, or destroyed, knowing that the serial number has been removed, covered, altered, or destroyed with the intent of rendering the firearm untraceable.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (a)(1) or (2) of this section that

(1) the person convicted of the prior offense on which the action is based received a pardon for that conviction;

(2) the underlying conviction upon which the action is based has been set aside under AS 12.55.085 or as a result of post-conviction proceedings; or

(3) a period of five years or more has elapsed between the date of the person's unconditional discharge on the prior offense and the date of the possession, sale, or transfer of the firearm.

(c) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (a)(3) of this section that the manufacture, possession, transportation, sale, or transfer of the prohibited weapon was in accordance with registration under 26 U.S.C. 5801-5872 (National Firearms Act).

(d) The provisions of (a)(3) of this section do not apply to a peace officer acting within the scope and authority of the officer's employment.

(e) As used in this section,

(1) "prohibited weapon" means any

(A) explosive, incendiary, or noxious gas

(i) mine or device that is designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious physical injury or death;

(ii) rocket, other than an emergency flare, having a propellant charge of more than four ounces;

(iii) bomb;

(iv) grenade;

(B) device designed, made, or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm;

(C) metal knuckles;

(D) switchblade or gravity knife;

(E) firearm that is capable of shooting more than one shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger; or

(F) rifle with a barrel length of less than 16 inches, shotgun with a barrel length of less than 18 inches, or firearm made from a rifle or shotgun which, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches;

(2) "unconditional discharge" has the meaning ascribed to it in AS 12.55.185.

(f) Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree is a class C felony. (§ 7 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Sec. 11.46.310. Burglary in the second degree. (a) A person commits the crime of burglary in the second degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully in a building with intent to commit a crime in the building.

(b) Burglary in the second degree is a class C felony. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

For cases construing former law, see notes to AS 11.46.300, analysis line II.

Applied in *McManners v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 123 (File No. 6065), 650 P.2d 414 (1982); *Linn v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 210 (File Nos. 6163, 6188), 658 P.2d 150 (1983).

Quoted in *Kirby v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 117 (File No. 5738), 649 P.2d 963 (1982).

Cited in *Ozeuna v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2209 (File No. 4748), 619 P.2d 477 (1980); *Zurfluh v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2238 (File No. 4697), 620 P.2d 690 (1980); *Kanipe v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2242 (File No. 4993), 620 P.2d 678 (1980); *Nix v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 008 (File No. 4879), 624 P.2d 825 (1981); *Koteles v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 232 (File No. 6782), 660 P.2d 1199 (1983).

Sec. 11.46.320. Criminal trespass in the first degree. (a) A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the first degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully

- (1) on land with intent to commit a crime on the land; or
- (2) in a dwelling.

(b) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978; am § 12 ch 102 SLA 1980)

Effect of amendments. — The 1980 amendment substituted "land" for "real property" at the beginning of paragraph (1) in subsection (a), and substituted "the land" for "that real property" near the end of paragraph (1) in subsection (a).

Collateral references. — 35 Am. Jur. 2d, *Forcible Entry and Detainer*, §§ 58 — 61; 52 Am. Jur. 2d, *Malicious Mischief*, § 1 et seq.; 75 Am. Jur. 2d, *Trespass*, §§ 86 — 94.

36 C.J.S. *Forcible Entry and Detainer*, § 1 et seq.; 54 C.J.S. *Malicious Mischief*, § 1 et seq.; 87 C.J.S. *Trespass* §§ 140 — 165.

Forcible detainer or trespass, where entry was peaceable, 49 ALR 697.

Sec. 11.46.330. Criminal trespass in the second degree. (a) A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the second degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully

- (1) in or upon premises; or
- (2) in a propelled vehicle.

(b) Criminal trespass in the second degree is a class B misdemeanor. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Cross references. — For provisions authorizing arrest without warrant in certain cases where the police officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed a crime under this section, see AS 12.25.030(b).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Cited in *Moxie v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 246 (File No. 7192), 662 P.2d 990 (1983).

Sec. 11.46.340. Defense: emergency use of premises. In a prosecution under AS 11.46.300, 11.46.310, 11.46.320, or 11.46.330(a)(1), it is an affirmative defense that

(1) the entry, use, or occupancy of premises or use of personal property on the premises is for an emergency in the case of immediate and dire need; and

(2) as soon as a reasonably practical after the entry, use, or occupancy, the person contacts the owner of the premises, the owner's agent or, if the owner is unknown, the nearest state or local police agency, and makes a report of the time of the entry, use, or occupancy and any damage to the premises or personal property, unless notice waiving necessity of the report is posted on the premises by the owner or the owner's agent. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978)

Sec. 11.46.350. Definition. (a) As used in AS 11.46.300 — 11.46.350, unless the context requires otherwise, "enter or remain unlawfully" means to

(1) enter or remain in or upon premises or in a propelled vehicle when the premises or propelled vehicle, at the time of the entry or remaining, is not open to the public and when the defendant is not otherwise privileged to do so;

(2) fail to leave premises or a propelled vehicle that is open to the public after being lawfully directed to do so personally by the person in charge; or

(3) enter or remain upon premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a provision in an order issued under AS 25.35.010(b) or 25.35.020.

(b) For purposes of this section, a person who, without intent to commit a crime on the land, enters or remains upon unimproved and apparently unused land, which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, is privileged to do so unless

(1) notice against trespass is personally communicated to that person by the owner of the land or some other authorized person; or

(2) notice against trespass is given by posting in a reasonably conspicuous manner under the circumstances. (§ 4 ch 166 SLA 1978; am § 9 ch 61 SLA 1982)

(10) "culpable mental state" means "intentionally", "knowingly", "recklessly", or with "criminal negligence", as those terms are defined in (a) of this section;

(11) "dangerous instrument" means any deadly weapon or anything which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury;

(12) "deadly force" means force which the person uses with the intent of causing, or uses under circumstances which he knows create a substantial risk of causing, death or serious physical injury; "deadly force" includes intentionally discharging or pointing a firearm in the direction of another person or in the direction in which another person is believed to be and intentionally placing another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury by means of a dangerous instrument;

(13) "deadly weapon" means any firearm, or anything designed for and capable of causing death or serious physical injury, including a knife, an axe, a club, metal knuckles, or an explosive;

(14) "deception" means to knowingly

(A) create or confirm another's false impression which the defendant does not believe to be true, including false impressions as to law or value and false impressions as to intention or other state of mind;

(B) fail to correct another's false impression which the defendant previously has created or confirmed;

(C) prevent another from acquiring information pertinent to the disposition of the property or service involved;

(D) sell or otherwise transfer or encumber property and fail to disclose a lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether or not that impediment is a matter of official record; or

(E) promise performance which the defendant does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed;

(15) "defense", other than an affirmative defense, means that

(A) some evidence must be admitted which places in issue the defense; and

(B) the state then has the burden of disproving the existence of the defense beyond a reasonable doubt;

(16) "drug" has the meaning ascribed to it in AS 11.71.900(9);

(17) "dwelling" means a building that is designed for use or is used as a person's permanent or temporary home or place of lodging;

(18) "explosive" means a chemical compound, mixture, or device that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing a chemical reaction resulting in a substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, including dynamite, blasting powder, nitroglycerin, blasting caps, and nitrojelly, but excluding salable fireworks as defined in AS 18.72.050, black powder, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition, and small arms ammunition primers;

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