

**S B**

**226**

# Senator Johne Binkley

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

Finance Committee  
Co-Chairman

MEMORANDUM

April 8, 1989

RECEIVED

TO: Senator Jan Faiks, Chairman  
Senate Judiciary Committee

FROM: Senator Johne Binkley *Johne*

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

APR 10 1989

JAN FAIKS  
SENATE OFFICE

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The above-referenced bill was referred to your committee on March 17. If this bill were to become law, a person who commits criminal trespass in the first or second 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.

First degree criminal trespass is entering and remaining in a person's home or land unlawfully. Second degree criminal trespass is entering and remaining in or upon any other premises or in a propelled vehicle unlawfully. I've attached copies of these 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 potentially dangerous and frightening experience. With this in mind, I have requested a blank committee substitute for your consideration which would remove the reference to second degree criminal trespass. That offense is currently a Class B misdemeanor and, upon reflection, I feel that SB 226 perhaps reaches too far with its inclusion of second degree criminal trespass.

I understand the bill will be heard before your committee on Tuesday, April 11. I appreciate your willingness to so quickly schedule this bill. Due to a scheduling conflict, Janice Adair of my staff will attend the meeting to answer any of the members' questions.

Original sponsors: Binkley, Faiks,  
Coghill, and Jones

1 IN THE SENATE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 226 ( )

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to misconduct involving possession  
7 of a firearm by a person who is intoxicated or under  
8 the influence of drugs."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 \* Section 1. AS 11.61.200(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons  
12 in the first degree if the person

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

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

21 (3) manufactures, possesses, transports, sells, or trans-  
22 fers a prohibited weapon;

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

27 (5) removes, covers, alters, or destroys the manufacturer's  
28 serial number on a firearm with intent to render the firearm untrace-  
29 able; [OR]

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

5 (7) violates AS 11.46.320 and, during the violation, pos-  
6 sesses on the person a firearm while under the influence of an intoxi-  
7 cating liquor or drug.

8 \* Sec. 2. AS 11.61.210(a) is amended to read:

9 (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons  
10 in the second degree if the person

11 (1) possesses on the person a firearm while under the  
12 influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug in circumstances other  
13 than described in AS 11.61.200(a)(7);

14 (2) discharges a firearm from, on, or across a highway; or

15 (3) discharges a firearm with reckless disregard for a risk  
16 of damage to property or a risk of physical injury to a person.

17 \* Sec. 3. AS 11.61 is amended by adding a new section to read:

18 Sec. 11.61.215. INTOXICATION AS APPLICABLE TO POSSESSION OF A  
19 FIREARM. For purposes of AS 11.61.200(a)(7) and 11.61.210(a), a  
20 person is under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug when,  
21 as a result of the introduction of an intoxicating liquor or drug into  
22 the person's body, physical or mental abilities are impaired so that  
23 the person no longer has the ability to possess a firearm with the  
24 caution characteristic of a sober person of ordinary prudence under  
25 the same or similar circumstances.

26 \* Sec. 4. AS 11.61.210(b) is repealed.

**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 11.

Applied in *McManners v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 123 (File No. 5065), 650 P.2d 414 (1982); *Linn v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 210 (File Nos. 6163, 6198), 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.

38 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. 248 (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)

(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

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

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**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)

## NOTES TO DECISIONS

**Editor's notes.** — The cases cited in the notes below were decided under former AS 11.55.030 and 11.55.040.

**Constitutionality of former statute prohibiting possession by a convict.** — See *United States v. Farwell*, 11 Alaska 507, 76 F. Supp. 35 (D. Alaska 1948).

**Legislative intent.** — The purpose of the felon in possession statute was to prevent the concealment and use of firearms in violent crime. *Davis v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 816 (File Nos. 1428, 1436), 499 P.2d 1025 (1972), cert. granted, 410 U.S. 925, 93 S. Ct. 1392, 35 L. Ed. 2d 586 (1973), rev'd on other grounds, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974).

**Former section included crime committed in another state.** — See *United States v. Farwell*, 11 Alaska 507, 76 F. Supp. 35 (D. Alaska 1948).

**The term "concealed"** means that the weapon is not discernible through ordinary observation by persons coming into proximity with the person carrying it, as persons do in the ordinary and usual associations of life. *McKee v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 721 (File No. 1273), 488 P.2d 1039 (1971).

A weapon is concealed if it is hidden from ordinary observation. It need not be absolutely invisible to other persons. *McKee v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 721 (File No. 1273), 488 P.2d 1039 (1971).

**Actual possession was not required under former statute.** — See *Davis v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 816 (File Nos. 1428, 1436), 499 P.2d 1025 (1972), cert. granted, 410 U.S. 925, 93 S. Ct. 1392, 35 L. Ed. 2d 586 (1973), rev'd on other grounds, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974); *Gordon v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1126 (File No. 2204), 533 P.2d 25 (1975).

A revolver need not be fully assembled or immediately capable of firing in order to qualify as a weapon. *Davis v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 816 (File Nos. 1428, 1436), 499 P.2d 1025 (1972), cert. granted, 410 U.S. 925, 93 S. Ct. 1392, 35 L. Ed. 2d 586 (1973), rev'd on other

grounds, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974).

**And it is immaterial whether the gun is loaded and ready for immediate use.** — See *Davis v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 816 (File Nos. 1428, 1436), 499 P.2d 1025 (1972), cert. granted, 410 U.S. 925, 93 S. Ct. 1392, 35 L. Ed. 2d 586 (1973), rev'd on other grounds, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974).

**Furnishing ammunition included under former statute.** — See *In re Robson*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1573 (File No. 3448), 575 P.2d 771 (1978).

**It was necessary to show a prior conviction in order to prove one essential element of the crime of possession of a firearm by a person previously convicted of a felony.** *Mead v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 502 (File No. 804), 445 P.2d 229 (1968), cert. denied, 396 U.S. 855, 90 S. Ct. 117, 24 L. Ed. 2d 104 (1969).

**Conviction may be based on circumstantial evidence.** — Conviction of "felon in possession" may be based on circumstantial evidence of possession. *Davis v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 816 (File Nos. 1428, 1436), 499 P.2d 1025 (1972), cert. granted, 410 U.S. 925, 93 S. Ct. 1392, 35 L. Ed. 2d 586 (1973), rev'd on other grounds, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974).

**It was error to refuse to give an instruction defining the term "concealed."** *McKee v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 721 (File No. 1273), 488 P.2d 1039 (1971).

**Sentence for possession by convict upheld.** — See *Deveroux v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1259 (File No. 2636), 548 P.2d 1296 (1976); *Ozenna v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2209 (File No. 4748), 619 P.2d 477 (1980).

**Applied in** *McManners v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 123 (File No. 6065), 650 P.2d 414 (1982); *Fry v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 197 (File No. 6810), 655 P.2d 789 (1983).

**Cited in** *Kanipe v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 2242 (File No. 4993), 620 P.2d 678 (1980); *Bell v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 216 (File No. 6707), 657 P.2d 787 (1983).

**Collateral references.** — 79 Am. Jur. 2d, *Weapons and Firearms*, §§ 7-34.  
94 C.J.S., *Weapons*, §§ 3-23.

**Sec. 11.61.210. Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the second degree if the person

(1) possesses on the person a firearm while under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug;

(2) discharges a firearm from, on, or across a highway; or

(3) discharges a firearm with reckless disregard for a risk of damage to property or a risk of physical injury to a person.

(b) For purposes of (a)(1) of this section, a person is under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug when, as a result of the introduction of an intoxicating liquor or drug into the person's body, physical or mental abilities are impaired so that the person no longer has the ability to possess a firearm with the caution characteristic of a sober person of ordinary prudence under the same or similar circumstances.

(c) Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. (§ 7 ch 166 SLA 1978; am §§ 21, 22 ch 102 SLA 1980)

**Revisor's notes.** — Subsection (b) of this section was adopted in ch. 102, SLA 1980, as subsection (c). However, the subsections have been rearranged to conform with the format of AS 11 as revised in 1978.

**Effect of amendments.** — The 1980 amendment rewrote paragraph (1) of sub-

section (a), and added present subsection (b).

**Legislative history reports.** — For a report on Chapter 102, SLA 1980 (HCS CSSB 511), see 1980 Senate Journal Supplement, No. 44, May 29, 1980, or 1980 House Journal Supplement, No. 79, May 29, 1980.

**NOTES TO DECISIONS**

**Separate punishment where defendant fired at cabin and truck.** — Separate punishment upon conviction of two counts of misconduct involving weapons in the second degree, and two counts of criminal mischief in the third degree, where the evidence established that defendant had fired a rifle at a cabin and a pickup truck did not violate the double jeopardy provisions of this section since there were sufficient and significant differences between the intent in the two firings. *Leonard v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 168 (File No. 5989), P.2d (1982).

For cases construing former statute

prohibiting careless use of firearms, see *Giles v. United States*, 10 Alaska 455, 144 F.2d 860 (9th Cir. 1944); *Burke v. United States*, 282 F.2d 763 (9th Cir. 1960).

For case construing former statute prohibiting flourishing, pointing or discharging firearm in a public place, see *Wacek v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1108 (File No. 2166), 530 P.2d 751 (1975).

Quoted in *Zinn v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 189 (File No. 6230), 656 P.2d 1206 (1982).

Cited in *Dyer v. State*, Ct. App. Op. No. 268 (File No. 6133), P.2d (1983).

**Collateral references.** — Use of the firearm without intent to inflict injury, 5 ALR 603; 23 ALR 1554.

Death from discharge of firearms, 55 ALR 921.

**Sec. 11.61.220. Misconduct involving weapons in the third degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the third degree if the person


STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 8, 1989

SUBJECT: Draft CSSB 226 ( )  
TO: Senator John Binkley  
ATTN: Janice Adair  
FROM: Jack Chenoweth  
Legislative Counsel 

The requested deletion is made.

In addition, note the title change. The deletion did not trigger that change. Rather, on re-examination, it appears that section 3 of the bill affects the legislation in a manner that is broader than what was noted in the original title. The section is applicable not only to situations in which the person bears a firearm and commits criminal trespass (which we have defined as "misconduct involving weapons in the first degree") but also is applicable in section 2 of the bill, to situations in which there is firearm possession without criminal trespass (which we have defined as "misconduct involving weapons in the second degree").

The title of the original is incorrect. Even if the committee does not accept the deletion, the title itself should be modified.

JC:lmb  
K3/082

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Corrections  
 Title: "An Act relating to misconduct involv. BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
poss. of firearm by person who commits crim..."  
 Sponsor: Rep. Binklev, Faiks, Coqhill, Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor: & Jones

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>REVENUE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	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 only reclassify offenders now being charged under existing statute. We see no change in the number of inmates or increase in sentences as a result of this bill.

*Susan E. Knight*

Prepared by: Susan E. Knight, Director Phone: 465-3376  
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 4-11-89

Approved by Commissioner: Susan Humphrey-Barnett Date: 4-11-89  
 Agency: Corrections

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  
intoxicated BRU: Alaska State Troopers  
 Sponsor: Senator Binkley, et al. Component: Detachments  
 Requestor: Senate Judiciary

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

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
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	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.

*JMS*  
*4/18/89* Prepared by: Francis C. Allan  
Division: Alaska State Troopers

Phone: 269-5691  
Date: 04/18/89

Approved by Commissioner: *H. H. Hol* Arthur English  
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 04/18/89