

Ala. Code 1975, § 13A-7-4

Criminal Trespass Third Degree

The defendant is charged with criminal trespass in the third degree.

A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the third degree if he/she knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises.

To convict, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements:

- (1) The defendant entered or remained unlawfully in or upon premises, the property of **[insert name]; (AND)**
- (2) The defendant did so knowingly.

A person *enters or remains unlawfully* in or upon premises when he/she is not licensed, invited or privileged to do so. A person who, regardless of his/her intent, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he/she defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him/her by the owner of such premises or other authorized person. [13A-7-1(3)]

Premises includes any building and any real property. [13A-7-1(5)]

A *building* is any structure which may be entered and utilized by persons for business, public use, lodging or the storage of goods, and includes any vehicle, aircraft or watercraft used for the lodging of persons or carrying on business therein. [13A-7-1(1)]

[Read as appropriate]: A *building* includes any railroad box car or other rail equipment or trailer or tractor trailer or combination thereof. [13A-7-1(1)]

[Read as appropriate]: Where a *building* consists of two or more units separately occupied or secure, each shall be deemed both a separate building and a part of the main building. [13A-7-1(1)]

[Read as appropriate]: A *license or privilege to enter or remain* in a building which is partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public. [13A-7-1(3)]

[Read as appropriate]: A person who enters or remains upon unimproved and apparently unused land, which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him/her by the owner of such land or other authorized person, or unless such notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner. [13A-7-1(3)]

An intruder acts *knowingly* if he/she is aware of the fact that he/she has no license or privilege to enter or remain. [13A-2-2(2)]

If you find from the evidence that the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt each of the above elements of criminal trespass in the third degree, then you shall find the defendant guilty of criminal trespass in the third degree.

If you find that the State has failed to prove any one or more of the elements of criminal trespass in the third degree, then you cannot find the defendant guilty of criminal trespass in the third degree.

[If lesser-included offenses are included, the Court should instruct on those offenses at this point.]

[Approved 04-15-16.]