

MISDEMEANOR BREAKING OR ENTERING. G.S. 14-54.

The defendant has been charged with breaking or entering into another's building without his consent and wrongfully; that is, without any claim of right.

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

First, that there was

[a breaking¹ by the defendant. (*State how breaking allegedly occurred*) would be a breaking.]

[an entry by the defendant. (*State how entry allegedly occurred*) would be an entry.]

[either a breaking¹ or an entry by the defendant. (*State how breaking allegedly occurred*) would be a breaking. (*State how entry allegedly occurred*) would be an entry.]

Second, the State must prove that it was a building that was [broken into] [entered] [broken into or entered].

Third, that the [owner] [tenant] did not consent to the [breaking] [entering] [breaking or entering].

And Fourth, that at that time, the defendant acted wrongfully, that is, without any claim of right.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, the defendant wrongfully [broke into] [entered] [broke into or entered] another person's building without his consent, it would be your duty to return a verdict of

¹A breaking need not be actual but may be by threat of force, by some trick or fraudulent representation, inducing someone to open an entry to him.

MISDEMEANOR BREAKING OR ENTERING. G.S. 14-54. (Continued.)

guilty of breaking or entering. If you do not so find or if you have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.